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OF

C A M B R I D G E.

BY

CHARLES HENRY COOPER,

CORONER OF THE TOWN.

VOLUME III.

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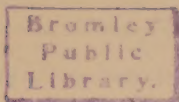
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ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

JAMES THE FIRST.

1603.

THE University published two collections of verses on the death of Queen Elizabeth and the accession of James the First. One was intitled "Threno-thriambeuticon Academiae Cantabrigiensis ob damnum lucrosum et in foelicitatem foelicissimam luctuosus triumphus."⁽¹⁾ Amongst the contributors were William Smyth Vicechancellor, Thomas Byng of Clare Hall, Phineas Fletcher of King's College, John Boys of Clare Hall, Matthew Wren of Pembroke Hall afterwards Bishop of Ely, Albert Morton of King's College afterwards Secretary of State, Stephen Perse M.D. of Caius College, John Williams of St. John's College afterwards Archbishop of York, and Andrew Downes Regius Professor of Greek. The other collection was intitled "Sorrowes Joy or a Lamentation for our late deceased Sovereigne Elizabeth with a triumph for the prosperous Succession of our gratious King James, &c."⁽²⁾ Amongst the contributors were Richard Parker of Caius College, Theophilus Field of Pembroke Hall afterwards Bishop of Hereford, Edward Kellet and Phineas Fletcher both of King's College.

On the King's progress from Edinburgh to London, he stayed for a few days at Hinchinbrooke near Huntingdon, the seat of Sir Oliver

(1) "Cantabrigiae; Ex officina Johannis Legat, 1603," 4to. reprinted in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 173.

(2) "Printed by John Legat, Printer to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1603," 4to. reprinted in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 241; and *Progresses of James the first*, i. 1.

Cromwell, whither on the 28th of April came "the Heads of the University of Cambridge all clad in scarlet gownes and corner cappes ; who having presence of his Majestie, there was made a most learned and eloquent Oration in Latine welcomming his Majestie, as also intreating the confirmation of their charter and priviledges which his Majestie most willingly and freely granted. They also presented his Majestie with divers bookes published in commendation of our late gracious Queene, all which was most graciously accepted of his Highnesse."⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of May, the following grace was passed :—

FORASMUCH as it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy the high and mighty princess queen Elizabeth our late sovereign from whom the body of this university hath received innumerable and unspeakable benefits which neither can nor ought to be forgotten. May it please you that yearly for ever hereafter the preacher of the university or his assignee in his sermon ad clerum whereunto he is tyed by the statutes of this university may give God thanks as well for her faithful departure out of this life as also for her inestimable favours bestowed upon us wherein we shall not only perform our duties but also give occasion to her successors for our mindfulness of her majesty to esteem the better of us.⁽²⁾

In consequence of a petition for reformation in ecclesiastical matters, signed by nearly a thousand ministers, the University on the 9th of June, by a nearly unanimous vote, passed a grace that whosoever by word, writing or other way, should in the University openly oppose the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England, or any part thereof, should ipso facto be suspended from any degree taken or to be taken ; and on the 7th of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads of this University addressed a letter to the University of Oxford, assuring them of their concurrence in the Apology for the Church published by that University in answer to the before mentioned petition.⁽³⁾

On the 6th of July the King granted to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars a gaol or prison in Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

The accounts of Francis Ofield and Edward Jeffery treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, for a peece of plate, xxviii*li*. xvij*s*. ix*d*.

Item, to Benjamin Payne for souldiors charges in the hall, xv*s*. viij*d*.

Item, to him for mending the Rivetts, x*d*.

Item, to the waytes for playing at the proclamation of the Kinge, iij*s*. iij*d*.

Item, for carriege the towne Charters to London, xv*j**d*.

(1) Nichols, *Progresses of James the first*, i. 101.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 364.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 365 ; Fuller, *Church History of Britain*, 8vo. edit. iii. 196. Strype, *Life and Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xxxi ; *Annals of the Reformation*, iv. No. cclxxvii. Neal, *History of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, i. 393.

(4) Rot. Pat. 1 Jac, i. p. 8. Vide Vol. ii. p. 615.

Item, for a horse to Haselinge feild when the Kinge came to finchingbrooke,(1) xvjd.

Item, to Mr. Slegge for the composicion ingrossinge betweene the towne & University, xxx^s.

Item, to Mr. Edmondes for the levie which was made for Mr. Brackins & others their going to the courte to get leave to build Sturbridge fayre, xxij^s. iiijd.(2)

This year the plague again prevailed in Cambridge. It appears from St. Clement's register that there were buried on the Green,(3) seven in October, two in November, and one in March, 1603-4.(4) On the 9th of November a grace passed for discontinuing the sermons and public exercises of the University.(5)

On the 6th of November, the Bishop of Ely by letter addressed to the Vicechancellor and governors of the University, requested that a collection might be made for the city and state of Geneva.(6)

603 } The Universities at length obtained the right of returning members
4 } to Parliament.(7) The parties principally instrumental in procuring this important privilege, were the Lord Cecil Chancellor of the University, Sir Edward Coke Attorney General, Dr. Neville Dean of Canterbury and Master of Trinity College, and Sir Edward Stanhope.(8) By the King's letters patent dated the 12th of March, after reciting that in the Colleges of the University there were many local statutes, constitutions, ordinances, laws, and institutions, which by virtue of oaths were to be observed and maintained: and that in times past, especially of late years, many statutes and acts of parliament had been made concerning the same: wherefore it seemed necessary and expedient that the University should have Burgesses of themselves, who for the time to come in that high court of Parliament, might make known the true state of the University, and of every College, Hall, and Hostel there, so that no statute or act might prejudice or hurt them, without their having just and due notice in that behalf: his Majesty therefore granted to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and their successors, that there might and should be in the University of Cambridge two Burgesses of the Parliament, and that the aforesaid Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and their successors, by virtue of the precept mandate or process upon the King's writ in that behalf to be duly directed, might and

(1) No doubt a mistake for Hinchinbrooke. Vide ante, p. 1.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 44 Eliz. & 1 Jac. I.

(3) Jesus Green, the place appropriated for the burial of those who died of the plague

(4) MS. Bowtell, iii. 416.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 292.

(6) Ibid. xxix. 353.

(7) Vide Vol. ii. pp. 269, 401, 435, 460, 585

(8) MS. Baker, xxix. 386.

should have power authority and liberty to elect and nominate two of the more discreet and sufficient men of the University for the time being, to be Burgesses of the Parliament, and the same Burgesses so elected, at the charge and costs of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, to send to Parliament, in the like manner and form as in other places cities boroughs or towns of England used and accustomed, which same Burgesses so elected and nominated, he willed to be present and stay at the Parliament as other Burgesses might or were used to do, and to have voices as well affirmative as negative, and do and execute all and singular other things there, as fully as other Burgesses did or could do.⁽¹⁾ The first representatives of the University were Nicholas Steward and Henry Mowtlow Doctors of the Civil Law, who were each allowed 5s. a day for their expences.⁽²⁾

1604.

On the 24th of May died Godfrey Goldsborough Bishop of Gloucester. He was born in the town of Cambridge (where some of his surname and relation remained within Dr. Fuller's memory.) He was educated in Trinity College under Archbishop Whitgift, and became a fellow of that society. On the 14th of July, 1579, he was incorporated as B.D. in the University of Oxford, and on the following day was installed Archdeacon of Worcester. On the 12th of August, 1581, he was installed Prebendary of Worcester. In 1598 he was elected Bishop of Gloucester, and was consecrated at Lambeth on the 12th of November in that year, being licensed to keep his Prebend at Worcester in commendam. He gave a hundred marks to Trinity College, and "was buried in a little Chappel on the North side of a fair large Chappel at the East end of the Choire of the Cathedral Church at Gloucester. Over his Grave was soon after a raised or Altar-Monument erected, with the proportion of a Bishop in his Pontificalia lying thereon, with this Inscription :

"Aureus & Fulvo nomen sortitus ab auro,

"Hac Goldisburgus nunc requiescit humo.

"Scilicet orta sola pretioso metalla parente

"In matrem redeunt inveterata suam."

He left behind him two sons, John and Godfrey, and perhaps other children, as also a brother named John.⁽³⁾

(1) Rot. Pat. 1 Jac. I. p. 15. Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 135.

(2) Ward, Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, 237.

(3) Wood, Athenæ, Oxon. i. 746.—Fuller, Worthies of England, ed. 1840, i. 251.—Strype Life and Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. xxiv.

On 12th of June, a bill intituled "An Act prohibiting the Resiance of Married Men, with their Wives and Families, in Colleges, Cathedral Churches, Collegiate Houses, and Halls of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge," was read a first time in the House of Commons. On the 14th of June, it was read a second time, and committed. On the 20th of June, the Report was brought up with amendments, and on the 21st it was read a third time and passed, after a debate and an unsuccessful attempt to include the Colleges of Eton and Winchester in its provisions.⁽¹⁾ It was sent up to the House of Lords on the 23rd of June, read there a first time on the 26th, and on the 28th was read a second time and committed, but appears to have been no further proceeded with that session.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of June, a motion was made in the House of Commons during the progress of an act for continuing divers statutes and repealing others, that the act of the 18th Elizabeth, for amending highways near Oxford, might be for both Universities, "but, because the old Law **was only Oxford, resolved, so to stand.**"⁽³⁾

By "An Acte to restraine the inordinante hauntinge and tiplinge in Innes Alehouses and other Victualling Houses," Innkeepers, &c. permitting tippling were subjected to a penalty of 10s. to the use of the poor of the parish. The price of the best beer or ale was limited to a penny a quart and of the small two quarts for a penny, under the penalty of 20s. to the like use. The following proviso was added to this act:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS and be it enacted by the Authoritie of this present Parliament, That the Correccion and Punishment of such as shall offend againste this Acte, or any parte thereof, within either of the two Universities of this Realme, or the precincts or Liberties of the same, shall be done upon the Offenders, and Justice shall be ministred in this behalfe accordinge to the intent and true meaninge of this Lawe, by the Governours Magistrates Justices of the Peace or other principall Officers of either of the same Universities, to whome in other cases the Administration of Justice and Correccion and Punishment of Offenders by the Lawes of this Realme and their severall Charters doth belonge or appertaine, and that no other within their Liberties for any Matter concerning this Lawe contrarie to their severall Charters doe intermeddle, and that all Penalties and Summes of Money to be forfeited or lost by force of this Acte within either of the Universities, or the liberties or precincts of the same, shall be levied by the Officers or Ministers of either of the said Universities to be from tyme to tyme in that behalfe appointed by the Vicechauncellours thereof for the tyme beinge respectivelie, and that all Powers and Authorities either of Imprisonment or otherwise before given or appointed by this Acte, shall by the Governours Magistrates and principall Officers abovesaide of either of the saide Universities, be duelic executed and done within either of the said Universities, and the liberties and precincts of the same, accordinge to the true intent and meaning of this Acte.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, i. 237, 238, 243, 244, 990, 991, 995, 996.

(2) Lords' Journals, ii. 327, 330, 332.

(3) Commons' Journals, i. 239.

(4) Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 9 s. 5, made perpetual by 21 Jac. I. c. 7.

An act passed this year concerning tanners, curriers, shoemakers, and other artificers occupying the cutting of leather, contains a proviso in favour of the right of the University to the search of tanned leather,⁽¹⁾ expressed in similar terms to the proviso in the statute of the 5th Elizabeth c. 8.⁽²⁾

For preventing the infection of the plague a temporary act was passed, empowering the Mayors Bailiffs Head Officers and Justices of the Peace of cities boroughs and towns corporate, to assess the inhabitants for the relief of infected persons, to compel such persons to keep their houses, and to appoint searchers watchmen examiners keepers and buriers. But it was provided that no Mayor Bailiffs Head Officers or Justices of the Peace, should by force or pretext of any thing in such act contained, do or execute any thing therein mentioned, within either of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, but that the Vicechancellor of either of the Universities for the time being, within either of the same respectively, should execute the act within their several precincts and jurisdictions, as fully as any Mayor Bailiffs Head Officers or Justices of the Peace, might do and execute elsewhere.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of July the King issued the following letter, prohibiting all idle games plays and shows in or within five miles of Cambridge :—

JAMES by the grace of God king of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith, &c.

To our chancellor and vice-chancellor of our university of Cambridge in the county of Cambridge, and to all and singular our justices of peace mayors sheriffs bailiffs constables gaolers and all other our ministers and officers within the said university and the town of Cambridge and county aforesaid and to every of them greeting.

FOR the better maintenance safety and quietness of that our said university and all and every the students there, and to remove take away and prevent all occasions that may tend either to the infecting of their bodies or minds, or to the withdrawing or alienating the younger sort from the courses of their studies there intended, we do by these presents authorise will and command you our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said university, and either of you and your successors and the deputy or deputies of either of you and your successors, that you do from time to time for ever hereafter by virtue hereof, wholly and altogether restraints inhibit and forbid as well all and all manner of unprofitable or idle games plays or exercises to be used or made within our said university and the town there, and within five miles compass of and from the said university and town, especially bull-baiting, bear-baiting, common plays, publick shews, interludes, comedies and tragedies in the English tongue, games at loggets, nine-holes, and all other sports and games whereby throngs concourse or multitudes

(1) Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 22.

(2)*Vide Vol. ii p. 176.

(3) Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 31, s. 4.

are drawn together, or whereby the younger sort are or may be drawn or provoked to vain expence loss of time or corruption of manners; as also all and all manner of persons that shall go about to publish act set out or make any such unprofitable or idle games publick plays or exercises within the said university or town, or within five miles compass of or from our said university or town, any indulgence, privilege, liberty or authority, by us granted or to be granted to any our officers or servants, or any other person or persons whomsoever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

PROVIDED that it is not our pleasure and meaning hereby to abridge the students of their accustomed exercises in any kind whatsoever within their several colleges

AND if any person or persons under colour pretence or virtue of any licence or authority by us or any other whomsoever granted or to be granted, or by any other means colour or pretence, shall resist or refuse peaceably to obey your commands herein, then our will and pleasure is and we do hereby authorize you our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said university, and either of you, and your successors and deputy or deputies of you and either of you and your successors, from time to time to apprehend all and every such offenders, and them to commit to prison either in the castle of Cambridge or any other goal within the town of Cambridge, there to remain without bail or mainprize untill they shall willingly submit themselves to your said commands and abide such further order therein as to you in your discretions shall be thought meet: willing and by these presents commanding all you our said justices of peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables and gaolers, and all other our said ministers and officers, that upon intimation and shew of this our will and command herein, you and every of you being required thereto, shall be aiding and assisting to our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said university, and their successors and their and either of their deputy or deputies from time to time in the due execution of the premisses according to the purport and true intent hereof, as you will answer to the contrary at your peril.

GIVEN under our signet at our palace of Westminster, the three and twentieth day of July, in the second year of our reign of England France and Ireland and of Scotland the seven and thirtieth.(1)

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Tabor the Registry of the University. It belongs to this year, when Dr. Cowell was re-elected Vicechancellor, although the Lord Cooke, as he is termed, was at this period only Attorney General: "The Lord Cooke, once after his "Return from the Assizes towards London when his Circuite was "ended, invited Dr. Cowell, then in his first year of his Vicechancellorship, to supper to Trinitie College, where the Lord Cooke took the "place of the Vicechancellor, for yielding which Dr. Cowell was much "blamed, & when he stood next yeare to be chosen Vicechan. again, "one Mr. Whitgrave then Fellow of Trinitie Colledge & one that "observed that passage, gave Dr. Cowell his suffrage to be Vicechan. "again, in these very words as I well remember—Ego Walterus "Whitgrave eligo venerabilem Virum Magistrum Doctorem Cowell

(1) MS. Baker, x. 351. Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 276. Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb. i. 343.

“ Procan. in annum sequentem modo restituat pristinam Academiæ
 “ Dignitatem per eum nuper amissam.”⁽¹⁾

In the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical agreed upon this year, are the following relating to the Universities :—

XVI. *Colleges to use the prescript form of Divine Service.*

In the whole divine service, and administration of the holy communion, in all colleges and halls in both universities, the order, form, and ceremonies shall be duly observed, as they are set down and prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, without any omission or alteration.

XVII. *Students of Colleges to wear Surplices in time of Divine Service.*

All masters and fellows of colleges or halls, and all the scholars and students in either of the universities, shall in their churches and chapels upon all Sundays, holydays, and their eves, at the time of divine service, wear surplices, according to the order of the Church of England : and such as are graduates shall agreeably wear with their surplices such hoods as do severally appertain to their degrees.⁽²⁾

XXIII. *Students in Colleges to receive the Communion four times a Year.*

In all colleges and halls within both the universities, the masters and fellows, such especially as have any pupils, shall be careful that all their said pupils, and the rest that remain amongst them, be well brought up, and thoroughly instructed in points of religion, and that they do diligently frequent public service and sermons, and receive the holy communion ; which we ordain to be administered in all such colleges and halls the first or second Sunday of every month, requiring all the said masters, fellows, and scholars, and all the rest of the students, officers, and all other the servants there, so to be ordered, that every one of them shall communicate four times in the year at the least, kneeling reverently and decently upon their knees, according to the order of the Communion-book prescribed in that behalf.

In the 33rd canon, requiring titles to orders, exceptions are made in favour of Fellows Conducts or Chaplains of Colleges in Cambridge or Oxford, and Masters of Arts of five years standing that live of their own charge in either of the Universities.

The 34th canon declares that no Bishop shall admit any person into sacred orders who is not of his own diocese, except he be of either one of the Universities of this realm, or bring letters dimissory from the Bishop of whose diocese he is, and every candidate for orders is required to have taken some degree of school in either of the said

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 242.

(2) The following extracts from the Adversaria of Dr. Samuel Ward, Master of Sidney College, but at this time fellow of Emmanuel, show that the surplice was disused in Emmanuel and other Colleges previously to this Canon :—

“ Aug. 12, 1604.—Observe two plots laid to bring our College to the wearing of the Surplice.
 “ 1. Dr. Googe hath prescribed it to be worn in Magd. College ; 2d. Dr. Mountagu hath also
 “ appointed it to be worn in Sidn. College, now what remaineth, but that we, (unless we will be
 “ singular) should take it up. There is no way of escape for any thing I can possibly discern.
 “ Our trust is in the name of the Lord. he is our only refuge, for from earth we can expect
 “ none ; Beside the Proclamation is sayd to take hold upon us, What hope remaineth ? God
 “ give us of his grace and teach us to cast ourselves wholly upon him.
 “ [An. 1604] Remember on Wednesday Jan. 18th was the day when the Surplice was first
 “ urged by the Archbp. to be brought into Eman. College. God grant that other worse
 “ things do not follow the so strict urging of this indifferent ceremony. Alas ! we little ex-
 “ pected that King James would have been the first permitter of it, to be brought into our
 “ College, to make us a derision to so many, that bear us no good Will.”—(MS. Baker xi. 346.)

Universities, or to be able to yield an account of his faith in Latin, and to exhibit letters testimonial of his good life and conversation under the seal of some College in Cambridge or Oxford where before he remained, or of three or four grave ministers, together with the subscription and testimony of other credible persons who have known his life and behaviour by the space of three years next before.

The 36th, 54th and 74th canons are subjoined :—

XXXVI. *Subscriptions required of such as are to be made Ministers.*

No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by institution or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, to catechize, or to be a lecturer or reader of divinity in either university, or in any cathedral or collegiate church, city, or market-town, parish-church, chapel, or in any other place within this realm, except he be licensed either by the archbishop, or by the bishop of the diocese, where he is to be placed, under their hands and seals, or by one of the two universities under their seal likewise; and except he shall first subscribe to these three articles following, in such manner and sort as we have here appointed :—

I. That the king's majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other his highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within his majesty's said realms, dominions, and countries.

II. That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the word of God, and that it may lawfully so be used; and that he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed, in public prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and none other.

III. That he alloweth the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy in the convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred sixty and two; and that he acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the word of God.

To these three articles whosoever will subscribe, he shall, for the avoiding of all ambiguities, subscribe in this order and form of words, setting down both his Christian and surname, viz. "I N. N. do willingly and ex animo subscribe to these three articles above mentioned, and to all things that are contained in them." And if any bishop shall ordain, admit, or license any, as is aforesaid, except he first have subscribed in manner and form as here we have appointed, he shall be suspended from giving of orders and licenses to preach, for the space of twelve months; But if either of the universities shall offend therein, we leave them to the danger of the law, and his majesty's censure.

LIV. *Licences of Preachers refusing Conformity to be void.*

If any man licensed heretofore to preach, by any archbishop, bishop, or by either of the universities, shall at any time from henceforth refuse to conform himself to the laws, ordinances, and rites ecclesiastical, established in the Church of England, he shall be admonished by the bishop of the diocese, or ordinary of the place, to submit himself to the use and due exercise of the same. And if after such admonition, he do not conform himself within the space of one month,

we determine and decree, that the license of every such preacher shall thereupon be utterly void, and of none effect.

LXXIV. *Decency in Apparel enjoined to Ministers.*

The true, ancient, and flourishing Churches of Christ, being ever desirous that their prelacy and clergy might be had as well in outward reverence, as otherwise regarded for the worthiness of their ministry, did think it fit, by a prescript form of decent and comely apparel, to have them known to the people, and thereby to receive the honour and estimation due to the special messengers and ministers of Almighty God: we therefore, following their grave judgment, and the ancient custom of the Church of England, and hoping that in time newfangledness of apparel in some factious persons will die of itself, do constitute and appoint, That the archbishops and bishops shall not intermit to use the accustomed apparel of their degrees, Likewise all deans, masters of colleges, archdeacons, and prebendaries, in cathedral and collegiate churches, (being priests or deacons,) doctors in divinity, law, and physic, bachelors in divinity, masters of arts, and bachelors of law, having any ecclesiastical living, shall usually wear gowns with standing collars, and sleeves strait at the hands, or wide sleeves, as is used in the universities, with hoods or tippets of silk or sarcenet, and square caps. And that all other ministers admitted or to be admitted into that function shall also usually wear the like apparel as is aforesaid, except tippets only. We do further in like manner ordain, That all the said ecclesiastical persons above mentioned shall usually wear in their journeys cloaks with sleeves, commonly called priests' cloaks, without guards, welts, long buttons, or cuts. And no ecclesiastical person shall wear any coif or wrought nightcap, but only plain nightcaps of black silk, satin, or velvet. In all which particulars concerning the apparel here prescribed, our meaning is not to attribute any holiness or special worthiness to the said garments, but for decency, gravity, and order, as is before specified. In private houses, and in their studies, the said persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided it be not cut or pinkt; and that in public they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or cassocks; and also that they wear not any light-coloured stockings. Likewise poor beneficed men and curates (not being able to provide themselves long gowns) may go in short gowns of the fashion aforesaid.

By the 127th canon it is declared that no one shall be admitted a Chancellor, Commissary, or Official, to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, except he is at the least a master of arts, or bachelor of law, and is reasonably well practised in the course thereof; and by the 128th, no Chancellor, Commissary, Archdeacon, Official, or any other person using ecclesiastical jurisdiction, is to substitute in their absence any to keep any court for them, except he be either a grave minister and a graduate, or a licensed public preacher, and a beneficed man near the place where the courts are kept, or a bachelor of law, or a master of arts at least, who hath some skill in the civil and ecclesiastical law, and is a favourer of true religion, and a man of modest and honest conversation.

The following charges occur in the accounts of Thomas Smith and Edward Dodson treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to Mr. Brakin for Mr. Bacons fee, 02^l. 00^s. 00^d.

Item, for making a bulringe, iij^s. xjd.

Item, for 63^{li}. of lead & a stone to fasten yt in, ix^s. vjd.

Item, for a bushell of stones to pave about yt, 4d.

Item, for paving yt, xd.

Item, for workmanship to the pillory, ij^{li}. viij^s.

Item, for a prick of Iron for the pillory, iiijd.

Item, to Mr. Slegges man in carreinge to London the Chartres, xl^s.

Item, payed to him for Mr. Brakin for charges about the Chartres, viij^{li}.

Item, for gilding the sergeants Cullisances, iiij^s.

Item, to Mr. Wallis for his parliament fees, xxiij^{li}.

Item, to Mr. Yaxley for his parliament fees, xxiij^{li}.

Item, for a cuckstool, xx^s.

Item, paid for copyenge out the Towne chartres into a draught of a paper booke in London, xx^s.(1)

On the 15th of December, the Chancellor of the University (who had been recently created Viscount Cranborne) addressed a letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads, requiring them to take measures for securing strict conformity to the University and College Statutes and the Constitutions of the Church. This letter is subjoined:—

To My very Lovinge Friends the Vicechan. & the rest of Heads of Colleges, &c.

After my very hartie Commendations. How necessarye it is, that a good Conformitye be had & observed in all the Members of the Universitye, with the avoydinge both of distraction in opinion, & diversitie in practice (especially in matter appertayninge to Religion) there is no man of any upright Judgment, but will acknowledge. Nether can you be ignorant how carefully his Majesty hath himselfe endeavoured, in a learned & very Religious Conference,(2) to clear the Liturgie of our Church, from the unjust Imputation of Popish Superstition, & to yield sufficient satisfaccion of the lawfull use, conveniencye, nature, Antiquity, & good construction of such thinges, in the book of Common Prayer, as by some unquiett Spiritts, have been pevishlye carped at, to the great scandall of the Religion professed; & thereupon hath published(3) his Justification thereof with Resolution to mayntayne the former Constitutions, so longe continewed in the Church, not permitting Innovation, but contrarywise requiringe all mens Conformitye to thinges established. Nevertheles having considered well, how small benefit will accrew to the Church of England, by all his Princelye Endeavours, if ether the dregges of Popery or intemperate humors of men (that cannot submitt themselves to any order, with which their owne Inventions concurre not) shall styll remayne to corrupt that famous nurserye of Learninge, from whence (as from a cleare Fountayne) should daylie springe the sweet streames of peace & godlines: And havinge allwayes conceived, that there can be no greater Enemye to all good order, then the libertye in the Education of yonge Gentlemen & Schollers,

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1 & 2 Jac. I.

(2) at Hampton Court, the 14th, 16th, and 18th January, 1603-4. Viscount Cranborne then Lord Cecil, took part in the discussion, complaining that "the unlimited liberty of dispersing Popish and seditious pamphlets in Paul's Church-yard, and both the Universities, hath done much mischief; but especially one called *Speculum Tragicum*;" and that "the indecency of *umbling* communions is very offensive, and hath driven many from the Church." Dr. Overal Dean of St. Paul's alluded to a controversy between him and some other in Cambridge respecting the doctrine of justification, and Bancroft Bishop of London, having mentioned *sitting* communions in Emmanuel College, Dr. Chaderton the Master said, "It is so, because of the seats so placed as they be; and yet we have some kneeling also in our chapel."

(3) 5th March, 1603-4. Rymer, *Foedera*, xvi. 574.

without a dew observation, ether of the Statutes of the Universitye, or of ye publike Constitutions of the Church, for Conformitye; I have resolved not onely out of my particuler care & zeale to prevent all sinister Interpretation, that our Noble & vertuous Societye should give any other then the best Example to all good orders, but alsoe in discharge of the dutye of that place which I hold amonge you, most earnestly & affectionately to require you, uppon the receipt of these my Letters, presently to assemble yourselves together; & take a diligent Survey of ordering of everie the Colleges & Halls in the Universitye (In Divinis Officiis) accordinge to the Statutes of the Universitye, the Constitution of the Church, & the Orders prescribed in the Booke of Common Prayer, & withall to take present Order, for the repressing of all libertye heretofore permitted, in publishinge or doinge any thinge to the contrarye, certefyinge me of the Delinquents, except they shall assure you, of present Reformation; wherein as I have a great regard on the one syde, to have the Universitye truely cleared of all abuses, & to become justifiable in all her Courses, beseeinge her owne dignity, & such Soeetyes. So on the other syde, my care is such & soe tender over all the Privileges & Jurisdiccions of the Universitye, as I doe desyre you, that you do advisedly (& yet with expedition) informe me, how the state of the Universitye standeth for Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction, how farr forth the same resteth in me, & by what Charters, or other good proofes, the same may be avowed, that I may both know what power is in ourselves, ether to reforme the abuses, or to remove the unconformable, especially in case (which I hope I shall not) there should any of your owne Ranke be found refractorye, & also may be furnished with good reasons, to mayntayne the power in ourselves to performe this good worke, if any other should goe about to interpose any Jurisdiction derogatorye from the antient Charters & Privileges we have. In defence whereof, soe it may not be to protect disorders, I will be as readye to joyne with you in all honest & modest Courses, as you shall be to have me. I may not allsoe omitt to remember you, that you be very vigilant agaynst private Conventicles uppon any pretence had in the Universitye; neither that any Sermons be suffered to be preached by unconformable men, or at unseasonable tymes, contrary to the ancient orders of the Universitye, ether on Sondayes or Holydayes, in ye tyme of ordinarye Prayers in Colledges, or in the weeke dayes in the tyme of Lectures, or other Exercises. And for the better reducinge of men to Conformity, & the avoydinge of further Inconveniences, noted in the Universitye, I holde it necessary that the Statutes of every Colledge, be putt in execution that everie one holdinge his place in his Colledge, as a Minister, doe exhibite his Letters of Orders to the Maister of the said Colledge & in his absence to the Presydent, Vicemaister, or Vice Provost, & every one obtayninge the benefitt of a Preachership in his Colledge shall alike exhibite his Facultie for preachinge, ether from the Universitye, or some Bishop. And in my opinion it should be a testimony of good Conformitye in the Universitye to putt that in practise with you, which his Majestye under his hand hath commanded for his Court, by determining it in a Congregation, that noe man shall preach in St. Maryes Church, except he first subscribe to the three Articles,(1) in presence of some publicke Officer of the Universitye. These things I committ to your care, expecting in you that execution, which is the life & vigour of all good admonitions & Constitutions. Wherein I doe allsoe require the diligence of everie Vicemaister, President, or Vice Provost, in the absence of the Maister or Provost. And soe for this tyme I committ you to Gods proteccion From the Court at Whyte Hall this 15 of December, 1604.

Your verie Lovinge Freind & Chancellour,

CRANBORNE.(2)

(1) Vide ante, p. 9.

(2) MS. Baker, xxix. 382.

604 } The strong interest taken by the King in cases of witchcraft is well
 5 } known.⁽¹⁾ A person of the name of Knightley was charged about this time with bewitching two young women. He was therefore committed to custody, and the young women were sent to Cambridge. Shortly afterwards the following letter was sent by the Privy Council to the Vicechancellor and certain Heads of Colleges, with reference to this business :—

To our Loving Friends, Dr. Cowell Vicechan. Dr. Goade Provost of King's Coll. Dr. Tindal Master of Queens Coll. and Dr. Nevill Master of Trin. Coll.

After our hartly Commendacions. By his Majesties Speciall dyreccon two yonge Mayds were sent of late to Cambridge that are suspected to be bewitched & also one Knightley was committed to the charge of the Under Sheriff of Cambridge, being vehemently suspected to be the doer thereof. Because his Majestie is desirous to be satisfied whether theis passions those Mayds do seem to suffer doe proceede of any naturall cause or supernaturall, his Highnes pleasure is you shall call unto yow some skilfull Phisitions & learned Devines to consider very advisedly of the state they are in, & that order may be taken to minister unto them such things as shall be thought fitt for remedy of their disease if the cause be naturall, & to use also the discrettest meanes those Devines shall advise of to discover if the same proceede of extraordinary cause or of any practise or fiction, To the end his Majestie may be from you truly advertised of the State they are in. And for such charges as shall be employed for their Dyet or care, the same may be disbursed by anie of you, to whome upon Significacion what the same dothe amounte unto, Order shall presently be taken for the repayment thereof. But because where there are so many yonge men diverse out of Novelty may be desirous to see them, It is thought very convenient there be care had in placeing the Maydens in the Howses of some Townesmen, with that restraint that none be admitted unto them but suche as by you shall be thought fitt for the better recovery of their indisposicion. Concerning Knightley you are to use the assistance of some of the Justices of the Peace of that County whom you shall think fitt to call unto you, both to examine him uppon those Informacions already given against him and ani further [evidence] or prooffe that shall be brought unto you, & by confronting of the [parties] as in like cases is used, that things may be prepared to further proceeding against him as there shall be cause. Whereof expecting to be particularly advertised from you We bid you hartely farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, the 4th of February, 1604.

Your very loving Friendes,

ELLESMERE, Canc.	DEVONSHYRE,
T. DORSET,	H. NORTHAMPTON,
NOTINGHAM,	CRANBORNE,
SUFFOLKE,	E. WOTTON,
E. WORCESTER,	E. STANHOPE,
HUNSDON.	

The physicians consulted subsequently wrote a letter to the Chancellor of the University, who had then become Earl of Salisbury, in which "very confidentlie & assuredlie they pronounce the disease,

(1) See Fuller, Church History of Britain, 8vo. edit. iii. 268.

“ though somewhat Straunge & extraordinarie & of much difficultie
 “ to be cured, yet to be naturall, the longer staie of them under their
 “ handes at this tyme to be unexpedient, the tyme of the yeare for
 “ Medicines proper for their disease to grow now unseasonable, &
 “ the aire of the Countrey where they have lived together with exercise
 “ & orderlie goverment of them to be more convenient.” A letter
 was therefore sent to Dr. Cowell &c. dated from the Court at Greenwich, 26 May 1605, signed by the Earls of Dorset, Suffolk, Salisbury, and others of the Council, signifying the King’s pleasure that the girls should be sent home to their friends, and that £60. should be paid for the expences of the University in this business.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of March the King granted a Charter confirming in the most ample terms to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, all lands, tenements, rectories, pensions, portions, liberties, courts leet and views of frankpledge, spiritual and temporal jurisdictions, immunities, customs, privileges, franchises, acquittances, exemptions, and hereditaments of what kind nature or sort, granted to them or their predecessors, by whatsoever name, by any letters patent of his progenitors predecessors or ancestors Kings and Queens of England, or in any other manner held and enjoyed.

After reciting so much of the Charter of the 3rd of Elizabeth as relates to the conusance of pleas,⁽²⁾ the King granted to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors, that they and their vicegerents, might have before them conusance of all and all manner of pleas personal, as well of debts, accounts, and other contracts and injuries whatsoever, as of trespasses against the peace, and misprisions whatsoever, within the town and suburbs begun and done, (mayheim and felony only excepted) where and as often as any Master, Scholar, or Scholar’s servant, commorant and residing in the University or the suburbs of the same, common minister of the University, or any College, Hall, House or Hostel of learning within the University, by whatsoever name called or incorporated, should be one party. And that all and singular such pleas and trespasses, the Chancellor Masters and Scholars their vicegerents and successors, might hear, hold, and finally determine, wheresoever they should please within the town and suburbs, and make execution thereof according to their laws and customs before then used. That the court of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, with regard to the pleas and trespasses aforesaid, should be a court of record. That they might proceed in these actions suits and tres-

(1) MS. Baker, xxix. 381. £80. was really paid for the expences of the University. Devon. Exchequer Issues of James I. p. 23.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 166.

passes, as well ex officio as at the suit of the party, and according to their laws and customs might inquire and take conusance, hear, and finally determine them, by the same judges respectively and in the same manner and form as theretofore in the University had been used and accustomed.

He further granted that the Chancellor of the University for the time being, if present in the town and suburbs, or in his absence the Vice-chancellor for the time being by him in that behalf deputed or appointed, should be the ordinary visitor of all and singular Colleges Hostels or Halls then being, or which thereafter should be within the University, (for which no other special visitor then was or thereafter should be constituted) and should have all and all manner of power and authority to visit all and every such Colleges Hostels or Halls as often as to him it should seem necessary. Such visitation to be in a summary manner without form, but according to the statutes of the several Colleges Hostels or Halls, with power to interpret such statutes and supply defects therein. He also prohibited any appeal from the sentence of the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, except to the body of the University, that is, the assembly of Regents and Non-Regents.

He granted that no scholar or student, nor the servant or minister of any scholar or student, nor the servant of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, nor any servant officer or minister of any College Hostel or Hall, nor any person privileged of the University whilst resident in the Town University or suburbs, should be put or impaneled within the Town or suburbs or elsewhere within the realm of England, in any assizes or juries before the King, the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, or such Barons, the Justices of the Bench, the Steward Marshal and Clerk of the Market of the King's House, the Justices Itinerant assigned to hold pleas of the crown, common pleas and pleas of the forest, or before any Sheriff, Escheater, Coroner, Mayor, Bailiff, or other Justice or Minister of the King.

And after reciting such part of the Charter of the 3rd of Elizabeth as respects the right of search,⁽¹⁾ he granted that the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, by themselves their deputies officers servants and ministers or any of them, at all times as well in the day as by night, at their pleasure, might make search scrutiny and inquisition in the town and suburbs, and in Barnwell and Sturbridge, for all common and public women, harlots, bawds, night walkers, scholars wandering by night out of their colleges without just cause, or frequenting the houses of townsmen, taverns, or alehouses, vagabonds and others suspected of

(1) Vide Vol. ii. p. 167.

evil, those who used dice or other illicit games, those who had no honest means of livelihood, or who without lawful cause to be shown and proved dwelt there or came to the town suburbs fairs and markets, and all and singular such persons who on such search scrutiny and inquisition should be found guilty or suspected of evil, to punish by imprisonment of their bodies banishment or otherwise as the Chancellor or Vicechancellor or his vicegerent should think fit. And he commanded and firmly enjoined, the Mayor Bailiffs and other officers and ministers of the Town, and all other persons, especially the constables of the Town, not to impede the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, their deputies officers servants or ministers in such search scrutiny and inquisition or the punishment of delinquents, but if required to be aiding and assisting therein, under pain of contempt and the royal indignation.

Then after a recital of the Charter of the 24th of July, 54 Henry III.⁽¹⁾ He prohibited and interdicted all actors, players of interludes or comedies, rope-dancers, posture masters, wrestlers, exhibitions or fights of bears or bulls, jugglers, persons going round with puppets, fools, jesters, and other idle games diversions or spectacles commonly shown to the people for the sake of reward, within the town or five miles of the same, and empowered the Chancellor Masters and Scholars to inhibit all who should attempt such exhibitions and to expel them from the town, or if refractory to imprison them during pleasure. And the Chancellor and Vicechancellor or his vicegerent are forbidden to license or tolerate such trifles.

He further granted that all scholars and their servants and ministers and all other persons privileged in the University, might make merchandise and buy and sell all vendible commodities by retail or otherwise, and exercise all manual arts within the town and suburbs, quietly and freely, with all liberties enjoyed by the burgesses, and be exempt from all contribution or the payment for any agreement or license for such liberties and franchises to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the Chamberlains or other Ministers or the commonalty of the Town.

So much of the Charter of the 3rd of Elizabeth as defines the extent or precincts of the University⁽²⁾ is recited. It is also recited that controversies had often arisen on account of uncertainty as to the place from whence the mile mentioned in Queen Elizabeth's Charter should be measured. He therefore declared that the suburbs and precincts of the University should begin from the outward building of the Town

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 53.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 168.

every way and be measured thence directly in a right line for one English mile.

This Charter also gives power to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars to take and hold in mortmain any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services, pensions, portions, and other possessions and hereditaments, not held of the Crown immediately in chief nor by knight's service, and not exceeding in the whole the value of £200. by the year above all charges and reprises.⁽¹⁾

1605.

On the 30th of April, the King granted a Charter to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses. It recites that the Borough was ancient and populous, that the burgesses were sometimes called by the name of Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, sometimes by the name of Burgesses, and sometimes by other names; that they then and theretofore had used and enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, immunities, customs, preeminences, and other hereditaments, as well by several charters and letters patent of his progenitors and ancestors Kings and Queens of England, as by reason of divers prescriptions and customs; and that the then Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, had most humbly supplicated him to exhibit and extend to them his royal grace and favour, and confirm and create them a body politic and corporate, by the name of Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, with augmentation of liberties privileges and franchises.

The King therefore, willing that there should thereafter be a certain and undoubted mode of government in the borough, at the humble petition and request of Thomas Lord Ellesmere Lord Chancellor of England and High Steward of the Borough, and Sir John Fortescue knt. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Recorder, granted and declared:—

I. That the borough was and thenceforth should be a free borough, and that the men thereof should be burgesses and have all liberties and free customs belonging to a free borough, for ever.

II. That the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, whether before lawfully incorporated or not, should thenceforth, without question or ambiguity, be a body corporate and politic, by the name of Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge.

III. That such Corporation should be capable to have acquire receive possess enjoy and retain, lands tenements liberties privileges jurisdictions franchises and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, to them and their successors, in fee or for term of years or otherwise, also goods and chattels, and give grant demise alien assign and dispose of the said lands tenements and hereditaments.

(1) Rot. Pat. 2 Jac. I. p. 32.—MS. Hare, iii. 173.—MS. Baker, xli. 186.—MS. Wickstede part i. 142.

IV. That by the same name they might plead and be impleaded in all courts.

V. That they might have a common seal, and break change and renew the same from time to time at their pleasure.

VI. That they or the greater part of them (whereof the Mayor to be one) might make such laws statutes ordinances and constitutions, as to them should seem good and necessary according to their sound discretion, for the good rule and government of themselves their officers and ministers, and all artificers inhabitants and residents within the borough and liberties, for the public good common weal and good government of the borough, and the better government disposition and leasing of their lands possessions reversions and hereditaments; and that they might impose pains and penalties, by imprisonment or fines and amerciaments, upon the offenders against such laws &c. and levy such fines and amerciaments to their own use, without accounting for the same to the Crown. Provided such laws &c. were not repugnant or contrary to the laws statutes and customs of the realm, or the reasonable and laudable prescriptions and customs in the borough anciently used and accustomed.

VII. That notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, or any other statute, they might acquire and hold messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, revenues, services, and other possessions and hereditaments, within the town its suburbs liberties limits and precincts, not held immediately of the Crown in chief nor by knights service, and not exceeding in the whole the value of £60 by the year.

The King also confirmed and ratified to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burghesses all their grants, free customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, quittances, exemptions, fairs, markets, trade of merchandize, tolls, jurisdictions, commodities, emoluments, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, notwithstanding any nonuser misuser or forfeiture.

At the end of this Charter is a proviso that nothing therein contained should tend to the prejudice diminution or impediment, of the jurisdictions, privileges, liberties, fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, profits, and hereditaments, of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of April, Walter Bell was elected keeper of the University prison lately granted by the King,⁽²⁾ to hold the office during pleasure.⁽⁵⁾

On the 26th of August, the King granted to the University the Rectories of Somersham in the county of Huntingdon, and Terrington in the county of Norfolk, upon trust to present the former to the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the latter to the Margaret Professor of Divinity for the time being. It appears that Sir Edward Coke the Attorney General first suggested to the University to apply for this augmentation of the Divinity Professorships, on occasion of a similar grant to Oxford passing through his office.⁽⁴⁾ In the next session of

(1) Rot. Pat. 3 Jac. I. p. 4.—Corporation Cross Book, 181.

(2) Vide ante, p. 2.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 297.

(4) Ibid. xxix. 385.

parliament an act for confirming the King's grant was introduced into the House of Lords, but did not pass.⁽¹⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Henry Wulfe and Thomas Atkinson treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, to Mr. Yaxley the 23 of February for the townes use about the Chartres of the towne, xxxli.⁽²⁾

Item, for tymber to the new cuckinge stoole, ix^s.

Item, for Iron work about the cuck stole, x^s.

Item, for makinge the stocks in the tolboth at the fayre & a lock to them, ijs. vjd.

Item, charges in the hall when the Lord Cheefe Justices satt there, iiij^s.

Item, payd more to Mr. Andrew then Maior for the purchasinge of the towne chartres when hee went to London deducted out of Mr. Yaxleys rent & charged in our accompt, xlii.

Item, paid to Mr. Wallis which he lent to Mr. Mayor for the townes use about the Chartre, xxi.

Item, for Coles in the parlour when the Councell of the towne met to serch for chartres & evidences for the tolboth, xiiij^d.⁽³⁾

The lease of Newnham Mill and the manor of Mortimer made by Gonville Hall to the Corporation,⁽⁴⁾ being about expiring, the Corporation obtained letters from the King commanding the Master and Fellows of Caius College to renew, but on the College addressing his Majesty, the mandate was withdrawn, and they had liberty to grant a lease to whom they pleased.⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of October a grace passed for discontinuing sermons and public exercises, on account of the plague which again prevailed in Cambridge.⁽⁶⁾ In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's is the following charge: "Item, paid for a double guilt boule
" which was given to Mr. Watts our minister for his extraordinary
" paines taking amongst us in the parrishe at two severall tymes
" when the sicknes was amongst us, viij^{li}. v^s. vjd."

At a Common Day held on the 17th of October, Thomas Thompson one of the bailiffs was removed from his office and committed to the Tolbooth, for divers misdemeanours, especially for assaulting Hugh Rose another of the bailiffs, and taking from him the keys bolts and shackles of the Tolbooth, of which he retained possession for seven

(1) Lords' Journals, ii. 383, 386, 444. The King's grant was confirmed by an act passed 12th of Anne.

(2) "This some is not trulic charged one Mr. Yaxley for he received not one pennie thereof, therefore the treasurers would be examined hereof."

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 2 & 3 Jac. I.

(4) Vide Vol. i. p. 298. The lease was for 99 years from Michaelmas, 1507.

(5) Ives's Select papers, 69. Through the long lease to the Corporation, "the college lost
" almost all their quit-rents, a sheep's walk, and free bull and bear, and about 4 acres of land,
" by changing their dooles and bounds, and by altering the names of the houses and tenements
" belonging to this manor." The new lease was granted to William Paget for the use of Dr.
Legge the Master, who, by his will, gave the College the residue of the term.

(6) MS. Baker, xxiv. 297.

days. Thompson afterwards obtained a mandamus for his restoration, and liberation from prison, to which the Corporation made a special return, wherein they alleged that he had subsequently to the issuing of the mandamus escaped from prison and removed with his family to Barkway in Hertfordshire.⁽¹⁾

1605 } “The Bill prohibiting the Resiance of married men with their Wives
6 } “and Families in Colleges, Cathedral Churches, Collegiate Houses, and
“Halls of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford,”⁽²⁾ was again brought into the House of Commons, where it was read a first time on the 24th of January. The next day it was read a second time and committed. On the 22nd of February, the report with amendments was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 26th, notice being taken that the clerk’s man had by mistake put Cambridge before Oxford, there was “A great Dispute, and much
“Time spent in the House: And at last it came to Question, Whether
“Cambridge, or Oxford, first: And Resolved, with much Odds, that
“Oxford.” On the 3rd of March there was a debate on this bill, which was supported by Mr. Hackwill and Mr. Hoskins, and opposed by Sir George Moore, Sir John Bennett, and Dr. James. A proviso proposed by Sir Roland Litton was agreed to be added, and the bill and proviso were read a third time and passed upon a division, in which there were “With the Yea, 169. With the Noe, 104.”⁽³⁾ On the 6th of March it was sent up to the Lords, and read in that house a first time. On the 17th it was read a second time. “Upon this Second
“Reading of the Bill, the Question was propounded, Whether the said
“Bill should be committed or not; and thereupon Agreed, by the more
“Voices, That it should not be committed.”⁽⁴⁾

On the 14th of February, the King addressed the subjoined letter to Lord Ellesmere Lord Chancellor of England, in favour of the Vicechancellor’s claim to precedence of the mayor:—

To our right trusty and right well-beloved chancellor the lord Ellesmere
our chancellor of England.

RIGHT TRUSTY and right well beloved counsellor, we greet you well. WE are informed that of late years contrary to all former usage and example it hath happened that the mayor of the town of Cambridge hath been placed in the commission of the peace before the vice-chancellor: whereas till about the thirty-third year of the late queen our sister, there was never question made of the vice-chancellor’s place to be before the mayor, as in our university of Oxford it ever hath been and now is, and as we hold it meet for the dignity of the university it

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 158.

(2) Vide ante, p. 5.

(3) Commons’ Journals, i. 259, 260, 268, 272, 275, 276.

(4) Lords’ Journals, ii. 388, 396

should be. WHEREFORE we require you to take order that from henceforth in all commissions for the peace, or otherwise where publick shew of degrees is to be made, the vice-chancellor of our university of Cambridge for the time being be named and placed before the mayor as in our other university of Oxford is used and of ancient time in Cambridge was accustomed. And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf.

GIVEN under our signet at our palace at Westminster, the fourteenth day of February, in the third year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the thirty-ninth. (1)

1606.

An act passed "to prevent and avoid dangers which may grow by Popish Recusants," contains the following clause, giving the Universities the patronage of ecclesiastical preferments in the gift of convicted recusants :—

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority of this present Parliament, That everie person or persons that is or shall be a Popish Recusant convict, during the time that he shal be or remain a Recusant, shall from and after the end of this present Session of Parliament be utterly disabled to present to any Benefice, with Cure or without Cure, Prebend or any other Ecclesiasticall Living, or to collate or nominate to any Freeschole Hospitall or Donative whatsoever, and from the beginning of the present Session of Parliament shall likewise be disabled to graunt any avoydance to any Benefice Prebend or other Ecclesiasticall Living, and that the Chauncellour and Schollers of the University of Oxeforde, soe often as any of them shal be voide, shall have the presentacion Nominacion Collation and Donacion of and to everie such Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiasticall Living, Schoole Hospitall and Donative, sett lying and being in the Counties of Oxford Kent Middlesex Sussex Surrey Hampshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire Gloucestershire Worcestershire Staffordshire Warwickshire Wiltshire Somersetshire Devonshire Cornwall Dorsetshire Herefordshire Northamptonshire Pembrockshire Carmarthenshire Brecknockshire Monmouthshire Cardiganshire Mountgomeryshire the Citie of London, and in every Citie and Towne being a Countye of itselfe, lying and being within any of the Limitts or precincts of any of the Counties aforesaide, or in or within any of them, as shall happen to be voide, during such tyme as the Patron thereof shal be and remaine a Recusant convict as aforesaide; And that the Chancellor and Schollers of the University of Cambridge shall have the presentacion Nominacion Collacion and Donacion of and to everie such Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiasticall Living Schoole Hospitall and Donative, set lying and being in the Counties of Essex Hartfordshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire Huntingtongshire Suffolke Norfolk Lincolneshire Rutlandshire Leicestershire Derbyshire Nottinghamshire Shropshire Cheshire Lancashire Yorkeshire the County of Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmoreland Radnorshire Denbighshire Flintshire Carnarvonshire Angleseyshire Merionethshire Glamorganshire, and in everie City and Towne being a County of itself, lying within any of the Limits or precincts of any of the Counties last before mencioned, or in or within any of them, as shall happen to be voide, during such tyme as the Patron thereof shall be and remaine a Recusant convict as aforesaide. Provided that neither of the saide Chauncellors and Schollers of either of the saide Universities shall present or nominate to any

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 278.

Benefice with Cure, Prebend or other Ecclesiastical Living, any such person as shall then have any other Benefice with cure of Soules; And if any such Presentation or Nominacion shal be had or made of any such person soe beneficed, the said Presentation or Nominacion shall be utterly voide; Any thing in this Acte to the contrarye notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

The Universities and Colleges were exempted from the subsidies this year granted by the clergy and temporality.⁽²⁾

This University and that of Oxford joined together in order to procure an act of parliament for taking down all cottages which had been erected within a given time. In favour of this measure the following reasons were urged: 1st, that by the erection of them great inconveniences happened to the University by the taking in of foreigners to be inmates with the cottagers, which had caused an increase of the plague. 2ndly, that they increased the number of poor people, whereby the Colleges were engaged in a charitable way to lessen their treasure; and 3dly, that they entertained idle persons who sharked upon young scholars, debauched them, enticed them to their cottages to commit wickedness, &c.⁽³⁾

The subjoined charges occur in the accounts of Edward Male and Barnabas Amey treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to William Helsden for settinge upp a booth in St Thomas leayes for the Justices, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, to a dynner bestowed on them at Mr. Wulfes, *xl^s.*

Item, for halfe a lambe halfe a veal & halfe a mutton for a present to Baron Clark the 20th of March, *lii. v^s.*

Item, for a lambe a Calfe *ij* Couple of Rabbits & one Sheape & one Couple of Capons at midsommer Assises, *xxxv^s. ijd.*

Item, to Mr. French for fishe sent in a present to the Lord Chauncelor & Sir John Fortescue, *xiiijli.*

Item, for a payre of Claricalls at Sturbridge fayre, *ij^s. iiijd.*

Item, to Mr. Wickstedd for money laid out by him in Easter Terme about the towne busines of the tolboth & the quarrellinge of Thompson,⁽⁴⁾ as appeares by his severall bills under the counsellors hands, *xvjli. xij^s.*

Item, to him more in Trinity terme for money laid out about the townes use for the towne business as appears by his bills under the Counsellors hands & for Justifyinge the imprisonment of Thompson late bayliffe of the towne,⁽⁴⁾ *xijli. xiiijd.*

Item, to Mr. Chace for money lent by him to the towne about the towne chartres graunted in the beginninge of the Kings Raigne, *vli.*

Paid to Mr. Potto for the like, *vli.*

Paid to Mr. Andrewes for money by him laid out in his maioralty the yere pre-sedent about the said chartres, *xiiijli. xiiij^s. ix^d.*

(1) Stat. 3 Jac. I c. 5, s. 13.

(2) Stat. 3 Jac. I. c. 25, c. 26. The like exemptions occur in the following statutes, 7 Jac. I. c. 22, c. 23; 21 Jac. I. c. 33, c. 34.

(3) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii, 291.

(4) Vide ante, p. 19.

Item, to Mr. Edmonds Maior upon this accompt for money lent unto the towne in the tyme of Mr. Jackson beinge Maior about the towne Chartres for the confirmation of them & addieion to them in the beginninge of Kinge James Raigne, being xli^{li}. paid only xxxix^{li}. xv^s. iiij^d.(1)

On the 20th of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads made the following decree for the solemn observation of the anniversary of the Powder plot:—

AN ORDER agreed upon by the vice-chancellor and heads in the consistory, October the 20th, 1606.

TO THE END that the fifth day of november may yearly hereafter be the more solemnly observed and kept in this university of Cambridge, according to a statute made and enacted in the last session of parliament, we Richard Clayton doctor in divinity and vice-chancellor of the university aforesaid, and the heads of the several colleges there, do with joint consent and assent set down ratify and establish this order following, viz. :—

That the senior doctor in divinity being head of a college shall preach the fifth day of november next, in saint Maries church, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, after solemn prayers and thanksgivings be ended: and the next year viz. 1607, the next doctor of divinity in seniority being likewise an head of a college, shall preach the said fifth of november in the said church, and so all the rest of the doctors and others the heads of houses being divines shall preach successively in their seniority the day and place abovesaid, perpetuis futuris temporibus, either by himself or (upon just cause to be excused and allowed by the vice-chancellor for the time being) by some other head of a college by him whose course it is to be procured, upon pain and forfeiture of five pounds for every default: the same to be paid to the use of the common chest of the same university, and the vice-chancellor then newly-elected or that shall or may be that day elected to be chargeable at his account to the university for the said sum of five pounds so forfeited. Further we do by the like consent and assent ordain that every such fifth day of november, there shall be an oration in King's college chapel in the said university, at such an hour in the afternoon as by the vice-chancellor for the time being shall be thought meet and convenient. And in case no vice-chancellor shall be chosen before one of the clock of the said fifth day of november, then the same oration to be immediately after the election of the vice-chancellor in the afternoon of the same day and in the aforesaid chapel. After the end of which oration it is thought meet that solemn service should presently follow in the same place with joyful singing and hearty thanksgiving.

The first oration to be made by the now orator of the university, and the next year and ever after, perpetuis futuris temporibus, by such an one as the vice-chancellor or his deputy that shall be in place twenty-eight days before the said fifth of november, shall think meet and sufficient to be appointed for that purpose.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names. And this assembly to be solemnized in scarlet.

RICHARD CLAYTON, vice-cancellarius,	
ROGER GOADE,	ROBERT SOAME,
JO. DUPORT,	BARNABY GOCHE.(2)

On the 24th of November a grace passed rendering the Vicechancellor for the time being ipso facto capable of being admitted and

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 3 & 4 Jac. I.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 471.

created a Doctor. A protest against this grace was made by nine Masters of arts, on the grounds that out of thirty-four or thirty-five in the Regent House there were nineteen non placets; that the suffrages were taken by John Copley, M.A. who had no authority to take them; and that the grace itself was unlawful, being repugnant to the statutes of the 12th of Elizabeth. On the last day of January this grace was rescinded.⁽¹⁾

1606 } On the 20th of February "there was foul & great disorder committed
 7 } "at the time of a comedy in King's college by most rude and barbarous
 "throwing of many great stones at and through the hall windows, with
 "loud outcries and shoutings by multitude of scholars and others, for
 "the space of about two hours together, there being then assembled
 "the hall full not only of the inferior sort, but also of divers young
 "noblemen doctors bachelors in divinity and masters of arts, to their
 "great offence annoyance and disturbance, beside the breaking of
 "many other windows about the said college, and a great post of
 "timber violently pulled out of the ground, and therewith divers run-
 "ning at a strong gate, the same was broke open." Similar outrages
 had, it appears, occurred before,⁽²⁾ "yet in that excessive manner the
 like not known among scholars." The Vicechancellor and Heads
 therefore made the subjoined decree:—

A DECREE FOR REFORMING GREAT DISORDERS AT PUBLICK ASSEMBLIES
 IN THE UNIVERSITY.

WHEREAS upon the 20th of february, 1606, there was foul and great disorder committed in the time of a comedy in King's college by most rude and barbarous throwing of many great stones at and thorough the hall windows, with loud outcries and shoutings by multitudes of scholars and others, for the space of about two hours together, there being then assembled the said hall full not only of the inferior sort, but also of divers young noblemen doctors bachelors in divinity and masters of arts, to their great offence annoyance and disturbance, beside the breaking of many other windows about the said college, and a great post of timber violently pulled out of the ground, and therewith divers running at a strong gate, the same was broke open (an outrage in some like sort committed in other colleges before time, yet in that excessive manner the like not known amongst scholars) for exemplary censure upon the present disorder, and for remedy of any like future hereafter in any publick assembly in the university, it is upon good consideration and resolution, ordered and decreed by Mr. vice-chancellor and the heads of the colleges as followeth:—

That whosoever, being non-graduate or graduate or privileged person, is and shall be found and convicted in the abovesaid late strange disorder at the said comedy, a thrower of stones against the glass windows (specially against the hall windows) a maker of loud shouts and outeries, or a violent breaker open of doors or gates by a main post pulled up, or shall hereafter be found in any like assembly in the time of any play shew comedy or tragedy, committing the same or

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 200, 201, 299. Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 365, 366.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. pp. 539, 601.

like offensive or riotous action, or else a partaker counsellor or inciter, shall (if they be convicted to be principal offenders) before Mr. vice-chancellor and the more of the heads then at home, be banished the university: if offending in lower degree (then being graduates) beside private satisfaction for the harm done, shall be suspended their degree, so to continue at the discretion of Mr. vice-chancellor, and also be stayed for one whole year for taking further degree, when his time for the same shall come. But if such offenders shall be non-graduates or a privileged person, then (being non adulti) they shall be corrected in the schools by the rod, if adulti they shall make some open confession of their fault in the said schools in the presence of such as Mr. vice-chancellor shall call. And nevertheless shall both sorts of them be made incapable for one whole year of their expected degree when the time cometh. And if any that have or shall have part in the disorders or any of them, not being a scholar shall be found an offender, then every such person shall be punished by imprisonment and sitting in the stocks at the bull-ring in the market place, so long as to Mr. vice-chancellor shall seem good, according to the quality of the person and the degree of the offence,

SA. HARNETT, procan.	JO. COWEL,
THO. NEVILLE,	ROGER GOADE,
EDMUND BARWELL,	RO. SOAME,
JO. DUPORT,	UMPHRY TINDALL.(1)

The following decree seems to have been made at the same time as the foregoing, as it is signed by the same parties, and especially refers to the penalties above specified:—

A DECREE FOR REFORMING NIGHT JETTERS, KEEPERS OF GREY-HOUNDS, &c.

WHERE there hath divers times fallen sundry disorders, specially in the night-time, by such scholars as take upon them (being but private persons) to go forth into the town pretending and abusing the proctor's authority, and carrying with them divers unfit and unstayed persons, whereby many inconveniencies have ensued to the disquiet of the inhabitants and discredit of the university: and where also divers scholars of this university (specially of late years) have used to shoot in guns, cross-bows, and stone-bows both near home, and also in the neighbour towns where they have wandered abroad, and also usually have kept greyhounds and some of them hunting horses, to that end either by themselves or others in the town for coursing and hunting, to the destroying of the game and misspending of their time, and having had often warning heretofore from Mr. vice-chancellor (upon his majesties inhibition also) signified in every college, yet still have presumed to continue the said disorder, for remedy therein hereafter, it is likewise by Mr. Vicechancellor and the heads of the colleges provided and decreed:—

That whatsoever scholar or student or any reteyning to them, shall hereafter be found and convicted either to take upon him the proctors authority (as is above-said) or to accompany any that shall so presume to usurp the said authority, and shall go abroad making the night scrutiny in the street into mens houses or fields adjoining, or shall shoot in guns cross-bows or stone-bows, either within the limits of the university or without, or shall keep by himself or others any greyhound, or shall wander into the fields either with greyhounds guns cross-bows or stonebows, it is by the consent abovesaid decreed that every scholar so offend-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 472.

ing being convicted and adjudged in manner aforesaid, shall incur respectively (according to the degree of his offence) the several penalties above specified for the disturbers of publick assemblies. And if any shall be found a keeper of greyhounds in the town for any scholar student or scholars servant, every such shall suffer imprisonment and five shillings mulct for the first time, and after so offending double punishment, viz. ten shillings mulct and imprisonment at Mr. vicechancellors discretion: the said mulcts to go to the use of the university.

SA. HARSNETT, procan.	EDMUND BARWELL,
ROGER GOADE,	UMPHRY TINDAL,
RO. SOAME,	JO. DUPORT,
THO. NEVILE,	JO. COWELL.(1)

"An Acte for repressinge the odious and loathsome synne of Drunkennes," contains a proviso that it should not be prejudicial to either of the Universities of this land, but that the Chancellors Masters and Scholars and their successors, might as fully use and enjoy all their jurisdictions rights privileges and charters, as theretofore they had or might have done.⁽²⁾

1607.

This year an end was put to a suit between the University and Town as to the right to the Tolbooth or town gaol, to which the former body laid claim under a lease granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1601,⁽³⁾ whilst the Townsmen founded their title upon continued possession from the time of Henry the third.⁽⁴⁾ The suit was commenced on the 10th of October, 1605, when Sir Edward Coke then Attorney General filed an information in the Exchequer against Benjamin Payne the town gaoler for intruding himself into the possession of a certain messuage in Cambridge called the Tolbooth or common gaol, which pertained to the King in right of his crown. On the 12th of February, 1605-6, Payne by leave of the Court pleaded not guilty, and sureties on his behalf entered into a recognizance to answer the King for the mesne profits in case his Majesty recovered. The case came down for trial at the ensuing Lent assizes; the University, however, did not try, but in the beginning of Easter term, Dr. Barrowe their solicitor prevailed upon Payne to withdraw his plea, whereupon possession was awarded to the University. On the 23rd of May, 1606, the Court upon an affidavit of the circumstances under which Payne had defended the information, made order that as he had confessed the intrusion by collusion to the prejudice

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 474.

(2) Stat. 4. Jac. I. c. 5, s. 8.

(3) Vide Vol. ii. p. 615, ante p. 2.

(4) Vide Vol. i. p. 39.

of the Town, both parties should attend the Attorney General with their evidences, and that he should end it if he could, or if he could not, that he should inform the Court thereof. This order was acted upon, and on the 26th of November, a certificate of the proofs and allegations of the parties, from Sir Edward Coke who had ceased to be Attorney General, with his opinion thereon, was read to the Court, but nothing was done upon it. On the 28th of January, 1606-7, an order was made by consent for exhibiting a new information against Edward Dodson, which was ordered to be tried at bar on the second return of the term, but on the 9th of February Dr. Barrowe on the part of the University obtained an order for referring the former cause to Sir Henry Hobart and Sir Francis Bacon the Attorney and Solicitor General. Mr. Wickstede the Solicitor for the Town thus relates the issue: "Mr. Attorney
 " and Mr. Solicitor heard the whole cause in the presence of the Mayor
 " Aldermen and Councill of the Town, as also of diverse principal
 " Doctors of the University and their Councill, insomuch that Dr. Bar-
 " rowe Solicitor for the University, was very violent and angry with
 " Mr. Wickstede Solicitor for the Towne, who little regarding him for
 " it, there was then an end of the cause, they the said Mr. Attorney
 " and Mr. Solicitor thinking it not fit for the honour of the University
 " to question so antient a Title, and thought it more fit to be followed
 " by Typper⁽¹⁾ than by Doctor Barrowe, whereupon the Town ever
 " sithence hath been quiet and doth enjoy the Jayle as formerly they
 " have done."⁽²⁾

The practice amongst the scholars of excessive drinking and taking tobacco in taverns shops and public assemblies, occasioned the following decree of the Vicechancellor and Heads :—

A DECREE AGAINST EXCESSIVE DRINKING, DRUNKENNESS, AND TAKING
TOBACCO.

Being found by experience that there is too much practice grown in these latter years amongst scholars of this university (not heard of in former better times) in excessive drinkings, foul drunkenness, and taking tobacco in taverns and shops too commonly and immodestly frequented, to the dishonour of God, great scandal of the university at home and abroad, waste of expence besides hurt of body and mind, and evil example from those that profess learning and sobriety, for redress hereof it is by due deliberation decreed by Mr. vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges, upon interpretation of a part of the statute "De modestia, &c.," as followeth, viz. :—

Whatsoever scholar or student or privileged person of this university, shall hereafter be convicted of excessive drinking, drunkenness, making of others drunk, especially in the night time in tavern or other inn or victuall house, or taking tobacco in such houses taverns or shops, of what condition or degree soever he

(1) Typper's name occurs as one of grantees of concealed lands in the proceedings of the House of Commons with reference to such grants.

(2) MS. Cole, xx. 220.—MS. Wickstede, part ii. 65—73 b.

be, if he shall be convicted before Mr. vice-chancellor and the more part of the heads of colleges then at home, to be an offender in the premisses or any of them, shall by the consent abovesaid be banished the university, and also be disgraded if he be a graduate. Others if they shall be found faulty in inferior degree, shall incurr (if they be graduates) to be disgraded by Mr. vice-chancellor for so long time as he shall think good, and also for one whole year to be stayed from taking their further degree at their time : if no graduates, then to be made incapable for one whole year of their degree when their time cometh, and also enjoined by Mr. vice-chancellor openly in the schools to declaim against that abuse if they be adulti : if not adulti, then to undergo correction by the rod in the schools : and if any privileged persons, then they to be discommoned by the authority aforesaid. And if any taverner, inn-holder, or victualler shall receive and suffer any such disordered scholars or students or privileged persons in their houses misde-meaning themselves in the premisses, or shall be found to entertain or suffer to drink in his house any student or privileged person after the bell hath done ringing at the usual hour in the night by statute of the university limited and expressed, such housekeeper shall forfeit ipso facto unto the university the sum of forty shillings for every time so offending, agreeably to the university statute in like case provided. And it is further enordered by the advice and consent aforesaid, that if any student in this university of what condition or degree soever, shall take tobacco in saint Mary's church in the commencement time, or in the schools in the lent acts, or at any other time of exercise of learning in the said schools, in any dining hall of colleges, or at any other time and place of comedies or publick university tragedies shews or assemblies, the same offender being a graduate thereof convicted before Mr. vice-chancellor, shall for the first time offending herein, incur the mulct of six shillings and eight pence, and for the second time so offending thirteen shillings and fourpence, and for the third time the like sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, and also to be by Mr. vice-chancellor suspended his degree during Mr. vice-chancellor his pleasure. And if such offender be a non-graduate and adultus, he shall incurr the mulct of six shillings and eight pence for the first time, for the second thirteen shillings and fourpence, for the third the same sum of thirteen shillings and four pence, and also be made incapable of his degree for one whole year when his time cometh. And if any herein shall offend being non-adultus, then every such shall have correction in the schools by the rod. All the said mulcts to go to the use of the university.

Further enjoining and requiring every governor in the several colleges strictly to look upon this taking of tobacco, excessive drinking and drunkenness, if any shall be, and to punish such offenders according to the tenor of this decree.

SA. HARSNETT, procan.	JO. COWEL,
UMPHRY TYNDALL,	THO. NEVILLE,
ROG. GOADE,	EDMUND BARWELL,
RO. SOAME,	JO. DUPORT.(1)

A bill being introduced into the House of Commons for draining the large tract of fen land now called the Bedford Level, there were on the 27th of April, "Some Reasons, and Petitions, offered against the Bill" by Sir John Peyton, Knight of the Shire for the County of Cam "bridge, and Mr. Robert Wallys, one of the Burgesses for the "Town of Cambridge."⁽²⁾ The bill did not pass.

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 475.

(2) Commons' Journals i. 364.

This year a Commission for the repair of the Great Bridge was directed to Sir John Cutts, Sir John Cotton, Roger Goad, Francis Brakyn, and Humphrey Tyndall.⁽¹⁾

On the 7th of July, "The Justices of Assize being the Lord Cooke " Lord Cheefe Justice of the Comon plees, and Mr. Justice Danyell, " comeinge to St. Maries Church to the sermon, uppon Sunday in the " forenoon, the Assizes being uppon Monday followinge, and com- " inge to sitt in the Maior his seate where he then did sitt, the Maior⁽²⁾ " offered them very kindly to sitt in the seate under hym, unto which " the Lord Cooke a litle stayed, as seeminge his place was supreme " above the Maior. but in the end booth the Justices did sitt in the " same seate under the Maior, & Mr. Justice Danyell at his going " away comended the Maior for his corrage theirein, allowinge yt to be " right in hym."⁽³⁾

The accounts of Edward Yates and Henry Wright, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, to the musitioners at treasurers feast, xvjd.

Item, for ij torches at the Assizes, viij^d.

Item, for ij presents of fishe to the Lord Chauncelor & Sir John Fortescue, xvjl.

Item, to Mr. Maior at his goeinge to London about the towne busynes for the teleboth, vijli. iiij^s. vjd.⁽⁴⁾

About this time Thomas Taylor, Fellow of Christ's College, was silenced by Dr. Harsnet, the Vicechancellor, and threatened to be degraded, for a sermon preached at St. Mary's on Canticles v. 7.⁽⁵⁾

1608.

The Great Bridge being much decayed and perilous to all passengers, the Justices of Assize commanded the Justices of the Peace for the County, to provide for its repair; and they by their precept dated the 21st of August, assessed the lands chargeable to the maintenance of this bridge, after the rate of 20s. a hide, which they directed should be enforced by distress and sale of the goods of any parties who should refuse payment.⁽⁶⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of Thomas Purkas and Christopher Hatley, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to Mr. Maior beinge freed from the collectinge the task, xv^s.

(1) Pontage Book, 9.

(2) William Archer.

(3) MS. Wickstede, part ii, 112 b.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town 4 & 5 Jac. I.

(5) Coates, Hist. & Antiq. of Reading, 356.

(6) Pontage Book, 6. The signatures of the Justices are not given in the MS. cited, they were probably Commissioners of Pontage as well as Justices of the Peace.

Item, for a present to the Lord Chauncelor in fische, ix^{li}. xij^s.

Item, to the Judges in a present at lent, ij^{li}.

Item, to the Lord Cooke at midsommer Assizes, ij^{li}. xvj^s. iiij^d.

Item, paid to Mr. Yaxley in parte of his parliament fees due for the parliament time, lijs. iiij^d.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of October, Francis Brackyn, Esq.,⁽²⁾ was elected Recorder of the Town in the room of Sir John Fortescue, knight, deceased.

On the 10th of October, a grace passed to discontinue sermons at St. Mary's and exercises in the schools on account of the plague.⁽³⁾

On the 24th of November, an ordinance was made by the Corporation empowering the Twenty-four or Common Council to fill up vacancies in their own body.⁽⁴⁾

1609.

On the 2nd of May, whilst Thomas French, Mayor, was presiding in the Town Court, in the Guildhall, William Archer one of the Aldermen, "in very scornful reproachful and contemptuous terms upbraided and reproved the said Thomas French most unreverently and unbecomingly, to the great impeachment and disgrace of the place of Mayoralty and discouragement of successors and utter dislike of that grand assembly." A writ of good behaviour was therefore sued out of the Court of King's Bench, against Alderman Archer, who however at a Common Day held on the 11th of May, "did confess that he had wronged both the said Mayor and his place, he sitting and executing of justice and therefore he was sorry." Upon this submission the execution of the writ was stayed.⁽⁵⁾

In June this year "the comon brinck or warffe att the great bridge," was rebuilt by the Corporation at the cost of £152 19s. 6d.⁽⁶⁾

The King having issued several commissions into the various counties of England, for levying an aid towards making his eldest son Prince Henry, a knight,⁽⁷⁾ the Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge represented to his Majesty that the Colleges having lands and tenements in divers counties, the members thereof could not, without great inconvenience and the impediment of their studies, appear before the several Commissioners and the Juries to be impannelled by them.

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town 5 & 6 Jac. 1.

(2) Mr. Brackyn (who had been Deputy Recorder to Lord Hunsdon, Sir Thomas Egerton, and Sir John Fortescue,) was a member of Grays Inn. He was Autumn Reader of that House 38 Eliz. and served the office of Treasurer in the 21 Jac. 1. His arms (Gules, between a fess counter company azure and argent, 3 lozenges or.) are or were in the south window of Grays Inn Hall.—Dugdale, *Origines Juridiciales*, 306.

(3) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book, 24 April, 1610.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 6 & 7 Jac. 1.

(7) See Egerton Papers, 435—441. Rymer, *Foedera*, xvi. 680.

They therefore besought him to grant separate commissions for each University, empowering the Commissioners to compound with the several Colleges Houses Hostels and Halls, for contribution towards the aid, and to certify the Commissioners of the several counties thereon. The King was pleased to comply with this request, and on the 15th of July, issued separate commissions for each University. The Cambridge Commissioners were the Sheriff of the County, Sir John Cutts, Sir John Cotton, and Sir Miles Sandes, knights, Thomas Jegon, D.D. Vicechancellor, Humfrey Tindall Dean of Ely, Richard Clayton Dean of Peterborough, Roger Goad⁽¹⁾ Provost of King's College, Francis Brakin, Thomas Wendye, Michael Dalton, James Weston,⁽²⁾ and Henry Vernon, Esquires, and the Escheator and Feodaries of the County, with power for four or more of them to act.⁽³⁾

The ordinances of the Corporation being many of them repugnant one to the other, and having caused "many jars and troubles in the Town," and given rise to "much ambiguity & doubt," a new code was framed on the 5th of August, under the advice of the learned Counsel of the Town.⁽⁴⁾

On the 10th of September, Nicholas Rush, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, preached a sermon at St. Mary's, which gave offence. He was accordingly cited before the Vicechancellor and Heads on the 15th of that month, when the Vicechancellor asked him whether he had his sermon written or not, and on his answering that he had it not, and afterwards confessing that he had the most part of it, and in a jesting manner saying, that he wished it were worth their worships' sight, he was admonished by the Vicechancellor to bring "his last sermon" preached in St. Marie's, penned so near as possible he could in the "very words he Mr. Rush then and there uttered it, and so as he may take his corporal oath, that it is the same he then preached, soe neare as he shall know or believe, upon the second friday in the term in the consistory." On the 17th he appeared again, and was "charged by Mr. Vice-chancellor and his assistants with many uncharitable speeches, uttered in his funeral oration in Christ's College, tending to the disgrace and discredit of Mr. Doctor Barwell deceased,⁽⁵⁾ and also with other matters then by him uttered." To this Rush said, "That he did believe, if any conscionable man had heard him, he would

(1) "Wood," in Rymer.

(2) James Weston, Esq., a native of Lichfield, was appointed one of the Counsel at Law of the Town, 11th of May, 1609, was Autumn Reader of the Inner Temple, 1615, called to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law 19th of March, 1630-31, constituted one of the Barons of the Exchequer 16th of May, 1631, and afterwards knighted.

(3) Rymer, Foedera, xvi. 682.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Master of Christ's College.

"thinke the better of him for it, and not the worse." The Vicechancellor then admonished him three times to deliver up the sermon in writing, which he expressly refused to do, and for contumacy was ordered into confinement till he should produce it. On the second Friday in the term Rush appeared in the custody of one of the esquire bedels, and then delivered a paper, which he declared upon his oath to be "the trewe copie of his oracion uttered at Mr. Doctor Barwell his funerall, "so farr as he doth know or believe," and being asked for his sermon preached at St. Mary's, he delivered a book, of which, because he said "that Mr. Vice-chancellor and his assistants could not well read it "without directions, and for that himselfe made some doubt, that it "was not there written in all points as he uttered it in St. Marie's," he was treated as contumacious, admonished to bring his sermon ready written on the following Monday, and in the meantime was remanded into custody. On the day appointed he appeared in the consistory, gave his consent to the time, place, and judges, and renounced all advantage to be derived from the want of a sufficient number of heads, and having delivered a faithful copy of his sermon was discharged out of custody; but, as it was considered, "that he had wronged manye "by his sermon preached, and by his oracion uttered at the sayd "funerall, and for that it was to be feared, now he had his libertye, he "would or might again offend by publickly preaching, or in open assembly," and for other causes, he was suspended by the Vicechancellor from all his degrees, and prohibited from praying or preaching within the University, till the suspension should be taken off; and the further consideration of the sermon was deferred to the 27th of October, when, the Vicechancellor and Heads meeting again, Rush was interrogated on various points in his sermon, and after much conversation he promised to stand by their decree; "so they urged him not against his conscience, to saye blacke was whyte or whyte blacke," upon which he was admonished to bring on the next day in writing a speech to be publickly delivered by him in satisfaction of the several points with which he had been charged. The next morning he appeared again, but did not satisfy the Vicechancellor and Heads, who on his appearance in the afternoon of that day, decreed on a submission similar to that he had made before, "that he should on the morrowe immediately after the "afternoon sermon, in St. Mary's church, in the minister's pew or seat "there, publicquely and openly reade with an audible and loude voice, "the whole contents, which shall be the schedule," to be delivered to him by the Vicechancellor before eight in the morning of the next day, when a paper was accordingly delivered by the Vicechancellor into Rush's hands. This however he refused to read, "saying, he had Mr.

"Perkins and Franciscus Junius of his side, and therefore he would "never ly against his owne conscience."

In consequence of this refusal, he was bound with sureties in a recognisance to appear within four days after a summons left for him at his college; and on the third of January following, he appeared again at a meeting of the Vicechancellor and Heads, when he was admonished thrice to read the contents of a paper, then put into his hands, in the forenoon of the next Sunday, "if there was no sermon in the afternoon; or if there was a sermon in the afternoon, on the sunday following, immediately after the sermon, before the psalme be songe, in "the minister's pewe, in the body of the church of great St. Marie's." He however refused to do so, and therefore, on the 8th of January, by the assent of the major part of the Heads of Colleges, he was expelled from the University and his College.

It appears from the form of recantation, that he was charged with having "used verey unreverent and reproachfull speech agaynst the "cleargy or some of them, terminge them the *gorbellyd clergie*, and also "some offensive speeches which might be taken to touch authoritye "or some attendinge in courte, calling them *develish parasyts* in flat- "teringe and attributyng over much to some in higher place," and with having asserted that Saint Paul and Moses erred in their desires, and that our Saviour's prayer in his agony, "came from nature and without reason attendinge his understandinge."⁽¹⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Owen Hurst and Edward Goodwine treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to Mr. Serle for translatinge the towne chartre into English the 25 of Octob. vj^s. viij^d.

Item, the Kings messenger when hee brought a lettre from the Kinge concerninge victulers the 25 of Febr. ij^s. vjd.

Item, to the same messenger for carryinge an answeere of the same, ij^s.

Item, to the Kings trumpeters, v^s.

Item, for one new cognisance & mendinge three of the old, x^s. vjd.

Item, for proclamacions for the qualifysinge of fynes, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for a present of fish given to the Lord Cook at Lent Assizes, xl^s.

Item, paid for a present of fish given to the deputy leifetennants at the muster the 21st of Aprile 1609, ij^{li}. x^s.

Item, paid towards the princes ayd⁽²⁾ the 21th of Aprile to the comissioners for the Burrowghe of Cambridge, j^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for a Cage newly builded, v^{li}. xv^s.

Item, to John Smyth for Iron worke about the cage, xij^s.

Item, Froment for underpinninge the Cage & for stuffe & workmanship, vij^s.

Item, to the Kings trumpeters, v^s.

Item, to Mr. Bembridge for a dynner at the refyeninge the orders,⁽³⁾ ij^{li}. viij^s.

(1) Sequel to Friends Trial, p. 57.

(2) Vide ante, p. 30.

(3) Vide ante, p. 31.

Item, to Mr. Brakin & Mr. Weston for there paynes about the orders,(1)
ij^{li}. xiijs.

Item, for a present given to the Lord Cooke at Midsommer assizes, ij^{li}. xviijs. x^d

Item, to Roberte Woodward the towne Cooke(2) for his wages, j^{li}. vjs. viij^d.

Item, for the viij harnessmens coates with the makinge & there charges,
ij^{li}. ijs. viij^d.

Item, for printinge the pasports, xs.

Item, to the Clarke for writenge the orders(1) in the parlour when Mr. Brakin &
Mr. Weston & the other Comitties veiued examined correected & amended them
& for paper then, vjs. viij^d.(3)

William Ames fellow of Christ's College, preaching at St. Mary's on
Saint Thomas's day, "took occasion to inveigh against the liberty
" taken at that time, especially in such colleges who had lords of mis-
" rule, a pagan relic, which, (he said) as Polidore Vergil observeth,
" remaineth only in England." He also condemned the playing at
cards or dice.(4) This sermon gave offence, and for this expression,
" that one might as well abuse the word or sacraments or oaths as
" play at cards," he was suspended by the Vicechancellor with the
assent of his assistants, from the exercise of his ecclesiastical function,
and from all degrees taken or to be taken.(5)

1609 } In Hilary Term the Court of Common Pleas gave judgment in an
10 } action of false imprisonment brought by Thomas Bonham, Doctor in
philosophy and physic, against Dr. Henry Atkins and others, in order
to try the validity of Dr. Bonham's commitment for practising as a
physician in London, without being licensed so to do by the College of
Physicians there. Dr. Bonham was a graduate of this University,(6)
and it was contended on his behalf, that he was on that account entitled
to practice in London without any license from the College of Physi-
cians. Mr. Justice Daniel expressed his opinion to that effect, from
which Mr. Justice Warburton dissented, but Lord Chief Justice Coke
gave no opinion on the point, as all the Court were agreed that judg-
ment should be given for the plaintiff on other grounds.(7)

(1) Vide ante p. 81.

(2) Robert Woodward was appointed chief cook of the town, 4th of August, 1609.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 6 & 7 Jac. I.

(4) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 301.

(5) Letter to the Author of a further inquiry into the right of appeal, p. 82.

Ames became minister of the English Church at the Hague, from thence he was invited by
the States of Friesland to the Divinity Chair in the University of Franeker, which he filled
with great reputation for twelve years, when he resigned his professorship and became pastor
of the English congregation at Rotterdam, where he died in 1633. Neal, Hist. of the Puritans,
ed. 1837, Vol. i. 532.

(6) M.D. 2nd. July 1595.

(7) Cokes Reports, Part viii. 114.

" The Chief Justice, before he argued the points in law, because much was said in com-
" mendation of the doctors of physic of the college in London, and somewhat (as he conceived)
" in derogation of the dignity of the doctors of the universities, he first attributed much to the
" doctors of the said college in London, and confessed that nothing was spoke in their com-
" mendation which was not due to their merits: but yet that no comparison was to be made
" between that private college, and either of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, no

1610.

On the 27th of April, the Corporation made an ordinance that if any treasurer should refuse to hold the office, or die, or be dispensed with, the eight electors should proceed to a new election; that if any of the eight should be absent, the two persons who chose the eight should fill up vacancies; that if either of the two were absent, the greater part of the eight should make choice of so many as should be wanting to complete their number; that the election should be made within one hour; and that in case of equality the Mayor should have a casting voice.⁽¹⁾

On the 11th of June, the Corporation made an ordinance that on the death of any officer the Mayor should under the penalty of £20. do his best endeavours to cause an election within ten days, and that such election should be made by the former electors, or that if any of them were absent, those who were present should elect others to make up the requisite number.⁽²⁾

On the 20th of June, the Earl of Salisbury Chancellor of the University, wrote to that body setting forth that there was then greater occasion than theretofore to provide for the King's safety, wherefore in order to make the sincerity of their religion appear, he recommended them to follow the example of the two houses of parliament and of the

"more than between the father and his children, or between the fountain and the small rivers which descend from it; the university is alma mater, from whose breasts those of that private college have sucked all their science and knowledge (which I acknowledge to be great and profound) but the law saith, *erubescit lex filios castigare parentes*: the university is the fountain, and that and the like private colleges are tanquam rivuli, which flow from the fountain, et melius est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos, Briefly, *Academice Cantabrigiæ & Oxoniæ sunt Athenæ nostræ nobilissimæ, regni soles, oculi et animæ regni, unde religio, humanitas, et doctrina in omnes regni partes uberrimè diffunduntur*: but it is true, *nunquam sufficiet copia laudatoris, quia nunquam deficiet materia laudis*; and therefore those universities exceed and excel all private colleges, quantum inter viburna cupressus. And it was observed that K. H. 8. in his said letters patent and the K. and the Parliam. in the act of 14 H. 8. in making of a law concern. physicians, for the more safety and health of men, therein follow the order of a good physician (*Rex enim omn' artes censetur habere in serinio pect' sui*) for, *medicina est duplex, removens, & promovens; removens morbum, & promovens ad salutem*: and therefore five manner of persons (who more hurt the body of man than the disease itself, one of which said one of their patients, fugiens morbum incidit in medicum) are to be removed. 1. Improbi 2. Avari, qui medicinam magis avaritiæ suæ causa quam ullius bonæ conscientiæ fiducia profitentur. 3. Malitiosi. 4. Temerarii. 5. Inscii. And of the other part five manner of persons were to be promoted, as appears by the said act, sc. those who were, 1. profound. 2. sad. 3. discreet. 4. groundly learned. 5. profoundly studied. And it was well ordained, that the professors of physic should be profound, sad, discreet, &c., and not youths, who have no gravity and experience; for as one saith, in juvene theologo conscientiæ detrimentum, in juvene legista bursæ detrimentum, in juvene medico cæmisterii incrementum. And it ought to be presumed, every doctor of any of the universities to be within the statutes, sc. to be profound, sad, discreet, groundly learned, and profoundly studied, for none can there be master of arts (who is a doctor of philosophy) under the study of seven years, and cannot be doctor in physic under seven years more in the study of physic; and that is the reason that the plaintiff is named in the declaration doctor of Philosophy, and doctor of physic; quia oportet medicum esse philosophum, ubi enim philosophus desinit, medicus incipit."

On the 18th of April, 1608, the University passed a grace appointing a syndicate to conduct this suit with a proviso that the University should be at no charges.—MS. Baker, xlii. 106.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book. Vide vol. ii. p. 120.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

Lords of the Council and others,⁽¹⁾ and administer the oath of allegiance to all of their body, sending up the names to him that he might shew them to his Majesty as a voluntary sacrifice of their sincere and loyal hearts unto him.⁽²⁾

Shortly afterwards an act of parliament passed requiring all persons above the age of eighteen to take the oath of allegiance.⁽³⁾ The Vice-chancellors of both the Universities for the time being, and the Presidents, Wardens, Provosts, Masters, of Colleges and Halls, and all other Heads and Principals of Houses, Proctors, and Bedels of the Universities, publicly in the Convocation, before the Senior Masters there present. And all and every other persons whatsoever, that is or shall be promoted to any degree in school, before the Vicechancellor of the University for the time being in the Congregation House. All fellows of Houses, and all scholars of Halls or Colleges that then were or thereafter should be received into the same, being under the degree of a Baron, before the President, Master, Provost, Warden, or other Head or Chief Governor of that College, Hall, or House whereunto he shall be received, and in the open Hall.⁽⁴⁾

In this year the Town and University completed a new river from a place called Nine Wells in the parish of Great Shelford to the Town

(1) See Parliamentary History of England, v. 237.

(2) MS. Baker, xxx. 297.

(3) I A. B. do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare in my Conscience before God and the World, That our Sovereign Lord King JAMES is lawful and rightful King of this Realm, and of all other his Majesty's Dominions and Countries: and that the Pope neither of himself nor by any Authority of the Church or See of Rome, or by any other means with any other, hath any Power or Authority to depose the King, or to dispose any of his Majesty's Kingdoms or Dominions, or to authorise any Foreign Prince to invade or annoy him or his Countries, or to discharge any of his Subjects of their Allegiance and Obedience to his Majesty, or to give Licence or Leave to any of them to bear Arms, raise Tumults, or to offer any Violence or Hurt to his Majesty's Royal Person, State or Government, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects, within his Majesty's Dominions.

Also I do swear from my Heart. That notwithstanding any Declaration or Sentence of Excommunication, or Deprivation made or granted, or to be made or granted, by the Pope or his Successors, or by any Authority derived, or pretended to be derived, from him or his See against the said King, his Heirs or Successors, or any Absolution of the said Subjects from their Obedience; I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and him and them will defend to the uttermost of my Power, against all Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his or their Persons, their Crown and Dignity, by Reason or Colour of any such Sentence, or Declaration, or otherwise, and will do my best Endeavour to disclose and make known unto his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which I shall know or hear of to be against him or any of them.

And I do further swear, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical, this damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes which be excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever.

And I do believe, and in my Conscience am resolved, that neither the Pope nor any other Person whatsoever, hath Power to absolve me of this Oath or any Part thereof, which I acknowledge by good and full Authority to be lawfully ministred unto me, and do renounce all Pardons and Dispensations to the contrary.

And all these Things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express Words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common Sense and Understanding of the same Words, without any Equivocation or mental Evasion, or secret Reservation whatsoever: And I do make this Recognition and Acknowledgement heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true Faith of a Christian.

SO HELP ME GOD.

(4) Stat. 7 Jac. I. c. 6. ss. 20, 21, 22.

of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾ This river passed through the soil of the manor of Trumpington, of which Thomas Chaplyn gentleman was the Lord, and in consideration of his permission, the University on the 6th of July, passed a grace, that he and his heirs should have a grant under the common seal, of the liberty of purchasing in the market of Cambridge, and carrying from thence, sixteen quarters of horse corn annually for their necessary use.⁽²⁾

On the 26th of October, an indenture tripartite was made between Mr. Chaplyn, the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses. It recites that the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, by mutual consent and agreement, at their very great expences and charges, as well for the cleansing easement benefit and commodity of divers and sundry drains and watercourses belonging to divers and sundry colleges halls and houses of students within the University, as also for the cleansing and keeping sweet one common drain or ditch commonly called King's ditch, and for the avoiding the annoyance infection and contagion ordinarily arising through the uncleanness and annoyance thereof, to the great endangering of the health and welfare of the people of both the said bodies : had lately, and that by the consent and good liking of Mr. Chaplyn, derived and conveyed one running stream or current of water, arising or running from the springs or fountains commonly called the Nine Wells, situate in or near the bounds of Trumpington, partly through the common grounds of Trumpington, and partly through the fields limits and bounds of Cambridge, down to the ford commonly called Trumpington Ford, and from thence by a watercourse ditch or channel newly and lately made, partly in the fields, and partly in the Town of Cambridge, and through the said common drain or sewer called the King's Ditch, into the river and high stream there, to the end as well for the cleansing easement benefit and commodity of divers and sundry drains and watercourses belonging to divers and sundry colleges and halls and houses of students within the University, as also to scour and cleanse the drain or ditch above mentioned, by the water running continually or for the most part through the same. Mr. Chaplyn, therefore, as well for the settling and establishing a work so prudently and so charitably begun, for ever to remain and continue, to the common good and benefit of posterity thereafter within the Univer-

(1) This had been suggested to Lord Burghley by Dr. Perne in 1574. (Vide vol. ii. p. 323.) Subscriptions for carrying out this scheme appear to have been collected about 1606. (Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 153.) "The plan was Edward Wright's, who was M.A. of Caius College, and the best mathematician of his day," and gave also to Sir Hugh Middleton the plan "of his New River."—(Cambridge Portfolio, 312.)

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 305

sity and Town; as also for divers other good causes and considerations him thereunto especially moving, demised to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, all the soil of the new channel ditch or watercourse which was parcel of his soil, and was situate within the fields waste and common grounds of Trumpington, wherein the said stream or current of water did then pass until it fell into the grounds and soil within the liberties of Cambridge; and also for the necessary use of cleansing and scouring the said new channel ditch or watercourse and for the better amending and repairing of the banks thereof, and for the raising up of dams stanks or such like for the maintenance thereof as need should require, six feet of the soil, if there be so much, in every place on each side immediately adjoining such channel ditch or watercourse; together with the freedom and liberty as well to divert and convey the same stream or current of water therein and through the same from the old channel or watercourse in and by which the water running from the said Nine Wells theretofore did usually pass, as also for free ingress and regress thereto and therefrom for them their servants horses and carriages from time to time as often as need should reasonably require. To hold, from the day of the date, for the term of one thousand years; the Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors, paying during such term to Mr. Chaplyn his heirs and assigns, twenty shillings at the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or within fourteen days next after, yearly. And further also cleansing scouring and sufficiently maintaining, the old channel or watercourse wherein the said stream or watercourse or current of water usually did pass theretofore, all along from the bay or dam where it was then diverted down to Trumpington ford, and so through the bounds and limits of Trumpington to the river, and also supplying the old channel or ditch with water conveniently from time to time during the term, as necessary use should require. With a clause of re-entry in case the rent should be in arrear after demand, or any default be made in not scouring cleansing or sufficiently maintaining the old channel or watercourse, or in not supplying it with water, for six weeks after lawful warning given to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, and with power, on such re-entry, to stay divert or interrupt the course of the stream or current into the channel ditch or watercourse within the limits or bounds of Trumpington at discretion, only unto such time as the rent should remain in arrear, or until the old channel or watercourse be sufficiently scoured and repaired if it be out of repair, or else be conveniently supplied with water. Mr. Chaplyn

covenanted that he his heirs and assigns, would, during the term, expend and bestow the rent of twenty shillings in scouring cleansing and bettering of that part of the channel or watercourse which is next the dam or bay then lately made for the diverting of the stream or water which lieth from Trumpington ford southward forthward some two furlongs. And the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses covenanted that they would before the first of December then next, at their proper costs and charges, make Mr. Chaplyn a free burgess of the Town of Cambridge, to take the liberty and freedom to bargain sell merchandize and deal in buying selling or otherwise within the Town, as liberally freely and effectually, to and for the benefit and profit of him and his heirs for ever, as any freeman inhabiting within the town did should might or ought to do, according to the liberties customs and ordinances of the Town.⁽¹⁾

The House of Commons took offence with the Universities in consequence of certain expressions used at the Oxford Act by Dr. King the Vicechancellor, and at the Cambridge Commencement by Leonard Mawe one of the Proctors.⁽²⁾ In a letter from Dudley Carleton to Sir Thomas Edmondes, dated the 17th of July, is the following account of the matter: " You must know, by the way, that we of the Lower House do find
 " ourselves much scandalized by both the Universities for some public
 " speeches used by men in chief place among them, in disgrace of our
 " proceedings; as at Oxford act the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. King, having
 " to say somewhat at the ceremony of the doctors' putting on of boots,
 " said that there would now be no further use of that ceremony, because that domus inferior was taking order to make them inferiores,
 " and to sett them on foot. And at Cambridge the proctor in his
 " oration was at this interrogation, Quid facta in me, quid furta eorum
 " dicam? making us no better than church-robbers for our acts of
 " reformation in the church; whereof complaint being made in the
 " Lower House, at such time as the bill of subsidy was in question,
 " wherein the Universities of custom have exception, it grew now a
 " great doubt whether we should afford them that accustomed favour.

(1) *Corporation Cross Book*, 232

The following Lords of the Manor of Trumpington Delapole have been admitted freemen of the Town without fine, in pursuance of the covenant of the Corporation contained in the above deed.

8th January, 1610-11. Thomas Chaplen, gent. (born in Trumpington.)

16th August, 1615. Thomas Gouldwell, gent.

14th May, 1623. John Barron, of Trumpington, gent.

29th September, 1652. Richard Barron of Trumpington, gent.

24th August, 1767. Thomas Clamtree, of Colchester, Esq.

(2) Fellow of Peterhouse, afterwards Master of that society, then Master of Trinity College, and ultimately Bishop of Bath and Wells.

"In conclusion we thought not fit to punish public societies for private men's faults; but order was given to the speaker to write to both Universities to admonish them of their indiscretion."⁽¹⁾

The subjoined extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons relate to this business. It appears that the House had on the day preceding the date of the foregoing letter, abandoned the intention of writing to the Universities:—

Die Saturni, 14^o Julii, 1610.

Sir John Sammes:—To have the Proviso for the Universities to be stricken out, in respect of some scandalous Words uttered by some of them.

D. Mountlowe.—Mawd, the Proctor of the Universities, . . . the Words Facta, non furta (the Bill of Non residence.) D. King other Words.

Q. Whether the Proviso touching the Two Universities, shall stand.

Moved that those that serve——

The Letter written by one Fotherby to Mr. Martin, or, in his Absence, to Mr. Hoskins, from Cambridge. Cambridge.

Mr. Attorney to pen Letters to be directed to them for Satisfaction: Mr. Martin and Mr. Hoskins to attend him.

Mr. Hoskins:—That Fotherby was not known to them: They might be abused; and therefore——⁽²⁾

Die Lunæ, 16^o Julii, 1610.

The Letter to be written to the Universities, called for.

Sir Edwyn Sandys hath it.

Resolved, Not to write.⁽³⁾

Die Lunæ, 23^o Julii, 1610.

Sir Herbert Crofts,—touching the Scandal by Oxford and Cambridge:—Excuseth Mr. D. King.—He protesteth that he never touched Parliament, or Parliament-men.—That the Church declined, upon Occasion of Doctors wearing Boots.

Mr. D. Mountlowe, touching the Words of Scandal at Cambridge.

Nothing spoken there, but punished by the Vicechancellor.—He was ready to purge himself to the Parliament but the Business great.—He would have brought him to Mr. Speaker, or Mr. Attorney.

Mr. Martin,—in Excuse of the House.⁽⁴⁾

The Town was this year visited with the plague. On the 22nd of August, the Corporation ordered that by reason of the contagion dispersed in several places within the town, the supper accustomed to be made on St. Bartholmew's day by the Mayor and Bailiffs, should not take place, but that the money they were bound to expend on the same, should be laid out about a new seat in St. Mary's Church for the Mayor Aldermen and Bailiffs.⁽⁵⁾ On the 23rd of August, the Univer-

(1) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 300 n. (32).

(2) Commons' Journals, i. 449.

(3) Ibid. 450.

(4) Ibid. 453.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

sity passed a grace for discontinuing public sermons at St. Mary's, till the beginning of the next term, on account of the plague ;⁽¹⁾ and on the 5th of September, the Corporation, "by reason of the great visitation & infection now in this town very rife and dangerous," dispensed with the Bailiffs' dinners and breakfasts at Sturbridge fair and on Michaelmas day.⁽²⁾ The number of burials in the year ending 25th of March, 1611, in the several parishes (except St. Andrew the Great and St. Andrew the Less) was 429.⁽³⁾ The accounts of the treasurers of the town contain the following charges:—"Item, for charges to a messenger that carried letters to the Lord Chancellor & Lord Treasurer for the wrongs don by Mr. Battisford concerninge the visited, xxj^s. Item, paid to John Muns wife in the tyme of infection for releefe, xx^s. Item, paid to Mr. Curtis for ayringe & sweetninge the hall in the sicknes tyme, xxj^s."⁽⁴⁾

On the 5th of September, the Corporation "by a general assent," granted the office of town clerk to North Harrison free burgess, to hold that office by himself or deputy, (immediately after the avoidance thereof by Henry Slegge gent. then town clerk,⁽⁵⁾) for his life, with all fees and emoluments and an annuity of £5.⁽²⁾

The accounts of Walter Betsone and Francis Penny treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, to Sir Robert Hitcham for his fee, xl^s.

Item, to Mr. Marbery the Lord Chauncellors gentleman, xx^s.

Item, to Mr. Locksmyth for the petition drawinge into forme about the Chartres, xl^s.

Item, to the clark for expedicion, ij^s.

Item, for ingrossing the petition, iij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Brakin for his paynes herein, xx^s.

Item, given to two gretians allowed by his Majestie to begge for their Rampsonne & comended to the towne from the vicechauncellor, xx^s.

Item, the 8th of March, to a messenger that brought proclamacions for defective titles, iij^s.

Item, for a present of fysh for my Lord Chauncelor & charges in convaying yt, xli.

Item, for a present given to the Lord Cooke at lent assizes, iijli.

Item, to the Lord Chauncelors attendants in his chamber in the absence of Mr Marbery for preferringe the petition, x^s.

Item, to the under Dorekeeper, iij^s.

Item, to the portor, ij^s.

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 30.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Bowtell, iii. 422.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 7 & 8 Jac. I.

(5) Elected about 1596.

Item, for the great mace new making, xiiij^{li}. vj^s.

Item, for Hernesmens coates, xxvij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for their wages, iiij^{li}.

Item, for hier of the holberds & hedd peeces, iiij^s.

Item, for cleansing & mendinge the prison when Myriel puld down the Wall, xiiij^s.

Item, paid to John Sampson bookes to write acts ordres & customes into, xxvj^s.

Item, paid for charges to Helith Smyth about the chartre in Hillary terme 1609, xv^s.

Item, for other charges & expenses the same tyme, xvij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Mr. Searle for collectinge the orders into forme, xx^s.

Item, paid to Fraunces Woulfe a souldier in full discharge of his pension, xx^s.

Item, paid to Mr. Shereman for the crayne house at common brink, xl^s.⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 23rd of November, the Mayor produced a petition to the King "touching the liberties and bettering the privileges, of the Town." This petition "was liked and allowed of," and ordered to be presented by the Mayor's discretion at the town's charge.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of November, the University addressed a letter to the Justices of the King's Bench, complaining of an infraction of their privileges, in consequence of a writ from that court having issued to the Mayor, to remove the body and return the cause of the detention, of Godfrey Twelves apothecary, who had been committed by the Vicechancellor at the suit of Edward Goodwyn, for £33. 6s. 8d. due on bond.⁽³⁾

Henry Wulfe one of the late Bailiffs, having refused to make certain payments required by the ordinances of the Corporation, the Mayor and Aldermen exhibited articles against him to Lord Ellesmere Lord Chancellor of England and High Steward of the Town, who thereupon wrote to them as follows:—

To my very lovinge freinds the Maior Recorder and Aldermen of the Towne of Cambridge.

After my very harty commendacions. I have lately receaved these inclosed articles against Henry Wolfe, late one of the Bayliffes of that Town of Cambridge. Wherein I am very sorie to see that a man which hath borne that office amongst yow should so mutch forgette himselfe as to give such occasion both of offence to yow and of harme to himselfe, besides the evill example to others. Whereof both in my love to the Towne and in regard of the place I hold, I cannot but take the more particuler notice as a thing more peculiarly belonging unto to me, to see boothe the peace and good goverment of the towne preserved and the disturbers thereof duely punished. Howbeit desiringe more the reformation of offences then the punishment of offenders, yf the one may be effected without the other as in this case I hope yt maie and shall, I have thought meet first to send these artickles unto yow, requiringe yow to call before yow not only Wolfe himself but such others alsoe (yf any such there bee) as eyther of their owne wayward disposicion or infected by his example do carry themselves disorderly or disobe-

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 7 & 8 Jac. I.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, xxix. 389, 390.

diently towards yow, and acquaintinge them herewith, to lett them know their errors and the paynes thereof likely to ensue. And yf by this admonicion and your good exhortacion and advise, they shal be woone to shew themselves from henceforth conformable to order and obedience as becometh them, I shal bee very gladd of yt, and being advertised thereof from yow, will forbear to proceed any further against Wulfe or any other of them. If otherwise, then I pray yow certefy mee thereof, to the end I maie thereupon take such further coarse as shal bee fitt for the punishment of their disorderly carriage and contempt of government. And soe I bidd yow very hartely farewell. Att York House, 20 Decembr. 1610.

Your very lovinge freind,

T. ELLESMERE, Canc.

On the 4th of March, Wulfe according to Lord Ellesmere's direction, before the Mayor Recorder and seven Aldermen, in the Parlour, acknowledged his error, expressed his contrition, and promised to be conformable to order and obedience: whereupon the Corporation at large, remitted all fines, &c. and restored him to his voice according to his seniority.⁽¹⁾

In the accounts of the treasurers of the town are the following charges relative to this business:—

Paid as appeareth under the Counsellors hands as followeth.

Item, for a letter which it pleased my Lord Chauncellor to commaund to be written to Mr. Maior Mr. Recorder & the aldermen concerninge the reformation of disorders in this towne the which was accordingly written by his secretary, xx^s.

Item, to his man for expedicion, x^s.

Item, for exchange of my Lords fee into goulde, vij^s. vjd.

Item, for a purse to putt the fee into, xx^s.

Item, to Mr. Marbury, xx^s.

Item, to my Lords dore keeper, iiij^s.

Item, for ferryes to & froo twise, ij^s.

Item, charges expended from monday morninge till friday night with a horse hire for one servaunt, iijli.

Item, laide out more in this journey about the townes businesse as by particulers unto the Counsell of this towne did appeare, xijli.

Item, mony expended against Wulfe for the Compellinge of him to pay for Midsomer and Sturbridge dynners in the tyme of his baliwicke & for compellinge him to conforme himselfe to the orders of this towne by the Lord Chauncellors order accordingly done, vijli. iijs. vjd.⁽²⁾

10) The King appears to have been anxious to procure the admission of
11) his countrymen into fellowships and scholarships in the Colleges. The subsequent document has reference to this attempt. It is indorsed as having been received by Lord Ellesmere on the 20th of February:—

Concerning the admittance of Scottish Students into the several Colledges of Cambridg, the Heades of Houses have answered by their letters to their Honorable Chancellor.

First, that they cannot admit them into their foundations, cyther as fellowes

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 8 & 9 Jac. 1

or scollers, because it is contrary to their local statutes, as appeares by the special branches of the same statutes sent up in writing, which forbid that election be made of any borne out of the realme of England.

Againe, they cannot otherwise mainteine them out of any allowaunce of their colledges, both because their foundations are alredy full, which makes their expenses equall to their revennues, as also for that the distribution and ordering of every colledg receiptes and rentes is not in the disposition of the maisters alone, but is respectively referred by their statutes to the consent of the major part of the fellowes also, who (they feare) wil be adverse and backward to any such good purpose as this, because whatsoever is this way to be allowed must of necessity be defalked from them.⁽¹⁾

1611.

On the 24th of August, the Corporation made an ordinance that no attorney of the Town should be an attorney in the King's Courts at Westminster.⁽²⁾

On the 17th of September, it was "Adjudget by the assent of the "most part of the Burgesses, that Mr. Wallis one of the Aldermen of "this Towne, the last Comon Daye, did give unto Mr. Mayor undecent "and unsemely speches, contrary to an order made for the same."⁽²⁾

The accounts of John Badcocke and Michael Watson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, to Wright for whiping Idle persons by Mr. Maiors appointment, js.

For proclamacions for y^e oath of allegience, 2s. 6d.

Item, to Mitten for whiping vagrants, js.

Item, to Mr. Betson for a boxe to carrye the towne Charters to London, js.

Item, to Mr. Wallis for parte of his parlyament fees, xlii.

Item, to the towne Waights at Reache faire, vjs. viijd.

Item, for a present at Midsomer Assizes for my lord Cooke, 2li. vs. 9d.

Item, paid to Mr. Yaxley under the Councillors hands by Mr. Maior his appointment for part of his parlyament fees, xxijli. viijs. 8d.

Item, for Mr. Yaxley by the rent of Stirbridg chappell for part of his parlyament fees, lijs. iiijd.

Paid to Mr. Purkis which he expended about a new Charter in May, 1611, as followeth:—

Item, to Mr. Locksmyth for drawinge the Charter in full forme, vii.

Item, to his man for writinge it over after it was drawne, xxxs.

Item, spent in horschire & charges for lyeinge there in ferryes & horse meate & mans meate & in travail to & froo, xxijjs. vjd.(3)

Thomas French the Mayor gave offence to the University by proceedings against certain clothiers in Sturbridge fair, and on the 2nd of November, after the expiration of his mayoralty, he appeared at King's

(1) Egerton Papers, 444

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 8 & 9 Jac. I.

College before Fogg Newton Vicechancellor, and his assistants, and made his submission to the following effect:—"That hee was sorry the proceedings of his against the clothiers in last Sturbridge Fayre was disliked by the university. And that he dealte in that businesse wherein this yeare he had nought to doe, sayeing for himselfe, he did not intend to prejudice the university privileges or the peace thereof, but what was done to us was by the persuasion of his counsell by whom he confessed he was over ruled and misled. And desired itt might be forgotten & forgiven, and himselfe thought a Frend to the university, hee also there promised to give unto Cocken such damage & charge as the said Vicechancellour should sett downe & adjudge."⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of November, died at an advanced age, Robert Hare, Esq. He was the second son of Sir Nicholas Hare Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VIII. and Master of the Rolls in the reign of Queen Mary, by Catherine his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Bassingbourn, Esq. of Woodhall in Hertfordshire.⁽²⁾ After receiving his education at Gonville and Caius College, he was appointed Clerk of the Pells. He "was an esquire of good worship and wealth, a great lover and preserver (properties never parted) of antiquities. He carefully collected the precious monuments of both Universities, caused them to be fairly transcribed, and freely bestowed a duplicate or double copy on each of them: a gift worthy the giver and the receiver, as of no less cost and pains to the one, than credit and profit to the other."⁽³⁾ His collection of Charters and Documents relating to Cambridge was made in 1587 at the request of Dr. Copcott then Vicechancellor. He afterwards made two other copies, one in five volumes for the use of the Vicechancellor,⁽⁴⁾ and another in three volumes for the use of the Registry of the University for the time being. The last volume of the Vicechancellor's copy relates to the Town. Mr. Hare received the thanks of the University for his munificent and useful donations in three complimentary letters.⁽⁵⁾ Prefixed to the Registry's copy is the following: "Ad Honorem et Gloriam Dei Omnipotentis Domini nostri Jesu Christi Salvatoris Mundi, ejusdemque gloriosæ et beatissimæ Genetricis Mariæ Virginis, Sanctorumque omnium cœlestium, Ego Robertus Hare Armiger hoc Opus

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 129 b.

(2) Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. vii. 441.

(3) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 35.

(4) The third volume of the Vicechancellor's copy was lost about 1684. This volume is supposed to have contained particulars omitted in the two first volumes, but extant in the Registry's copy.

(5) Cambridge Portfolio, 36, 150.

"Privilegiorum, Libertatum, aliorumque Rescriptorum Negotia almæ
 "et immaculatæ Universitatis Canteburgiæ concernentium, ex Archivis
 "regiis, variisque Registris antiquis, et Monumentis fide dignis, magno
 "Labore et Sumptu in hunc Ordinem per Regum seriem Collegi, et in
 "tria volumina redegei, in Favorem et Commodum tam Modernorum
 "quam futurorum venerabilium Cancellarii, Magistrorum, et Schola-
 "rium ejusdem celebratissimæ Universitatis. Si quid eis cedat in
 "Commodum, sit Honor et Laus Deo, et mihi Peccatori in Salutem
 "Animæ. Amen."⁽¹⁾ Mr. Hare gave to the library of St. Paul's
 Cathedral a curious manuscript, which appears to have formerly be-
 longed to the Monastery of Syon.⁽²⁾ To Trinity Hall he gave £600.
 for augmentation of a fund for repairing the highways in and about
 Cambridge,⁽³⁾ and many books to the library; amongst them is a fine
 Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Augustine near Canterbury, which
 he directed should be restored to that monastery in case it should ever
 be refounded. In the library of Caius College are two small quarto
 volumes of his miscellaneous collections, they were probably given by
 him to that College.⁽⁴⁾ He restored to the University the collections
 of Thomas Markaunt,⁽⁵⁾ and was perhaps a benefactor to Great Saint
 Mary's Church, as his arms (Quarterly I and IV. Hare, gules, two bars
 and a chief indented or. II and III. Bassingbourn, gyronny, of twelve or
 and azure.) are over the south door. Mr. Hare was a Roman Catholic,
 and died without issue. He was buried in old Saint Pauls Cathedral,⁽⁶⁾
 at the west end of the middle aisle of which there was a fair plated stone
 with this inscription: "Hic jacet Robertus Hare quondam Clericus
 "Thesauri & Scriptor Rotulorum de receptione & exitu Thesauri Scac-
 "carii qui obiit senex die 2 Novemb. 1611."⁽⁷⁾

1611 }
 12 } Soon after Christmas, the Duke of Wirtemberg and his train visited
 this University, and were by the King's command received in the
 Public Schools with a dispute ion in philosophy. On their departure
 they went to the King at Newmarket.⁽⁸⁾

At the Quarter Sessions held on the 14th of January, Dr. Goche the
 Vicechancellor, on coming into the Guildhall, desired to see the Com-
 mission of the Peace, and finding his name placed there before that of

(1) Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 1.

(2) Excerpta Historica 414. Aungier, Hist. & Antiq. of Syon Monastery, 248.

(3) Vide vol. ii. p. 420.

(4) Cambridge Portfolio, 151.

(5) Vide vol. i. p. 188.

(6) He was so solicitous to be buried in St. Pauls that he took a lease of his burial place
 nearly 20 years before he died.—Cambridge Portfolio, 151.

(7) Stow, Survey of London, ed. Strype, b. 3. p. 167

(8) Bishop Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams, part i. p. 20.

Mr. Smart the Mayor, he challenged the place where the Mayor usually sat, and very earnestly desired it. After a conference between them and the Recorder, it was agreed that for that day neither of them should sit in that place, but one on one side and one on the other, and at dinner neither of them sat at the table end, but the Vicechancellor on the bench and the Mayor on the form.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of March, the Corporation made an order that the Town should bear the charges of a suit brought against Richard Hall by one Peter Lyng of St. Edmundsbury, for the taking of custom, and that Mr. James Weston one of the learned Counsel of the Town, and Mr. John Gouldsborowe one of the Attornies of the Common Pleas, should have the management of the suit.⁽²⁾

1612.

On the 24th of April, Dr. Goche Vicechancellor committed James Robson and Philip Scarlett late churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's, to the custody of the Town gaoler, because they would not suffer the bell of that Church to be rung on the preceding Easter Tuesday for Mr. Waterhouse of Trinity College. They were released the same day on the interference of their fellow parishioners.⁽³⁾

“ The Earl of Salisbury, that famous Lord-Treasurer, had Govern'd
 “ our University as Chancellor from the year 1600, with good liking to
 “ all. Vixit dum vixit bene. He left this World May 24. 1612. In
 “ the Election of a Successor, the Regent-House, in whom the Choice
 “ was, were improvidently divided. The greater Number gave their
 “ Voices for Henry Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy-Seal, sometimes
 “ a Gremial of our Body, superlatively Learned, a Writer of Books in
 “ Queen Elizabeth's days, that especially against Judicial Astrology is
 “ of as elegant Contexture, as any that are written in more Sunny
 “ Climates: Beside, he was very rich and a Batchelor, a Founder
 “ already of a charitable and handsom Pile of Building at Greenwich.⁽⁴⁾
 “ Therefore such as devised all good ways to attract the Benevolence
 “ of Liberal and Wealthy Men unto us, hoped he would be very bene-
 “ ficial to Cambridge his Mother, which now cast her self into the Arms
 “ of his Governace and Patronage. So far the adverse Part could not
 “ dislike him. One and the only thing to them of ill digestion was,
 “ that Vox populi, not the Jealousie, but the Clamour of Court and
 “ Country was, that he was no better than a Church-Papist: That cer-

(1) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 225.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 226.

(4) The Earl of Northampton was also High Steward of the University of Oxford

"tainly his Heart was more with the Consistory of Rome, then of
 "Cambridge. These, with whom this Objection stuck, were close
 "Students, plain and honest Men, the least of all others acquainted
 "with the World abroad. Therefore they run blindfold upon a despe-
 "rate way; and to discountenance or discourage the Lord Privy-Seal,
 "they put one, far better than himself, in balance against him, the
 "King's second Son, Charles Duke of York his Highness, though then
 "but in the 12th year of his Age. The Lord Privy-Seal had far more
 "Votes in the Scrutiny for his Election, and so it was in all Post-haste
 "signified unto him. But he took on with all impatience to be so
 "Abus'd, to be made Competitor with the King's Son, and to prevail
 "in the Election. And the King was more Wroth with the Simplicity,
 "or rather Presumption of those silly Clerks, that durst Nominate his
 "Dear and Tender Son the Duke to any Place or Office, before they had
 "beg'd Leave in all Humility for the Royal Assent. A few of these
 "received a great Check for it at the Council-Table, and were a while
 "under the custody of Pursuivants. For their Error, the whole Uni-
 "versity was under as black a Cloud of Displeasure, as ever I knew
 "it in all my time, and floated like a Ship in a great Storm, that knew
 "not where to Anchor. The King exclaimed at them for Heady, Incon-
 "siderate, swayed by Puritanical Factions. The Lord Privy-Seal the
 "Elect Chancellor, shrunk up his Shoulders, and made an Answer of fine
 "Words, and well set together. 'That he was not worthy to have the
 "Primacy or Pilotship over the Argonauts of such an Argosie:' But
 "in Rude English it was no better, then that He scorn'd their Proffer.
 "The Lords of the Council told them plainly, They deserv'd, no Chan-
 "cellor among the Peerage, who had so spitefully confronted an Earl
 "of that Eminency. The Vice-Chancellor Dr. Gouch, with the Sophies
 "of the Consistory, Resolved, That this was not a Sore that would heal
 "with delay, therefore they dispatch Proctor Williams⁽¹⁾ with their
 "Letters, to offer himself before the King, though the Storm blew stiff
 "against him. So he came to the Court at Greenwich, and casting
 "himself upon his Knees before the King with his Letters in his hand,
 "the King, with no pleased Countenance ask'd him what he would
 "have. Sir, says he, myself and they who sent me, crave Justice of
 "your Majesty in the behalf of Your University of Cambridge, which
 "suffers under Your Displeasure in that sort, as I believe never any of
 "Your Subjects did before, that nineteen Parts of a great Incorporation
 "should be Condemn'd, for the Frowardness, and that unpreventable

(1) John Williams of St. John's College, afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Archbishop of York.

" by all the Power we had of the twentieth Part, and they the meanest
 " of us all. We beseech You, gracious Sovereign, to name a Chancellor
 " to preside over us, or suffer us to come to Your Majesty upon all
 " Occasions as unto our Chancellor, not made so by the suffrage of
 " poor Scholars. You are far above that, but in the sublime Title of
 " Your Kingly Office, by which You are obliged to Protect all your
 " People, that are Unprotected. This confident speech was enough
 " to hint to so wise a King, that this was not the Style of Guiltiness;
 " so Justice being ever the Girdle of his Loins, and Mercy dropping
 " easily from his Lips, like an Honey-comb without streining, he gave
 " the Petitioner his Hand to kiss, and bad him bid those that sent him
 " to take Courage in looking well to their Charge in the University.
 " All Errors lately committed were struck off. They should have
 " power to choose their Chancellor; for he would not take their Right
 " of Free Election from them. His further Pleasure should be declared
 " in his Letters, which would be at Cambridge before him, if he made
 " not haste home. And indeed the Proctor and the Letters came thither
 " both in a day."⁽¹⁾

It could hardly be inferred from the preceding narrative that the Earl of Northampton had actually accepted the Chancellorship in the first instance. Such however appears to have been the case;⁽²⁾ but when the Earl understood that the Duke of York had been nominated, he sent the following letter of resignation to the University:—

Since the wrightinge of my last (Reverend Fathers & my Deere & worthy Frinds) I have hard, that some persons in the world, that neither understand my Simplicities, nor your scope, have made very strange Construccions of my prevaylinge in a matter wherein one of the Sonnes of my most deere & graciouse Sovereigne was recommended.

God knowes, & your selves can witnesse, how ignorant I was both of your kind affections, having never dealt with any person alive for my owne furtherance, & of the course which should be taken in a Cause by me not so much as aymed at.

Wherefore though never any Prince alive hath done more right to his humble Servant, then the Kinge my Master hath done in this to me, & though so manie as know my discreccion, acquit me of presumption; Yet because all men, that have eares open to here what is sayd have not in like manner minds indifferent to judge uprightly & sincerely of that which is meant (no other meane by this strange accident being now left to me) of suppressinge these blacke vapores, that obscure fayre dealinges, I must now besech you all to accept from your faythfull & thankfull Servant a francke, a resolute & voluntary Resignacion of all that right & Interest which out of your owne free grace & favour, without any other merite or deserte of myne (exceptinge only a most Cordiall & true affection) It pleased you to conferre on me.

(1) Bishop Hacket's *Life of Archbishop Williams*, part i. p. 21.

(2) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 305 n. See as to this election Lord Brook's *Five Years of King James*.—(*Harleian Miscellany*, ed. Malham, v. 359.)

Your meaning I knowe very well was to doe me honor, as your Predecessors have done to some others of my rancke before, but since it falls out by this accident, that I cannot weare the badge of favour, without more Stinges of harsh Exception then a well deserving minde is willing to indure, & they that have layed downe this plaine Songe without coulor, will not cease to descant, & which is worse, to playe voluntary, without either modesty or truth: give me leave I besech you, by this thankfull Letter, to putt at one Instant both my right & my hart into your worthy hands, that after you have to your best use & advantage transferred the first, you may to the last hower of my life command the latter.

I writt not this as one, that upon any second consideracion or earnest perswasion, have any dispoicion to change my thoughts, which are as humble in avoydinge favores that breade Scandall as thankfull for affections that showe love: neither can I dout, that you will hold me inconstant, upon this change towards you, that shall ever find, & have ever founde my resolution so strongly bent to honor you, but with a certaine & assured hope, that you will dispense with my respective care, & thinke that as noe man can better feele, then my selfe, where the Shoe doth pinch uppon the first assaye, so noe man is more sensitive of a slight imputacion, much more of a harde Impression, that insteede of holding me officious, wold make me either vaine glorious or emelouse. For by the grace of God, I never meane to take holde of any kinde of Offer, unto which a person hath bene pamed, that shall comaund both me, & whatsoever I possesse in this World, though more sutable to those circumstances, that are in this Eleccion to be considered.

Your Wisdomes being fixed uppon certaine groundes can hardly apprehend with what Speede, ill construction hath bene alredie spred & published in manie parts, which though ye persons that in this State are most eminent, contemn, yet manie Swallowe. Wherefore to leave the purpose & entent of those that cast this rubbe into so smoth an Ally, to the prejudice of another mannes good name (which as God lives, did no more dreame of this Intencion, then he made labor for the place) to the charge of their owne conscience, in respect of ther ende, in the sight of God, I must once againe for all, beseech you all, that instead of sending upp your Officers & Ministers, about the manner of investing me, you will vouchsafe to make another orderly Eleccion of another, *Congregatis vobis cum meo Spiritu*, with this assurance that my hart shall be noe lesse dedicated & devoted to you all & every one of you (though I rest your Fellowe Regent) then if I had bene clad in the state of your High Chancellor. He that enjoys that place, shall have me for your sake a Servant, which is more then an Assistant in all matters, & uppon all occasions, that shall concerne your good: as you have bownde me more to you by this rare obligation, so will I be more earnest & industrious so long as I have breath, if it be possible, to doe you that honor which you deserve. *Et cum frigida anima seduxerit artus, Omnibus umbra locis adero.*

I sent my Servant this night, to prevent an Inconvenience, in case you had been caused to loose your labor by coming upp unseasonably. God blesse you all, & prosper you according to the zealous & faythfull wishes & desires of

Your Affectionat & Constant Frind to
be commaunded by you ever,

H. NORTHAMPTON.

I beseech you all once againe to accept of this Resolucion by that honor which I owe to you, because uppon just grounds, it cannot be altered. From ye Court, Monday at 2.(1)

Subjoined is a copy of the King's letter requiring a new election :—

JAMES R.

Trustie & Wellbeloved we greet you well. We would not have you to misconceive of us that we are offended for that which hath passed about the Election of your new Chancellor, for as in all other things ever since our coming into this Realme we have found in you a ready & forward disposition to shew your love & affection to us; so we doubt not but in this your intent was to do that which you thought should be well liked by us. And for the interruption made by nominating our Son the Duke of York, we do not impute it to the body of the University, but to some few of a rash & factious humour, whose condition is always apt to interrupt unity & uniformity in publick accions.

As for the choice you intended of our Cousin the Earle of Northampton, we cannot but herein highly commend your Judgment in setting your ayme upon a person so fit for such a place in all manner of considerations, whether you looke to his birth, his education in the University, his great learning, his continuall favouring of all learned Men & all things that tend to the furtherance of Learning or good of the Church, & his inward trust & confidence with us, which giveth us just cause of sorrow that by the offering our Sonn, to be opposed in Election against him, he hath (out of reverence to us & our children) cast his minde so far from accepting that which our said Sonn is of necessity to leave, as we can by no persuasion or intreaty move him to embrace it. And seeing that our said Sonn (in regard of his Minority) is not capable of it in his own person, nor can one Vicechancellor substitute another, neither the University be long without a principall Officer, we have thought it fittest to leave you to a new Election, wherein we require you to proceed speedily & freely, & on whomsoever your choice shall light we shall use our authority to cause him to accept it, & be willing to hear him in all things that shall concern the good of the University, Assuring ourselves that now none of you will take upon you to propose any of our Children again without our licence obtained. Given under our signet at our Pallace at Westminster the tenth day of June in the tenth yeare of our Reigne of England France & Ireland, & of Scotland the five & fortie.(1)

On the receipt of this letter, it is said "The Heads were yet in a Quandary, and knew not well what to do, because the King was not more Particular, and seemed to be ill pleased with the Proctor, that he had dived no further into His Majestie's Meaning: For they feared to fall upon a new Rock, because his Majesty had pointed at no Person, nor disclosed His Meaning by any Decipher or Intimation. Nay, says the Proctor, I shall help this Mistake before you stir from hence. Certainly there is one Clause in the Royal Letters, which sets up the White at which all our Votes should aim: For none hath declared a flat Refusal of this vacant Place but the Earl of Northampton, therefore none else can be meant in this Passage, 'That whomsoever we Choose, the King will constrain him to hold.' It were not proper to think, that any Grandee in the Realm, beside that Lord, should need to be constrained by the High Power and Prerogative of our Sovereign to be our Patron. The Riddle being so luckily Unfolded

(1) MS. Baker, iv. 365,

“ by this Œdipus, the Business was concordiously dispatch'd; and then
 “ the King confess'd that they had hit upon the Interpretation of his
 “ secret Meaning. Which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams's
 “ Solertiousness. The Lord Privy-Seal soon after took his Oath with
 “ due Solemnity to be our Chancellor, and gave civil Entreaty when
 “ the Esquire-Beadles, or other Ministers of our Body came to him.
 “ And we can boast of no more that came from him; who went out of
 “ the World before his Sickness was suspected, Jun. 15. 1614. The
 “ Golden Mountains we hoped for, and promised to our selves from his
 “ Liberality came to nothing; and the University was not the better
 “ for him by the worth of a Barly-Corn.”⁽¹⁾

On the 26th of June, Roger Earl of Rutland died at Cambridge.⁽²⁾ He was educated in Corpus Christi College, to which he was a benefactor.⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of August, the University made a statute that no grace should pass in the regent house touching the leasing granting alienating or disposing, of any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments of the University, or any other right or estate of inheritance, or for life or term of years, belonging to the University, before the same grace had been read in three several congregations or convocations continued, and that if any grace should thereafter pass contrary to the provisions of this statute, the same should be void to all intents and purposes.⁽⁴⁾

On Sunday the 16th of August, the Corporation made an ordinance that when the day of election of Mayor Bailiffs and other officers should fall on the Sabbath day, the election should be adjourned till the next day.⁽⁵⁾

On the 24th of August, the Corporation ordered that each Bailiff should have a warrant under the town seal for collecting tolls and customs.⁽⁵⁾

About this time the Spanish Ambassadors visited Cambridge, conducted thither by Lord Ellesmere Lord Chancellor of England. On this occasion John Williams one of the Proctors (afterwards Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York) “gave so noble and generous Entertainment as well in scholastical Exercises as in edibles and potables,” that Lord Ellesmere (to whom Mr. Williams was Chaplain) with the approbation of the Ambassadors on their taking leave, told him “that he had behaved himself so well in his Entertainment, that he was fit

(1) Bishop Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams, part i. p. 22.

(2) Stow, Abridgement of the English Chronicle ed. Howes, 1618, p. 532.

(3) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 344.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 371.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

“to serve a King, and that he would be glad to see him as welcome at Court, as they were in the University.”⁽¹⁾

Alderman John Wicksted having been elected one of the Coroners of the Town, applied to Lord Ellesmere Lord Chancellor of England and High Steward of the Town, to be discharged from the office, on the ground probably that he was privileged as an attorney. The validity of the election was argued by Counsel for Mr. Wicksted before his Lordship, in the presence of the Mayor several of the Aldermen and their learned Counsel, and Mr. Wicksted was discharged of the office.⁽²⁾

At the Town sessions held at the Guildhall on the 24th of September, Dr. Goche Vicechancellor again claimed the Mayor's seat,⁽³⁾ and thrust the Mayor from it. Whereupon the Mayor Recorder and other Justices adjourned the sessions till the 5th of November.⁽⁴⁾

The accounts of Matthew Dennys and Edward Beeton treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, to Mr. Yaxley for parliament fees, xij^{li}. xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for apparell to the souldiers & to Mr. Kinge & to Thomas Tillett for there meate, xxxiiij^s.

Item, laid out betwene the towne & university concerninge the informacions exhibited by the Deputy Alangiers in the Court of Sturbridge faire, vij^{li}. ijs. viij^d.

Item, laid out for charges at Mr. Wulfes⁽⁵⁾ when the knights were there, ij^{li}. iiij^s. iij^d.

Item, for makinge of the mases new, xiiij^{li}.

Item, for gildinge the Kings Armes, v^s.

Item, for a present unto my Lord Cooke at lent assize, iij^{li}.

Item, to Mr. Slegge for charges disbursed at London aboute the suite for Hull, vi^{li}. xv^s. ix^d.

Item, laid out in expense for the spittle houses, vij^{li}. xj^s.

Item, to the Kings Trumpeters for soundinge at Mr. Maiors house, x^s.

Item, paid to Mr. Henry Slegge late undersheriffe to Sir Roger Milisent knight late high sheriffe of the said County, by vertue of his Majesties writt to him directed for the levyinge of parliament fees due unto Mr. Robert Wallis one of the burgesses of the parliament of this towne, in parte of the foote of the accompt of the precedent tresurers, xxvij^{li}. xjd.

Item, payed to Mr. John Yaxley for the remainder of his parliament fees the monie receyved of Mr. Frenche, xiiij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.⁽⁶⁾

On the 6th of September, the Proctors made a search at Chesterton

(1) Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 803.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

The Corporation also discharged Mr. Wicksted from the office of Coroner on the 25th of September, and on the 20th of April, 1613, William Harrison was elected Coroner in his stead.

(3) Vide ante, p. 46.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 225.

(5) Mr. Wulfe kept the Rose Tavern, which was generally termed “Wolfe's Colledge.” (Thoms, *Anecdotes and Traditions*, 21.) The range of buildings called the Rose Crescent was erected on the scite of the Rose Tavern, about 1827.

(6) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 9 & 10 Jac. I.

for disorderly persons, and committed several "of lewd conversation" to gaol. The Proctors were afterwards indicted at the county sessions for a riot, on the ground that Chesterton was without the jurisdiction of the University. This produced a complaint from the University to the Privy Council, who, on the 20th of October, made the following order with reference to this matter and to the Vicechancellor's claim to precedence of the Mayor ⁽¹⁾ :—

FORASMUCH as learning hath anciently had this special favour and privilege, that upon any occasion of grievance or complaint offered unto the two Universities of this realm, whensoever they have made their immediate recourse to the King or his Council for speedy redress and for avoiding length and charges of suits in an ordinary legal proceeding of justice, they have never been refused, but always graciously accepted. AND WHEREAS, at this time the Vicechancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, conceiving some injury and violence to be done unto their privileges and liberties by one John Batisford Esq. and others, have humbly addressed themselves to us the Lords and others of his Majesty's Privy Council to be therein relieved; and by their learned counsel have this day informed us, that having power and authority by virtue of divers charters from the Kings and Queens of this land, his Majesty's predecessors, confirmed in like manner by his Majesty himself, to search as well by day as by night in all places within their liberties for vagabonds and all other disorderly and suspected persons, and to punish such persons being found, according to the laws in those cases provided: and that their proctors having accordingly made search the 6th day of September last in Chesterton a village near Cambridge, and within the liberties of the University, (as was alleged) and there apprehending divers persons of lewd conversation in the house of one Margaret Higford, committed them afterward to the Gaol; some of the said disordered persons complaining with the before-named John Batisford of Chesterton Esq. and others upon pretence that the University had no jurisdiction within that village, and that the proctors who made the search had therefore committed a riot, did thereupon presume to prefer a bill of indictment against the said proctors and their company, the last Quarter Sessions held primo Octobris for the County of Cambridge, which by the grand jury was found *billa vera*, only upon the said pretence that the University had no jurisdiction within that place, which was openly affirmed by way of information to the jury, by Mr. Batisford then sitting upon the Bench, and one Story Constable of that Hundred: unto which complaint the said Batisford being present at the Board and required to make answer, denied some circumstances as they were delivered, but for the matter confessed the substance, as namely that the disordered persons before mentioned were by him bound over in a recognisance to prosecute the said pretended riot against the said University at the Quarter Sessions following, and here again insisted and maintained that the jurisdiction of the University did not extend to the village of Chesterton, which his learned Counsel did much labour to prove.

WE, thereupon entering into a due consideration of what had been alleged as well on the one side as on the other, and having perused that article of their charter which concerneth the extent of their jurisdiction, whereby it appeareth that the same reacheth an English mile unde quaque ab extimis villa edificiiis, and it being on all sides agreed upon that the said village of Chesterton is within

(1) Vide ante, pp. 46, 52.

the said distance: it was therefore by us agreed and adjudged that the said village of Chesterton is within the jurisdiction of the University of Cambridge, and that the act of the proctors in making search there as aforesaid was lawful, and in that respect they and their company unlawfully molested for so doing; for which consideration it was accordingly ordered that his Majesty's Attorney General should presently take a course for the stay of all proceedings upon or by colour of the said judgment: and the said Mr. Batisford likewise admonished to carry himself hereafter towards the said University with more respect, and to abstain seeking quarrel or contention with a body which hath ever found love and favour; and may justly challenge it from all persons of liberal and ingenuous condition.

FURTHERMORE, whereas the said Vicechancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge being zealous as well of the honour as of the jurisdiction of their University have in like manner complained unto us, that one Thomas Smart late Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, did at a Quarter Sessions lately holden in the Guildhall of the said Town, where both he and Mr. Dr. Goche Vicechancellor, were to sit as Justices of the Peace, contend with the said Vicechancellor for precedence of place, notwithstanding the example of almost 200 years to the contrary, and a judgment given by the late Earl of Essex Earl Marshal, now of record,⁽¹⁾ and also of his Majesty's express pleasure signified unto the Lord Chancellor, that as well in all Commissions as at any meetings the said Vicechancellor should take place of the Mayor of the said Town.⁽²⁾

WE, for these considerations and finding not anything alleged to the contrary of weight or force sufficient, have declared and ordered that the said Vicechancellor ought and is to take chief place and precedency of the Mayor at all times and in all places whatsoever, and that the attempt of the Mayor was an injury and disgrace offered to the University whereof they had just cause to complain. GIVEN at his Majesty's Palace at Westminster, the 20th day of October, 1612, and in the 10th year of his Majesty's reign.

G. CANT.	T. SUFFOLK,
E. WORCESTER,	FENTON,
E. ZOUCHE,	E. STANHOPE,
H. NORTHAMPTON,	G. HERBERT,
PEMBROKE,	G. CALVERT. ⁽³⁾
E. WOTTON,	

On Sunday the 6th of December, being the day preceding Prince Henry's funeral, the University met at nine o'clock at St. Mary's, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Carey Vicechancellor from 2 Sam. iii. 34. "And all the people wept again for him." "In speaking "whereof and weeping himselfe, he made all the people weepe againe "and againe." At one in the afternoon the University reassembled in King's College Chapel, where a solemn anthem was sung. Then Mr. Nethersole the Public Orator made an oration, which being ended another anthem was sung and the company departed.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Vide vol. ii. p. 594.

(2) Vide ante, p. 20.

The Corporation ordered Mr. Smart's charges "in the difference about the seat in the Guildhall," amounting to £22. 10s. to be borne by the Town.—Corporation Common Day Book, 20 April 1613, and 26 Sept. 1615.

(3) Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 138.

(4) Nichols, Progresses of James the First, ii. 503; iv. 1084.

Shortly after the death of Prince Henry, the University published a Collection of lachrymatory verses, under the title of "*Epicedium Cantabrigiense, in obitum immaturum, Henrici Illustrissimi Principis Walliæ, &c.*"⁽¹⁾ Amongst the writers in this collection were John Williams of St. John's afterwards Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York, Matthew Wren of Pembroke Hall afterwards Bishop of Ely, George Herbert of Trinity College, Andrew Downes Greek Professor, and Denzil Holles of Christ's College.

1612 } On the 12th of January, the Corporation ordered that the market
13 } should be paved all over in such places as should be needful; that there should be no supper by the newly elected treasurers on Hock Tuesday, but that the 20 marks for the same should be applied towards the paving.⁽²⁾

Prince Charles and his brother-in-law Frederick Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, visited the University. Previously to their arrival the King sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor:—

These are to authorize you the Vicechancellor together with the Caput Senatûs to confer any Scholasticall Degree upon any fit person at this time, during the abode of our dear Sonns Prince Charles and Prince Elector Palatine in our University of Cambridge, from the 2^d day unto the 4th of this month and no longer. And for this your so doing, this present writing signed with our own hand, shall be your sufficient warrant; any statute or decree of the University notwithstanding to the contrary. Given under our hand the 2^d day of March, in the tenth year of our Reign.

JAMES R.

To the Vicechancellor of our University of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

Orders for regulating the conduct of the Scholars on this occasion were promulgated by the Vicechancellor and Heads.⁽⁴⁾

The Princes arrived in Cambridge from Newmarket on the 3rd of March. They were accompanied by Count Henry of Nassau, Lodovic Duke of Lennox, Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, Dr. James Montague Bishop of Bath and Wells, and other noblemen and gentlemen of the German and English nations. The Earl of Northampton Chancellor of the University had been expected, "but the frugal old man appeared not."⁽⁵⁾

In pursuance of the King's letter there was a commencement extraordinary on this occasion, and scholastical disputations took place in St. Mary's Church,⁽⁶⁾ which was fitted up with scaffolds for the pur-

(1) "*Cantabrigiæ Ex officina Cantrelli Legge, 1612.*" 4to.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Nichols, Progresses of James the First, iv. 1086.

(4) MS. Baker, xxvii. 145.

(5) Bishop Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams, part i. p. 24.

(6) In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's, is this charge: "Item, for makinge cleane the church & for the ringers when prince Charles was here, ijs. vjd."

pose. In the Divinity disputation Dr. Richardson Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Samuel Collins, Dr. John Davenant (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury) and John Williams B.D. (afterwards Archbishop of York) took part.⁽¹⁾ The King was very angry at one of the questions, "whether electio or successio were to be preferred in Kingdoms;" and was out of patience "that it should be so much as argued in schools."⁽²⁾

On the first night, the comedy of *Adelphe* in Latin was performed at Trinity College. The representation occupied seven hours or more. The Prince Elector slept during the greater part of it. Prince Charles was very attentive; but on their return to Newmarket, both Princes complained of the immoderate length and stupidity of this play. The next night the Latin Pastoral of *Scyros*, written by Mr. Brookes fellow of Trinity College was performed.⁽³⁾

The Princes during their stay resided at Trinity College Lodge, "The Charge of great Fare and Feasting was not more Costly than Welcom to the brave Mind of Dr. Nevile Master of Trinity College; who never had his like in that Orb, for a splendid, courteous, and bountiful Gentleman."⁽⁴⁾ The Princes were also entertained at St. John's College, which was "furnished out with great magnificence in the Master's Gallery; the trumpet sounding upon the Tower, and verses being composed and presented upon the occasion." The expences of that College amounted to £130. 6s. 2d.⁽⁵⁾

On the 23rd of March, an indenture was made between the Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College and the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, for carrying into effect an exchange between the two bodies. By this deed it was agreed that the College should have, one parcel of pasture and meadow which theretofore did lie in common at all times of the year in Cambridge West Field, containing by estimation eight acres, lying on the west side of the river or high stream between a causey which led from the Bridge called Garret Ostle Bridge, unto the field on the one side, and the ground appertaining to St. John's College on the other; also one other parcel of pasture ground lying on the back side of Trinity College, next that College towards the east, and adjoining the river or high stream towards the west, and which theretofore was parcel of a common stream called Garret Ostle Green, and was lately divided with a great ditch from the residue of that Green: that the

(1) See a full account of this disputation in Bishop Hacket's *Life of Archbishop Williams*, part i. p. 24.

(2) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, ii. 607 n.

(3) *Retrospective Review*, xii. 31.

(4) Bishop Hacket's *Life of Archbishop Williams*, part i. p. 24.

(5) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iv. 1089.

Town should hold one capital messuage or mansion house, called Michael House Grange, situate in the parish of Saint Andrew, and eight acres more or less of arable land lately occupied with the same by Edward Parker deceased or his assigns and dispersedly lying in several pieces in the common fields of Cambridge, Barnwell, and Trumpington, or any of them. And that after the expiration of the existing leases, for the avoiding of scandal and oppression which might be attributed or laid to the Town or College, twenty-five acres of other arable land lying entirely together in one piece and adjoining to the Town, fifteen acres being parcel of and belonging to Michael House Grange, late in the tenure of the said Edward Parker and his assigns, and ten acres being parcel of the glebe lands of the rectory of Great Saint Mary, and late in the tenure of Elizabeth Sherwood widow or her assigns, might and should be laid out from tillage unto sward ground, and remain and abide for ever common of pasture at all seasons of the year, for all such persons of the Town and University, their successors heirs and assigns, and for such cattle only and in such manner and for all such times and seasons only, as theretofore had or might have had right in the grounds lately severed and inclosed for the use of the College. The twenty-five acres to be ordered by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses in such sort as the other commons of the Town were or ought to be. The College paid the Town £50. in consideration of this exchange, and agreed that the Town should receive the rents of the twenty-five acres during the continuance of the leases. It was also stipulated that either body doing or consenting to any act to impeach this agreement, should forfeit £300. to the other: and the College undertook, at their own costs, to procure or endeavour to procure within two years, a decree of the Court of Chancery for establishing this agreement.⁽¹⁾

The twenty five acres before mentioned, constitute the common now called Parker's Piece,⁽²⁾ and the land vested in the College,⁽³⁾ is partly

(1) Corporation Cross Book.

The Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town contain the following charges:—

"Item, paid to Mr. Weston & Mr. Brackin for their paynes about a booke for the assurance of lands in exchange betwixt trinity College & this towne with Mr. Westons charges being paid here for his horses & both their dynners all charges, lijs. iiijd.

"Item, to Mr. Westons Clarke in cheefe by the hands of Richard Whaly for the writinge of this abovesaid booke twice over beinge oftentimes amended by the foresaid Counsell, xs." —Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 8 & 9 Jac. I.

"Item, to Mr. North Harison for engrossinge the indentures betwene Trinity College & the towne, xxs."—Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 9 & 10 Jac. I.

(2) So called from Edward Parker, the party mentioned in the above agreement. He was a cook, and son of Martin Parker, of Roehford, Essex. His lease from Trinity College, is dated 16th Dec. 30 Eliz.—MS. Baker, xxxvi, 130.

(3) A treaty for the acquisition of this land by the College was commenced very soon after the foundation of the College, (Corporation Common Day Book, Low Sunday, 1547,) and renewed on various subsequent occasions. The final arrangement was made by James Robson alderman, on the part of the Town, and Gregory Milner one of the fellows, on the part of the College.

occupied by the College buildings, the residue forming the College walks.⁽¹⁾

1613.

On the 30th of June, the King addressed the subjoined letter to the University:—

JAMES R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

UPON signification to you not long since, of our dislike of the degree of a doctor of physick granted in that our university of Cambridge without subscription to the three articles mentioned in the six and thirtieth canon of the book of ecclesiastical constitutions and canons, made and published in the years of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and three, and one thousand six hundred and four, and in the first and second years of our reign of this our realm of England⁽²⁾ to Mr. Burgesse, who upon a humour or spirit of faction or schism apostating from his orders and ministry, hath betaken himself to the profession of physick, understanding by your private answer at that time made unto our challenge to you for the same, that there was no established decree or ordinance in that our university for the denial of degrees to such as should refuse to subscribe as aforesaid, and duly considering with ourselves to how little effect our care and endeavour of preserving as well uniformity in order, as unity of truth in this our church, will tend, if we should not carefully provide for the deriving of both out of the nurseries and fountains of our church and commonwealth (our universities) we have thought good by these our letters to signify unto you, both our apprehension of the necessity of the establishing of such an ordinance or decree, and also our pleasure for the performance thereof presently in that our university of Cambridge, to wit that by a public ordinance and decree of the body of that our university passed by a grace, with you it may be decreed and ordained, that from henceforth no man shall have granted unto him the degree either of bachelor in divinity, or of doctor in any faculty, divinity, law, or physick, unless he shall first and before the propounding of his said grace to the body of the university, in the presence of the vice-chancellor or his deputy for the time being, subscribe to the aforesaid three articles contained in the aforesaid six and thirtieth canon in such manner and form as in the said canon is expressed and required. Hereof we thought it the more necessary to admonish you, and hereunto require you by these our letters, partly for that in the foresaid six and thirtieth canon the neglect of the doing thereof in either of our universities is provisionally left to our censure, and partly for that we understand our university of Oxford hath long since made a publick ordinance and constitution in this behalf, in so much that they grant not so much as the degree of a bachelor of arts without subscription first had: whereas with you there hath not hitherto so much care been had in that our university of Cambridge as to require this subscription of such as receive the degrees of bachelors or doctors in divinity with you.

Our pleasure therefore is, that you publish these our letters to the body of the university at the next congregation that shall be had there with you after the receipt of these our letters: which being done, either at the same congregation or

(1) The present walks were laid out during Dr. Bentley's Mastership in 1717 and 1718. *Monk's Life of Bentley*, 8vo. ed. ii. 31.

(2) Vide ante, p. 9.

at the next that shall ensue it, we require you to propound and endeavour to pass a grace to the effect aforesaid, and in due time to certify us of your performing hereof and the effect of the same.

GIVEN under our signet at our palace of Westminster the thirtieth day of June, in the eleventh year of our reign of England France and Ireland, and of Scotland the six and fortieth.(1)

A grace in conformity with the King's wishes passed the senate on the 7th of July. It was in the following terms :—

Placet vobis, ut juxta tenorem literarum a serenissimo rege Jacobo missarum hoc in senatu decernatur, ut nullus in posterum sibi concessam habeat gratiam pro gradu baccalaureatus in theologia vel doctoratus in aliqua facultate adipiscendo, qui non prius coram domino procancellario aut ejus deputato, tribus articulis nimirum regii primatus liturgiæ Anglicanæ et articulorum religionis de quibus convenerunt archiepiscopi et episcopi anno Domini millesimo quingentissimo sexagesimo secundo, propria manu sua subscripserit : et ut hæc concessio vestra loco statuti habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies inscribatur.(2)

On the 13th of July, two persons named Hall senr. and Hall junr. for giving a person railing language, and offering to thrust him out of the church, were by the Vicechancellor suspended "ab ingressu Ecclesiæ" until they should be absolved by him.(3)

On the 9th of December, the victuallers of the town were licensed by Dr. Corbett Vicechancellor and his assistant Isaac Barrow M.D. one of the King's Justices of the Peace.(4)

1613 }
14 } For the increase of the stipend of the Public Orator, which was considered very insufficient, not being half that enjoyed by the Orator of the University of Oxford, a grace passed on the 17th of February, requiring every one who should be admitted to answer the questions or to incept in Arts, to pay 12*d.* in addition to former fees(5) to the Orator.(6)

The subjoined letter appears to belong to this year, when the writer served the office of Mayor. It was no doubt addressed to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere High Steward of the Town :—

Right Honourable,

Uppon intelligence received by Mr. French that your Lordshipp hath inclina-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 279.

(2) Ibid. p. 371.

Dr. Burgesse, the party mentioned in the King's letter, was prevented from practising physic in London, on the ground that he had been in holy orders. (Paris & Fonblanque, Medical Jurisprudence, App. 147.) There is extant a letter from Sir Francis Bacon to Sir Geo. Villiers, dated June 13, 1616, "concerning the restoring to preach of a famous preacher, one Doctor "Burgesse, who though he hath been silenced a great time, yet he hath now made such a sub-mission, touching his conformity, as giveth satisfaction." It seems the Society of Gray's Inn desired to choose him as their Preacher, and Sir Francis Bacon observes, "certainly it is safer "to place him there, than in another auditory, because he will be well watched if he should "any ways fly forth in his sermons beyond duty." (Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, xii. 233.)

(3) Letter to the Author of a further inquiry into the right of Appeal, p. 33.

(4) Victuallers Book in University Registry.

(5) Vide vol. ii. p. 446.

(6) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 372.

cion to have one of the Burgesses of Cambridge for the next Parliament to be supplied by your honours nominacion, I thought itt my bounden duty to knowe your Lordshippis further pleasure therein that such course may be taken as itt may be effected. All be itt att the writeing heereoff the Queenes Majesties Attorney being att Cambridge one of Counsell & fee of the Towne, desireth one of the places for himselfe, & wee had our purpose to elect our Recorder and one Burgesse resident in the Towne. Howbeit in waightiest affaires the Towne hath received your longe & most honourable Patronage, So in this or any thing else uppon your Lordshippis likeing & direccion known, I hope the Towne shal be ready to esteeme your honours desire as a Comandment to be observed. And so humbly intreating notice by this bearer of your Lordshippis pleasure heerein, I doe & shall allwaies remayne,

Att your Lordshippis commaundement,

JOHN WICKSTEDE.(1)

On the 23rd of March Sir Robert Hitcham knt. the Queen's Attorney General,(2) and Francis Brackin, Esq. Recorder, were chosen burgesses in Parliament for the Town by the eight electors,(3) the order prohibiting the election of foreigners(4) being dispensed with at the Mayor's instance.(5)

A dispute having arisen as to the mode and form of nominating and electing burgesses of the parliament for the University, Dr. Corbett Vicechancellor and nine other Heads of Colleges, by way of interpretation of the 40th chapter of Queen Elizabeth's statutes, determined that every election and nomination of burgesses of the parliament then and thereafter should be made according to the form of election of Vicechancellor, within fourteen days after the delivery of the King's writ by the Sheriff to the Vicechancellor.(6)

On the 23rd of March, the Corporation made an ordinance that the twenty-four and all that had been bailiffs or treasurers, or had been dispensed with for those offices, should come to Common Days in a

(1) MS. Wickstede, 130 b.

(2) Robert Hitcham was born at Levington, in Suffolk, about 1572, educated in the Free School at Ipswich and Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Society of Gray's Inn. Shortly after the accession of James the First, he was made Attorney General to the Queen. He was knighted at Whitehall, 29th June, 1604, was Lent Reader of Gray's Inn, 2 Jac. I., called to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, 25th June, 1614, and constituted King's Serjeant, 4th Jan. 1616-17. He is said also to have been "often Judge of Assise." In 1635, he purchased of Theophilus Howard Earl of Suffolk, for £14,000. the Castle of Framlingham, the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted, and the Hundred of Loes, in Suffolk, and by his will dated the 8th of August, 1636, devised the same to Pembroke Hall and for other charitable uses. He died seven days afterwards and was buried in Framlingham Church, where is a handsome monument to his memory, engraved in Hawes and Loder's History of Framlingham, prefixed to which work, is his portrait engraved from a painting in the possession of the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall. In Thoms's Anecdotes & Traditions, is an allusion to Serjeant Hitcham's "writhen face and sneering looke," which however do not appear in the above mentioned portrait. There are two curious reported cases of slander, in which Sir Robert Hitcham appears as plaintiff. (See Sir Richard Hutton's Reports, p. 75, and Sir Thomas Hetley's Reports, pp. 169, 175.)

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Vide vol. ii. p. 613.

(5) MS. Metcalfe, 210.

(6) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 334.

wide sleeved gown called a burgess gown, as anciently had been used, that the twenty-four should wear their hoods, and that all persons infringing this ordinance should have no voices.⁽¹⁾

1614.

The election of knights of the shire took place at the Castle on the 31st of March. The candidates were Sir John Cutts jun., Sir Thomas Chicheley, Sir John Cotton, and Sir John Cage. Cotton and Cage sent letters to the Sheriff requesting his favour, the other candidates did not. Upon exception that copyholders had come to vote, the Sheriff made a proclamation that all copyholders and all others not freeholders should avoid; and Cutts and Chicheley the night before the election sent to all the inns requiring all copyholders to depart home. Upon the shew of hands, Cutts and Chicheley had at least 500 more voices than the others. Two hours afterwards a poll was demanded, but the Sheriff being at dinner, and many of the freeholders of Cutts and Chicheley being gone home, the Sheriff refused to grant a poll. A petition was presented to the House of Commons, but Cutts and Chicheley retained their seats. From the proceedings before the House, it appears that the county was divided into east and west, that by precedent the west part had usually had both the knights, there being thirty towns at least more in the west part, and 400 or 500 freeholders more there; that the freeholders of the Isle of Ely were in the interest of Cutts and Chicheley, "only some drawn away by scandalous Practice; " by Pretence, that if Sir Jo. Cutts &c. were chosen, the Fens would be "drained, and a third Part be given away to the Undertakers," and that Sir John Cage threatened some of the freeholders to raise them in the subsidy, and to put them out of their inns,⁽²⁾ if they did not vote for him.⁽³⁾

This year Henry Kinge and Nathaniel Cradock with the King's sanction, and at the joint charge of the University and Town,⁽⁴⁾ undertook to convey water by pipes from the new river⁽⁵⁾ to the Market place, and there to erect a conduit of stone.⁽⁶⁾ At a Common Day held on the 10th of May, the Corporation ordered that the cutting of the soil of the Town for the conveying of water to a conduit intended to be made, and the placing of the said conduit, should be referred to Mr.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) that is, to take away their licenses to keep inns or alehouses.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 224; Commons' Journals, ii. 485; Carew, Right of Elections, 108.

(4) The inscription on the Conduit stating it to have been erected at the *sole charge* of Thomas Hob on, the celebrated carrier, is certainly incorrect.

(5) Vide ante, p. 36.

(6) See a letter from the King under the year 1620.

Edward Potto,⁽¹⁾ Mr. John Andrewes, North Harrison, and Henry Kinge, provided always the business should be effected.⁽²⁾ On the 9th of August, "John Simes & Jeremy Lestebidge Free Masons did laye " the first free Stone for the foundation of the Conduit in the Markett " place. The leade Seasterne sowdered & sett in the 15th daye, by " John Kindall, Plommer."⁽³⁾ At a Common Day held on the 16th of August, the Corporation agreed that the erecting of the conduit, and making of the indentures tripartite according to the articles already agreed upon, should be referred to Mr. Wickstedd the then Mayor, Mr. Brakyn, Mr. Chace, Mr. John Andrews, Mr. Pottoe, and Mr. French the Mayor elect.⁽⁴⁾

On the 8th of July, Thomas Earl of Suffolk, Lord High Treasurer of England and High Steward of the University, was elected Chancellor of the University in the room of his uncle Henry Earl of Northampton deceased.

The following letter from the Privy Council was read at a Common Day on the 22nd of July:—

After our very hartie commendacions. You cannot be ignorant that uppon the dissolvinge of the late begune Parliament theire hath not been yeilded to his majestie such supplie of his wants as in congrument of State he might have expected from his lovinge Subjects, whereuppon, as well the Lords spirituall with many of the Cleargy, as the Lordes and others of his Majesties privie Counsell, with many other Lords and Gentlemen of wourth and qualitie, taking the same into serious consideration, out of their dutifull love and great affection to his Majestie, in contemplacion of the many blessinges and happinesse which we enjoy by his most gracious goverment, have of theire free motion every one for himselfe, with greate alacritie presented and given unto his Majestie, Plate or Money or both, which example wee are informed the Reverend Judges for their partes, as also the Gentlemen and others of abilitie in these adjacent Sheeres and some Cities and Burroughs, have lovingly resolved to followe. And therefore, we very well understandinge the forwardnesse of your affections uppon all occasions and in all things tendinge to his Majesties Service, have thought good to make the same knowne unto you, Wishinge you to impart the same to other gentlemen, and all such within that Towne that you discerne to be persones of good abilitie or otherwise fitt to further the Service, whereby the returne and successe thereof (which will rest muche in your industrie and discret handlinge) may carie with it worthe demonstracion as well of your owne zeale and forwardnes, as of the generall love and goode affection of that Towne towards his Majestie. Whatsoever shal be given, be it in Money or Plate, they whom in your discrecions you shall depute to have the colleeccion and custody thereof, are to cause it to be sent to his Majesties Jewell House in White hall, with a register in writing of the valewe of every particuler gifte and the names of the severall Givers, that they beinge pre-

(1) Edward Potto, alderman, by his will dated 4th April, 1631, gave two tenements in the Butcher Row (now Union Street), in the parish of Saint Edward, upon trust that the profits should be applied in maintaining this Conduit in good and sufficient repair.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 224.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

sented to his majesties view, he may be pleased to take notice of theire good affections which he will ever retayne on his gratefull remembrance. And is resolved that it shall onely be ymployed for the payment of his Debts, as namely for Ireland the Navie and the Cautionarie Townes in the Low Countries. And soe leaving the carriage of this bisnes to your discretions and wisdomes, wee bidd you heartly farewell. From White hall this 4th of July, 1614.

Your very lovinge frends,

G. CANT.	GILB. SHREWSBURY,
T. ELLESMERE, Canc.	R. SOMERSET,
NOTTINGHAM,	E. HATTON,
PEMBROKE,	JUL. CESAR,
E. ZOUCHE,	E. WORCESTER,
W. KNOWLES,	THO. LAKE,
RAPHE WINWOOD,	THO. PARRY,
EDW. COKE,	GEO. CALVERT
LENOX,	

To the Maior Baylyffes and Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of September, John Wickstede Mayor, Thomas French Mayor elect, and the Recorder, summoned all the subsidy men to the Guildhall, to know what they would willingly give in love to the King. The aldermen gave at least 20s. each. The twenty-four 13s. 4d. each. The commoners some 13s. 4d. some 10s. and the least 6s. 8d. each.⁽²⁾

On the 23rd of July, Sir Edward Coke, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was elected High Steward of the University in the room of the Earl of Suffolk.⁽³⁾

Thomas Lorkin in a letter to Sir Thomas Puckering at Tours, dated London the 20th of August, says:—

There is an intention of erecting a new public Library in Cambridge, in imitation of that of Oxon: the heads of the houses are the primi motores, who are already about to buy the soil and to provide the materials. They promise themselves whatsoever furtherance my lord treasurer may give them, either by his authority or countenance, having lately made choice of him to be their chancellor. Upon Tuesday last the body of the University went to Audley End to present him with his patent: twenty doctors in their formalities and upon their foot-cloths, and four-score other of a second and inferior rank. They were very honourably entertained, and richly feasted: after dinner the vice-chancellor made a speech in Latin, which was seconded by another from the university orator. His lordship answered them in English: the effect of his speech being to assure them of his endeavour to maintain their privileges and dignity of the university;

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

A similar letter was sent to the other Corporations throughout the Kingdom. At Marlborough, Mr. Oliver Saint John, a gentleman of an ancient family then residing in that Town, wrote to the Mayor representing to him that the benevolence was against law reason and religion, and insinuating that the King by promoting it had violated his Coronation Oath, and that by such means Richard II. had given an opportunity to Hen. IV. to deprive him of his Crown, desiring if the Mayor thought fit that his sentiments should be communicated to the Justices who were to meet respecting the benevolence. For this letter Mr. St. John was tried in the Star Chamber on the 15th April, 1615, and being convicted was fined £5,000. and sentenced to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure.—Montagu, Life of Lord Bacon, clxij.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 209 b.

(3) Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 119.

and that though he came short of his uncle, his predecessor, in learning, yet he would make good that want by his affection and good will; and when he mentioned his uncle, he added a speech to this purpose: Who, said he, though he was reputed over superstitious in some opinions, yet it was the more to be borne withal in a man of his learning. To shew how sensible he is of this honour, he hath already moved his majesty to gra.ve the University with his royal presence, who hath yielded the suit, and promiseth to make it a winter journey, which he limits between Christmas next and Shrove-tide.(1)

Mr. Battisford of Chesterton, notwithstanding the order of the Privy Council that Chesterton was within the precincts of the University,(2) continued to license and punish victuallers in that place, and commenced a suit in one of the King's Courts at Westminster, against a scholars servant for trespass. The Earl of Suffolk Chancellor of the University, therefore, on the 21st of August, addressed to him a letter warning him not to meddle in any matter or cause which might concern or touch the liberties and privileges of the University, and stating that he had instructed one of the officers of the University to show him the Charters of that body. This letter was delivered the same day by Mr. Johnson the Senior Proctor, in the presence of James Tabor, the Registry of the University.(3)

On the 24th of August, the Corporation made an order that the several tradesmen of the Town should have authority under the town seal for making up their several Companies and appointing Masters and Wardens of such Companies, and to do such further acts concerning the government of the same, according to the laws of the Realm and the customs and privileges of the Town.(4)

The subjoined charges occur in the accounts of James Robson and William Gray treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Given to the messenger that brought proclamacions December the vj^{te}, ij^s. vjd.

Given to another messenger that brought proclamacions against Duellers, ij^s. vjd.

Item, paid to the messenger that brought the proclamacions for hatts & capps, ij^s. vjd.

Item, paid to the messenger that brought proclamacions for broad cloath, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to a gretian which brought letters to this towne for a contribution, ij^s. vjd.

For a writt under the great seale to the Maior Bayliffs & Burgesses givinge them authority to punish nuisances & to keepe the towne cleane, xj^s. viij^d.

The charges of a messenger to sende to know the lord High Steward his pleasure concerninge the eleccion of Burgesses of ye parliament,(5) xx^s.

(1) Ignoramus, ed. Hawkins, xx. n.

(2) Vide ante, p. 54.

(3) MS. Baker, xxix. 391.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Vide ante, p. 60.

Paid for Coppies of the newe Charters granted to the University for Serjant Hitcham & Mr. Recorder as Mr. Recorder desired to be provided to defend the liberties in the parliament house, xxij^s.

The King's Trumpeters when the Kinge was at Awdly end,⁽¹⁾ who challenged a fee of xl^s. under the great seale which was shewed to Mr. Maior, x^s.

For the chaurge of the bason and ewre, ix^{li}. xvj^s.⁽²⁾

The King's intention of visiting Cambridge has been already mentioned.⁽³⁾ On the 22d of November, the Corporation ordered that 40s. given to the Town by the will of Mr. Foxton⁽⁴⁾ should for that year be bestowed upon gravelling the streets and highways leading to the Town against the King's coming, together with such other sums as might be called in and bestowed.

1614 } On the 10th of January, an order was made by the Corporation for
15 } payment of 40s. "expended in goeing to Oxford to enquire after the manere of the intertaynement of the King there."

On the 31st of January, the Corporation ordered that the Mayor, Recorder, and Alderman Andrews, or any two of them, "shall have full power for the buying of cuppes gloves & other things for the Kinge's Majesties better intertayning to this Towne, and that the charges of the said Mr. Mayor for his going to London about the said busines shall be borne by this towne, and that the Treasurers as well for the sayd charges as other somes of monie to be disbursed about the above recited premisses, upon their accompt shall have allowance from this towne. And that Mr. Mayor & Mr. Recorder shall speake with the Lord Highe Steward of this Towne to invite him hither against the Kinge's coming.—It is likewise agreed that Mr. Mayor shall kepe a standingg table for twoe messe of meate for the intertayning of strangers during the Kinges stave in this towne; And that Mr. John Shearwood shal be Steward for the buying of sutch provisions as shal be needfull, & he to have for his paynes xx^s."

On the 21st of February, the Corporation further ordered that the Twenty-four commonly called the Common Council and all who had borne the office of Treasurer or dispensed with the same, should attend the Mayor at the King's coming into the Town and at his going out, in comely and handsome black suits, gowns, and caps, or forfeit £3. 6s. 8d. and have no voices in the Town Hall for twelve months.

(1) The King visited Audley End 20th January, 1613-14, and 19th July, 1614.—Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, ii. 746; iii. 12.

(2) *Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town 11 & 12 Jac. I.*

(3) *Vide ante*, p. 65.

Nichols, (*Progresses of James the First*, iii. 46 n.) conjectures that previously to this time the King had visited Cambridge *privateiy* on more than one occasion. He grounds this opinion on the contiguity of the place to Newmarket, where he had a hunting seat; and cites a charge of £4. "for wood at the King's coming," which occurs in St. John's College accounts under the year 1618.

(4) *Vide vol. ii. p. 477*

Of the following Corporate orders (made on the last day of February), the solemn and pedantic preamble is not the least curious portion:—

FORASMUTCH as there is nothing more acceptable unto God nor pleasing unto men then brethren to lyve together in unitie, knowing that Peace inlargeth the borders and dissention utterly ruinateth & layeth wast the greatest habitations, being likewise taught by examples in all cyvill governed commonwealthes there where people in uniformitie live agreeable to good orders their townes & cities florishe & increase and where disorders swaye & are upheld by contencion & disobedience their great monarchies are depopulate & utterly perishe, it being alsoe most true that those which refuse to be subject to authoritie are unworthie to enjoye the benefits of Christian societies. And for that yf every man might lyve according to his owne will without order or restraint their would be no peaceable government but desolacion & confusion. For preventing therefore of sutch ensuing mischiefs and taking now occasion to provide as well for the tyme present as the tyme to come uppon like occasions to enduce all persons within the precincts of this incorporacion to decentsie & conformitie by reason of his Majesties speedie repayre to this towne & universitie. IT IS THEREFORE, by the general assent & consent of the Mayor Aldermen and other Burgesses of this town this day assembled, ordered & decreed, that such burgesses of this Towne of what sort or degree soever which by this order are nominated appointed or intended & ment to attend Mr. Mayor for the intertaining of his Majestie, doe prepare themselves furnished against the vijth day of Marche next in decent apparell hereafter mentioned and doe rank themselves in order following, uppon payn every person offending or doing contrary to this ordenance, to forfeit to this towne the some of 3*l*. vi*s*. viii*d*. to the use of the sayd towne as other like penalties are, and to have noe voice in the town hall for the space of 3 years after.

Aldermen in scarlett gownes & velvet tipitts.

The xxiiij^{the} in their black suites burgesses gownes cappes & hoodes.

The iiij bayliffes in murrey gownes & cappes.

All that have berne the office of Treasurer or dispensed for the same not being of the xxiiij^{the} in their black suites burgesses gownes & cappes.

The two elder attorneys in their gownes.

IT IS LIKEWISE AGREED that Mr. Mayor shall have twoo footmen with Jacketts & other necessarie attire and the chardges to be borne by the towne as well for their attendance as apparell.

IT IS LIKEWISE AGREED that the Right Honorable Thomas Erle of Suffolke lord treasurer of England shall have a dyshe of Fishe to the value of xx^{li} marks to be gyven him from this Towne.(1)

Preparatory to the King's visit the following Orders were issued by the Vicechancellor and Heads:—

IMPRIMIS. That uppon the day that his Majestic cometh, all Graduats and Schollers and Students shal be ready at the ringinge of the Schoole Bell and St. Marie's Bell to attende the Master or President of the Colledge, and to come in their habits, hoods, and capps, accordinge to their severall degrees, and all Schollers in their gowns and capps shall stand quietlie in such order and in such place as shal be appointed them, untill his Majestic be passed into Trinitie Colledge, and not to stirr out of their places where they shal be placed, untill the whole Trayne attendinge the Kinge bee passed by, and then every Mann to resorte presently to his own Colledge.

2. THAT noe Graduate or any other Student, of what condicion or degree soever he be, presume dureinge the tyme of his Majestie's aboade in this Towne, to goe out of his Colledge, but in his cappe, hooде, and gowne, fittinge his degree and condicion.

3. THAT noe Graduate or Studente under the degree of Master of Arts presume to come to St. Maries Church dureinge the tyme of the Disputacions there, unlesse he be a Nobleman's sonne, or the sonne and heire of a Knight, and those to take such place only as shall be appointed unto them.

4. THAT all Regents and Non-regents come to St. Maries Church in the tyme of Disputacions with hoods and capps; viz. Regents with white hoods, and Non-regents with civill⁽¹⁾ hoods, otherwise not to be taken for Members of this Universitie; and that none of them presume to come uppon the stage, but to goe and sitt within the lists; the Bachelors in Divinity uppon the highest formes, uppon the grownde in the body of the Church; the Non-regents next them; and the Regents uppon the formes there next behynde them; and not to stand or sitt promiscuē one amongst another.

5. THAT noe person of what estate or degree soever he be, presume to cover his head in the presence of the Kinge, or of the Prince, either at Acts, Disputations, or the Comedyes.

6. THAT the Lecturers of the severall lectures in the Schooles doe duelic reade at their usuall houres, and that all Students have special warninge formally to resorte to the said lectures.

7. THAT warning be given by the severall Heads of Colledges, that the Questionists of every Colledge doe duelye resort at one o'clocke in the afternoone unto the publique Schooles in gownes and habitts, fitting their degree, every one with his Sophister, and there to sitt soe longe and in such places as shal be appointed them by the Proctors of the Universitie; and that the said Questioners and Sophisters have warninge to provide themselves of disputable and decent Questions; and that in their Answers and Disputacions they demeane themselves modestlye and without scurrilitey.

8. THAT noe Graduats of this Universitie under the degree of Master of Arts or Fellow-commoner, presume to come into the Streets neare Trinity Colledge in the tymes the Comedyes are actinge; or after the Stage-keepers be come forth; nor that any Scholler or Student, but those onely before excepted, by any meanes presume or attempte to come within the said Colledge or Hall to heare any of the said Comedyes.

9. THAT no Graduate, Regent, or Non-regent, or any other person whatsoever, of this Universitie, attempte to goe beyonde the stage at the Comedyes, but to take the places at the lower end of the Hall; the Bachelors in Divinity and Non-regents first; the Regents next in their seniorities; and the Fellow-commoners next behynde them, and not otherwyse.

10. THAT no Graduate, Scholler, or Student of this Universitie, presume to resorte to any Inn, Taverne, Alehowse, or Tobacco-shop, at any tyme dureing the abode of his Majestie here; nor doe presume to take tobacco in St. Maries Church or in Trinity Colledge Hall, upon payne of finall expellinge the Universitie.

11. ITEM, consideringe the fearfull enormytie and excesse of apparell seene in all degrees, as namely, strange pekadivclas, vast bands, huge cuffs, shoe-roses, tufts, locks, and topps of hare, unbeseeinge that modesty and carriage of Students in soe renowned an Universitie, it is straightlye charged, that noe Graduate or Student in this Universitie presume to weare any other apparell or ornaments, especially at the tyme of his Majesties abode in the Towne, than such

onely as the statutes and laudable customes of this Universitie do allowe, uppon payne of forfeiture of 6s. 8d. for every default; and if any presume, after this publike warninge, to offend in the premisses, such his willfull offence shal be deemed a contempte, and the party so offending shal be punished over and besides the foresaid mulct, a month's imprisonment accordingle.

On this occasion three Proproctors were appointed from Jesus College, one from Clare Hall, one from Catharine Hall, and one from each of the other Colleges. Their duties appear from the subjoined warrant, directed to them by the Vicechancellor:—

THESE are to authorise and require you, and every of you, carefully to see the Graduats and Students of the Universitie marshalled and sett in order uppon the day of his Majesties cominge to this Universitie and departure out; viz. the S.T.B.s next after the Doctors; the Non-regents after them; the Regents after them; the Fellow-commoners after them; the B.A.s after them; and then the other Schollers and Students after them; and if any Graduate, under the degree of a Doctor, or other Student of this Universitie of what degree, estate, or condicion soever, refuse to keepe such place and standinge as you or any of you shall appointe him, or behave himselfe disorderly duringe the tyme of his Majesties abode here, either in the streets, or at Disputacions, or Acts, or at the Comedyes, or shall offende against any of the Articles above sett down (viz. eleven) or otherwise resist your authoritye, and refuse to be ordered by you, to committe him or them so offendinge to the Goall, there to remayne till he or they be thence delivered by us; and this we wyll require you, and everye of you, truely to execute and performe, virtute juramenti Academiæ præstiti. GIVEN this sixte day of March, 1614.

SAM. CICESTREN. Procan.(1)

The King, accompanied by his son Prince Charles, arrived at Cambridge on the 7th of March. They were met at the boundaries of the town by the Corporation and welcomed with the following speech from Francis Brackyn, Esq. the Recorder:—

THE RECORDER OF CAMBRIDGE HIS SPEECH TO Y^E KINGE AT HIS MAJESTIES FIRST COMEING THITHER IN STATE TOGETHER WITH PRINCE CHARLES.

Our most Royall Kinge and supreme Sovereigne, wee your loyall subjects and dutyfull tenants, the Maior, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Cambridge, in the confynes thereof most humbly with greate joy congratulate your Majestie's accessee, and do prostrate at your sacred feete ourselves, our homages, and services, together, with this shadowe of your Kinglie scepter, [laying down the mace] whereby we govern within the territories of this Towne, which we holde of your Majestie, as of your imperial diadem, and for which we yearlie pay into your Highnesses Exchequer 300 crownes fee farme. Vouchsafe, we humbly beseech, your gracious aspecte to this Corporation, with commemoration of the antiquitie, denomination, and dignitie thereof.

Touchinge the antiquitie and denomination, historians testifie it was builded before Christs incarnation, with a castle, towers, and walls of defence, by Duke Cantaber, the sonne of the Kinge of Spayne, who was entertained in England by Kinge Gurguntius; and the Towne being situated and united with a bridge upon the River then called Canta, was denominated Cantabridge; and in tract of tyme the name of the River being altered to Granta, the Towne likewise to

(1) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 43 (from MS. Cole, xlii. 286).

Grantabridge; and after it was called Cam, and the Towne Cambridge, which yet remaineth and consisteth of fourteen parishes. This river is current throughe the heart of the Shire, with navigation to the sea, and is the life of trafficke to this Towne and Countie; and no bridge is over the same but at Cambridge, and it is maintayned by fowerscore hides of land lyeing sparsim in this Shire, which are holden of your Majestie by pontage, appropriate to this bridge only.

Concerning the dignitie thereof, Cambridge is recorded to be one of the eight-and-twenty most antient and most noble Citties in Brittain, and the pryme Cittie of the East Angles; and that Kinge was Kinge of Cambridge, and after him Kinge Florentius; and Cambridge was the Kingdome of Guthelme. There have bin diverse Earles of Cambridge of the blood Royall, or allyed thereunto, namelie, John of Hannony, married to Philip sister to Edward the Third, and by him created Earle of Cambridge; and after him William sonne of the sister of Edward the Third; and after him Edmond Langley the fift sonne of Edward the Third; and after him Richard Plantagenet, yonger sonne of Edmond Langley. Kinge Richard the Second held a Parliament at Cambridge, where many excellent statutes were made.

The Muses did branch from Athens to Cambridge, and were lovinglie lodged in the houses of Citizens untill Ostles and Halls were erected for them without endowments, and nowe the materials of the castle, towers, and walls, are converted into Colleges, beautifeing this famous universitie. It hath bin trulie saide Quid Musis cum Marte? but never saide Quid Musis cum Mercatore? Also it hath bin saide of the Abbies, Religio peperit divitias, et filia devoravit matrem, which we hope shall never be truly applyed to the University and this Towne.

The last [dignitie and not the leaste, but the greatest to us is, that this Towne was incorporated and endowed with many great franchises by charters of manie your Majesties noble Progenitors and Antecessours, Habendum in pace integrè et honorificè. All which graunts your most excellent Majestie hath most gratuslie confirmed by Letters Patents, which we acknowledge with all humilitie, and heartie thankfulness. In token whereof we present this our widdowes mite, [presenting a cup] as a pledge of our lives and goods, to be redie for defence of your Royall person, your realmes, and domynyons.

O pierles and most noble Prince, our morninge starre, your gratus second cominge to Cambridge (1) doth multiply our hartie rejoycynge and assured hopes. We most humbly entreat your favourable acceptance of this our poore present, [presenting another cup] which we tender as a caution or obligation of our dutifull, trewe, and loyall affection to your Highnes.

And we most humbly praie the Kinge of kings to bless your Majestie and your Excellencie, with health, long life, and happie succession of your plentifull progenie to reigne over Great Brytaine during the world's contynuaunce; whereunto we hope all leidge subjects will say, Amen.

God save the King and Prince! (2)

Certain particulars respecting the King's visit may be obtained from the subjoined letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton at Turin:—

My very good Lord,

I am newly returned from Cambridge, whither I went some two days after I wrote you my last. The King made his entry there the 7th of this present, with

(1) Vide ante, p. 56.

(2) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 46 (from MS. Colc, xx). MS. Wickstede, part ii. 44.

as much solemnity and concourse of gallants and great men, as the hard weather and extreme foul ways would permit.⁽¹⁾ The Prince came along with him, but not the Queen, by reason (as it is said) that she was not invited; which error is rather imputed to their Chancellor, than to the scholars, that understand not these courses. Another defect was, that there were no Ambassadors, which no doubt was upon the same reason; but the absence of women may be the better excused for default of language, there being few or none present, but of the Howards, or that alliance; as the Countess of Arundel, with her sister, the Lady Elizabeth Grey; the Countess of Suffolk, with her daughters of Salisbury and Somerset; the Lady Walden and Henry Howard's wife; which were all that I remember. The Lord Treasurer kept there a very great port and magnificent table, with the expence of a thousand pounds a day, as is said; but that seems too large an allowance; ⁽²⁾ but sure his provisions were very great, besides plenty of presents; and may be in some sort estimated by his proportion of wine, whereof he spent twenty-six tun in five days. He lodged and kept his table at St. John's College; but his Lady and her retinue at Magdalen College, whereof his grandfather Audley was founder. The King and Prince lay at Trinity College where the plays were represented; and the hall so well ordered for room, that above 2000 persons were conveniently placed. The first night's entertainment was a comedy⁽³⁾ made and acted by St. John's men, the chief part consisting of a counterfeit Sir Edward Ratcliffe, a foolish Doctor of Physic,⁽⁴⁾ which proved but a lean argument; and though it were larded with pretty shews at the beginning and end, and with somewhat too broad speech for such a presence, yet it was still dry. The second night was a comedy of Clare Hall,⁽⁵⁾ with the help of two or three good actors from other houses, wherein David Drummond in a hobby horse, and Brakin the recorder of the town,⁽⁶⁾ under the name of Ignoramus, a common lawyer bare great part. The thing was full of mirth and variety, with many excellent actors (among whom the Lord Compton's son, though least, was not worst,) but more than half marred with extreme length. The third night was an English comedy, called Albumazar,⁽⁷⁾ of Trinity College's action and invention; but there was no great matter in it, more than one good Clown's part. The last night was a Latin Pastoral⁽⁸⁾ of the same house, excellently written, and as well acted, which gave great contentment, as well to the King as to the rest. Now this being the state of their plays, their acts and disputations fell out much after the same manner;⁽⁹⁾ for the divinity act was performed reasonably well, but not

(1) As to the severity of the winter this year, See Howes, Abridgement of Stow's Chronicles, edit. 1618 p. 544.

(2) Fuller, (Worthies of England, 8vo. edit. i. 510) states the expences of the Earl of Suffolk on this occasion at £5000. and upwards.

(3) *Æmilia*, a Latin comedy by Mr. Cecil of St. John's College.

(4) Sir Edward Radcliffe, M.D., who sometime resided at Orwell, took a part in the Physic Act before the King on this occasion. He was the King's physician. See Chauncy, Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, 8vo. edit. ii. 172.

(5) The celebrated Latin play of Ignoramus, by George Ruggle, Fellow of Clare Hall. An excellent edition of this comedy by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. appeared in 1787, Lond. 8vo.

(6) The Recorder, Brakin, had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the University by the part he took with reference to the dispute between the Vicechancellor and the Mayor as to precedence.

(7) By Mr. Tomkis of Trinity College, published in 4to. Lond. 1615, again in 1634, and in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays.

(8) *Melanthe*, by Mr. Brookes of Trinity College, published in 4to. Camb. 1615. A fifth play was prepared by Phineas Fletcher, of King's, entitled *Sicelides*, a Piscatory. It was acted at the author's College on the evening of the day on which the King left.

(9) The following were the questions in the Divinity Act: 1. *Nulla est temporalis Papæ potestas supra Reges, in ordine ad bonum spirituale.* 2. *Infallibilis fidei determinatio non est annexa Cathedræ Papali.* 3. *Cæca obedientia est illicita.* Bishop Harsnet the Vicechancellor was Moderator, Dr. John Davenant the Respondent, and Dr. John

answerable to the expectation; the law and physic acts stark naught; but the philosophy act made amends, and indeed was very excellent; insomuch that the same day the Bishop of Ely⁽¹⁾ sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house,⁽²⁾ twenty an-
 -piece. Now for orations and concios ad clerum, I heard not many; but those I had were extraordinary; and the better, for that they were short. The university orator, Nethersole, though he be a proper man, and think well of himself, yet he is taxed for calling the Prince Jacobissime Carole; and some will needs add that he called him Jacobule too; which neither pleased the King nor anybody else. But sure the King was exceedingly pleased many times, both at the plays and disputations; for I had the hap to be, for most part, within hearing; and often at his meals he would express as much. He visited all the colleges save two or three, and commends them beyond Oxford, yet I am not so partial, but therein I must crave pardon not to be of his opinion. Though I endured a great deal of penance by the way for this little pleasure, yet I would not have missed it, for that I see thereby the partiality of both sides; the Cambridge men pleasing and applauding themselves in all, and the Oxford men as fast condemning and detracting all that was done; wherein yet I commend Corbet's modesty whilst he was there; who being seriously dealt withal by some friends to say what he thought, answered that he had left his malice and judgment at home, and came thither only to commend.⁽³⁾

Paul Tomson, the gold-clipper,⁽⁴⁾ hath his pardon, and not only so, but is

Richardson and others the Opponents. Fuller tells the following anecdote respecting this act. "The question was maintained in the negative concerning the excommunicating of kings. Doctor Richardson vigorously pressed the practice of Saint Ambrose excommunicating of 'the emperor Theodosius; insomuch that the king in some passion, returned 'Profecto fuit ab hoc Ambrosio insolentissimè factum.' To whom Doctor Richardson rejoined, 'Responsum vere Regium, et Alexandro dignum. Hoc non est argumenta dissolvere sed desecare.' And so sitting down, desisted from further dispute."—(Worthies of England, 8vo. edit. i. 238.) The Law Act was moderated by Henry Mowtlow LL.D. of King's College.

In the Physic Act, Sir Edward Radcliffe before mentioned took a part.

The subject of the Philosophy Act was whether dogs could make syllogisms. Matthew Wren, of Pembroke Hall, afterwards Bishop of Ely, was Respondent; John Preston, of Queen's College, afterwards Master of Emmanuel, First Opponent; and Alexander Read, of Pembroke Hall, the Moderator. See a curious account of this Act in Clark's Lives of Thirty Two English Divines, p. 80.

(1) Dr. Andrews.

(2) Pembroke Hall.

(3) See however his "Grave Poem," hereafter given.

(4) This person who had been one of the Seniors of Trinity College, obtained unfortunate notoriety as a clipper of coin. On account of this crime he was confined in Cambridge Castle, and deprived of his fellowship.

The subjoined letters are in MS. Wickstede, part ii. 41, 42 :—

A letter written to the Lord Coke Lord Chief Justice of England, from Paul Thompson, one of the seniors in Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge, when he was committed to Cambridge Castle, for clippinge of gould. Anno dom. 1614.

Goe wretched man wounded with thyne owne synne, & confounded with thyne eternall shame, how darest thou behold that face which is finally & totally hardened against thee, or looke for grace from those eyes upon whose lidds is seated the shaddowe of death, havinge by thyne owne folly raised a thicke cloud of disgrace over the Universitie and Church and drawn the black mantle of death and infamie over thyne owne fortunes without shadowe of hope or helpe. O my Lord you have justlie saide I am the man that have worthily deserved the rodd of God's indignacion: bona fiunt præda domus desolatio anima eradicata externa viventium. Nay more my soule is deeply wounded with sense of my sinnes, for in me uno scandalizatus totus Izrael then Origen's place, P. 50. 16. reflectinge upon me, further a neglect of my callinge, the remembrance of my synnes, with the generall concurrence of everie good man's just offense, have carried my soule headlonge to the chambers of death & destruction, fearefull to enter into the gate of hope or take sanctuarie in the mercies of Christ without full assurance of the Good Spirit of God. peccavi peccatum grande, deo, Regi, tibi, out of the nobleness of your nature pardon me, pittie me, pray for me. But alas, quanta ruina quis te fascinavit, howe come this fall, O my Lord subtractio divine gracie, intellectus obscuratus, ignorantia legis, suddenlie intrapped in the works of my hands to my owne confusion, I am sure; but to my real conversion I hope, the agents I pray for. Shall I dare to move for myselfe, that they who have begged my estate, may not drawe me to my speedie tryalle at London before I have made my Audit with the Colledge, my accompts with God, that your honour in your private

absolved a *pœna et culpa*, whereby he keeps his livings, and never came to trial: and I heard he had the face to appear in the town, whilst the King was there.

* * * * *

had almost forgotten, that almost all the Courtiers went forth Masters of Arts, at the King's being there; but few or no Doctors, save only Younge, which was

devotions would remember his estate that for the tyme desireth rather piam desperationem, then ostium spei ignosce mihi Domine ora huc pro me.

PAULUS VINCTUS.

Cambridge Castle, 7 Novembr, 1614.

A letter from Paul Tompson in the Castle, to Mr. Harrison Vicemaster of Trinitie Colledge.

If there be any fellowshippe of the Spirit, & participacion of grace, in the comunion of Saints, yf anie union of Peace, yf anie sense & remorse of the afflictions of a wounded soul overthrowne by the hands of God's wrath, yt there be anie helpe in spirituall joy and consolation from others, pray for me in your publicke congregations of Saints that the force of your prayers may reflect uppon me some shaddowe of grace in Jesus Christ through the Holy Ghost.

PAULUS VINCTUS in peccato.

A letter written by Mr. Butler the famous Phizition of Cambridge, to Paul Tompson being in Cambridge Castle, for clippinge of gould.

Your giddie-headed phantastique fiddlinge fingers and scribblinge pen, directed by the quicke motion of your quicksilver brayne, without penatancy, pretending pietie, practizinge pollicie, will bringe you to a violent end: you live onelie by witt, & have taken a wronge and sinisier course, his majestie sayth: *cursu loquuntur leves ingentes stupent*: for yf you had beene inwardlie sorry, you would have used fewer words, beene astonished and lie quietlie, like a forsaken, a desolate, a forlorne, and a mortified creature; whereas now, by your externall shewe, you indanger yourself, make your friends to weepe, and your enemies to laughe at your grosse absurd and ridiculous foolishnes. St. Paul's calling was immediatelie from God and was unmercenary: yours is but a darke shaddowe of imitation, a type, a colour, a counterfeit figure of his conversion, your pragmaticall and politicke witt will double your crime, *simulata sanctitas, duplex iniquitas*, you worke by uncertentie and unluckie meanes and fondlie derogate from the king's favour and mercy: for as God our Saviour, in savinge our souls, will admitt of no partaker for our salvation, no more christian kings and princes, which represent the livelie ymage of God uppon earth, will joyne with partakers in savinge the life of the bodie of grievous offenders, or malefactors: it is the Psalmie, *misericordia domini supra omnia opera ejus*: and in the Evangelist, *misericordes estote, sicut pater vester misericors est*. Likewise the kinge, by his example, is good and mercifull. To be brieve deale honestlie and plainlie; leave pollicie and hipocresie; confess your offence humbly and submitt yourselfe intirely to the king's mercy: prostrate yourselfe at his majesties feet, declyne the vengeance to come and appeare from the lawe in which is no comfort, to the throne and seat of his grace and mercie: and remember the historian's speech *Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo gloriam adeptus est*. Once more I say leave your toyes, skittishe pride, and stay your wisdom, and in all humilitie take your death which you have justlie deserved, and (if it come) most patientlie, *et omne crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum: grata superveniet quæ non sperabitur hora*. You are no prisoner to kinge Harry, that rude bruit and monster of crueltie, or that blacke grised beard and grimme . . . like to roughe and rugged Hunx the great beare of Parris garden, but you live under a gracious and mercifull prince, defender and patron of religion and learninge; confesse your fault and crave mercy: otherwayes I must conclude respondent ultima promissis. As you have alwayes lived a conceited wizard, so now you will dye a nynnnyhammer foole.

Your very lovinge frend grieved

at your fall, and pittieinge your miserie,
W. BUTLER.

A copie of the second letter from Mr. Butler to Paul Tompson in the Castle.

The kinge heares you terme yourselfe Parson of the Castle: how he takes it, you may heare hereafter; *nemo læditur nisi a seipso*. Wright no more for I am weary.

The motto uppon Senior Cornuto:—

Demon languebat, tunc monachus esse volebat;

Demon convaluit, Demon ut ante fuit.

The Devell was sicke, then he a Monk would bee,

The Devell was well againe, the divell a Monk was hee.

Discite justitiam moniti et non temere divos.

To binde myself by word for Jewes, fraud jeereth at simplicitie;

No false forsworne or foolish priest can gull me so in pollicie.

A politician is a verball wise man and a reall asse;

Fynde him once and never trust him more.

Mr. Merry tells me you have cleared yourselfe by othe religiouslie, and therefore the widdowe Woulfe, her sonne and mother have sworne and vowed sollempniclie that for your truth and honestie they will move the Kinge most humbly for your life & libertie.

By wilfull perjury to oppresse a poore widdowe will be heard in the ears of God & the kinge; *te sequitur Nemesis sanguinolenta manu*: flatter not yourselfe, for your oth will not justifye you, *sub ore duorum aut trium te-tium stet omne verbum*.

O thou foolish Pawle, who hath bewitched thee.

Plutarcke saith, *gravissimus est mortus non habere sensum doloris*.

W. BUTLER.

done by a mandate, being son to Sir Peter the King's school-master. The Vice Chancellor and university were exceeding strict in that point, and refused many importunities of great men, among whom was Mr. Secretary, that made great means for Mr. Westfield; but it would not be; neither the King's intreaty for John Dun⁽¹⁾ would prevail; yet they are threatened with a mandate, which, if it come, it is like they will obey; but they are resolved to give him such a blow withal, that he were better be without it. Indeed the Bishop of Chichester, Vice Chancellor, hath been very stiff, and carried himself very peremptory that way, wherein he is not much to be blamed, being a matter of more consequence than at first was imagined.⁽²⁾ He did his part every way, as well in moderating the Divinity Act, as in taking great pains in all other things, and keeping exceeding great cheer.

I have here sent you the questions in brief, for otherwise they would bear too great a bulk. And so I commend you to the protection of the Almighty. From London the 16th of March, 1614.

Your Lordship's to command,

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.⁽³⁾

The Vicechancellor received of the several Colleges for the King's entertainment £586. 13s. 4*d.* and disbursed in that service £414. 4s. 10*d.* St. John's College contributed £30. and Jesus College £15. to the University. The former College also paid £449. 7s. 2*d.* "for charges at his Majesties coming," besides their contribution above mentioned.⁽⁴⁾

Of the expences of the Corporation the following particulars are extant:—

Imprimis, two cupps,⁽⁵⁾ lvj*li.*

Item, two cases, x*s.*

Item, A present of Fish to the Lord Treasurer, xiiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, to the Gentlemen Ushers, x*li.*

Item, to the Sewers of the Chamber, ij*li.*

Item, to the Sargeant at Armes, iiij*li.*

Item, to the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters, iiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, to the Yeomen Ushers Groomes and Pages, ij*li.*

Item, to the Trumpitters, iiij*li.* iiij*s.*

Item, to the Sargeant Trumpiter, xx*s.*

Item, to the footemen, ij*li.*

Item, to the Porters, ij*li.*

Item, to the Waymaker, xx*s.*

Item, to the Coachman, xx*s.*

Item, to the Bottleman, x*s.*

Item, to the Princes Footemen, ij*li.*

(1) Walton in his *Life of Donne*, states him to have been made D.D. at the King's visit, Donne had the degree by mandate shortly after the King's departure.

(2) The strictness of the Vicechancellor and University to which Mr. Chamberlain alludes was probably confined to degrees in divinity, as on occasion of the King's visit other degrees were as Camden says, "prostituted to illiterate persons," and shortly after the King's departure, a grace was passed for degrading eight persons who had surreptitiously obtained Masters degrees. Of these two were apothecaries and one a barber. See Ruggle, *Ignoramus*, edit. Hawkins, xxxv. n. and Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 61 n.

(3) *Hardwicke State Papers*, i. 394.

(4) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 63, 64.

(5) The King's Cup was the perquisite of his footmen but the King commanded it to be delivered by them into the Jewel House, and allowed them in lieu of it £33. Devon, *Extracts from the Exchequer Issues of James the First*, 176.

Item, to the Messingers of the Chamber, *ij^{li}*.

Item, to Heralds att Armes, *iiij^{li}*.

Item, to the Yeoman of the padd horse, *x^s*.

Item, to the Yeoman Usher that brought the Sword, *xx^s*.

Item, to the Groome of the packesaddle, *x^s*.

Item, to the Kings poett, *x^s*.

Item, to the Groomes of the greate horse, *ij^{li}*.

Item, to the Kitchiners, *x^s*.

Item, to the Sumpterman, *x^s*.

Item, to the Sargeant of the close cariage, *x^s*.

Item, to the gentleman Harbenger, *ij^{li}*.

Item, to the yeoman Harbinger, *xx^s*.

Item, to the Knight Marshall, *iiij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d*.

Item, to the Princes scullery, *vj^s. viij^d*.

Item, to the Princes Coachman, *x^s*.

Item, to the Princes groomes, *xij^s. iiij^d*.

Item, gloves to the Noblemen, *xj^{li}*.

Item, spent in dyett at the Maiors, *lvij^{li}. xiiij^s*.

Item, Hatts, feathers, stockings, garters, and making the Apparell,⁽¹⁾ *xxxvij^s*.

Their wages for *vj* daies, *vj^s. viij^d*.

The Marshalls for the Towne and their followers, *ij^{li}. vij^s*.

The presents to the King Prince & Lords, . . . *lxxxli. xvj^s. viij^d*.

The Fees to the Officers, . . . *liij^{li}. xvijs. iiij^d*.

The charges of Dyett att the Maiors & other expences, *lxvj^{li}. v^s. viij^d*.

Summa total. . . . *ccli. xix^s. viij^d*.⁽²⁾

The accounts of the treasurers of the town contain the following charges connected with the King's visit:—

Item, to Mr. Sherewood and Mr. North Harrison for riding to Thetford for the towne concerninge the kings cominge, *xv^s. iij^d*.

Item, to Mr. Creake for matts for Mr. Maior and the Aldermen to kneele upon at the kings Cominge to this towne, *vij^s*.

Item, to Richard Stanton and diverse other laborers for mendinge the Highe way against the Castle against the Kings Cominge to this towne, *L^s*.

Item, to Francis Harvey for carrying away mire and graveylinge the streate in Preachers Ward against the King's Cominge, *ij^{li}*.⁽³⁾

The accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's contain these charges:—

For gravelling the Church-yard at the King's coming, *xvijs. ijd*.

To labourers for six days work when the King was at Cambridge, *vj^s*.

For whitening the porch, the belfry, and mending the Church walks when the King was here, &c. *xij^s. iiij^d*.

For the Ringers when the King came, *ij^s*.

In the Register of burials for the same parish is the following entry:—

A footman of the earl of Somerset drowned when the King was at Cambridge 12 Mar. 1614-15.

(1) There is obviously an item omitted here. £4. 1s. is required to make the addition correct.

(2) Nichols, Progresses of James the First, iii. 61.—MS. Wiekstede, part ii. 45. In a Corporation order of the date of April 4, 1615, the expences of the King's visit are referred to as amounting to £237. 18s. 8d.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 12 & 13 Jac. I.

The Church Book of St. Michael's contains the following :—

Paid for sweeping the church wall when the King came, x^d.

Item, for ringing, vj^d.

The King's visit gave rise to several poetical effusions. Of these the most celebrated was the following, by Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Corbet :—

A CERTAIN POEM, as it was presented in Latine by Divines and others before His Majesty in Cambridge, by way of Enterlude, styled *Liber novus de adventu Regis ad Cantabrigiam*. Faithfully done into English, with some liberal Additions. Made rather to be sunge than read, to the Tune of Bonny Nell.

It is not yet a fortnight since
Lutetia (1) entertain'd our prince,
And vented hath a studied toy
As long (2) as was the siege of Troy :
And spent herself for full five days
In speeches, exercise, and plays.

To trim the town, great care before
Was tane by th' lord vice-chancellor ;
Both morn and even he cleans'd the way,
The streets he gravelled thrice a day :
One strike of March-dust for to see
No proverb (3) would give more than he.

Their colledges were new be-painted,
Their founders eke were new be-sainted ;
Nothing escap'd, nor post, nor door,
Nor gate, nor rail, nor bawd, nor whore :
You could not know (Oh strange mishap!)
Whether you saw the town or map.

But the pure house of Emanuel (4)
Would not be like proud Jesabel,
Nor shew her self before the king
An hypocrite, or painted thing :
But, that the ways might all prove fair,
Conceiv'd a tedious mile of prayer.

Upon the look'd-for seventh of March,
Outwent the townsmen all in starch,
Both band and beard, into the field,
Where one a speech could hardly wield ;
For needs he would begin his stile,
The king being from him half a mile.

They gave the king a piece of plate,
Which they hop'd never came too late ;
But cry'd, Oh ! look not in, great king,
For there is in it just nothing :
And so prefer'd with tune and gate,
A speech as empty as their plate.

(1) Quia valde lutosa est Cantabrigia.

(2) Ludus per spatium 6 horarum infra.

(3) "A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom."

(4) Emmanuel College was at this period and long previously and subsequently accounted a puritanical house.

Now, as the king came neer the town,
Each one ran crying up and down,
Alas poor Oxford, thou'rt undone,
For now the king's past Trompington,
And rides upon his brave gray dapple,
Seeing the top of Kings-Colledge chappel.

Next rode his lordship⁽¹⁾ on a nag,
Whose coat was blue, whose ruff was shag,
And then began his reverence
To speak most eloquent non-sense:
See how (quoth he) most mighty prince,
For very joy my horse doth wince.

What cryes the town? What we? (said he)
What cryes the University?
What cry the boys? What ev'ry thing?
Behold, behold, yon comes the king:
And ev'ry period he bedecks
With En & Ecce venit Rex.

Oft have I warn'd (quoth he) our dirt
That no silk stockings should be hurt;
But we in vain strive to be fine,
Unless your graces sun doth shine;
And with the beams of your bright eye,
You will be pleas'd our streets to dry.

Now come we to the wonderment
Of Christendom, and eke of Kent,⁽²⁾
The Trinity; which to surpass,
Doth deck her spokesman⁽³⁾ by a glass:
Who, clad in gay and silken weeds,
Thus opes his mouth, hark how he speeds.

I wonder what your grace doth here,
Who have expected been twelve year,
And this your son fair Carolus,
That is so Jacobissimus:
Here's none, of all, your grace refuses,
You are most welcome to our Muses.

Although we have no bells to jangle
Yet can we shew a fair quadrangle,⁽⁴⁾
Which, though it ne're was grac'd with king,
Yet sure it is a goodly thing:
My warning's short, no more I'll say,
Soon you shall see a gallant play.

(1) Dr. Harsnet Bishop of Chichester, Vicechancellor of the University.

(2) There was an old proverb "Neither in Kent nor Christendom," respecting which Fuller observes, "I rather think that it is to be understood by way of opposition and that it had its original upon occasion of Kent being given by the ancient Britons to the Saxons who were then Pagans, so that Kent might well be opposed to all the rest of England in this respect, it being Pagan when all the rest was Christian."

(3) Francis Nethersole, the Public Orator, afterwards knighted.

(4) This has been generally supposed to refer to Neville's Court, of which three sides only were built at this period.—Does it not rather allude to the Great Quadrangle?

But nothing was so much admir'd,
 As were their plays so well attir'd;
 Nothing did win more praise of mine,
 Then did their actors most divine:(1)
 So did they drink their healths divinely;
 So did they dance and skip so finely.

Their plays had sundry grave wise factors,
 A perfect diocess of actors
 Upon the stage; for I am sure that
 There was both bishop, pastor, curat:
 Nor was their labour light, or small,
 The charge of some was pastoral.

Our plays were certainly much worse,
 For they had a brave hobby-horse,
 Which did present unto his grace
 A wondrous witty ambling pace:
 But we were chiefly spoyl'd by that
 Which was six hours of God knows what.

His lordship then was in a rage,
 His lordship lay upon the stage,
 His lordship cry'd, All would be marr'd:
 His lordship lov'd a-life the guard,
 And did invite those mighty men,
 To what think you? Even to a Hen.

He knew he was to use their might
 To help to keep the door at night,
 And well bestow'd he thought his hen,
 That they might Tolebooth Oxford men:
 He thought it did become a lord
 To threaten with that bug-bear word.

Now pass we to the civil law,
 And eke the doctors of the spaw,
 Who all perform'd their parts so well,
 Sir Edward Rateliff bore the bell,
 Who was, by the kings own appointment,
 To speak of spells, and magick oyntment.

The doctors of the civil law
 Urg'd ne're a reason worth a straw;
 And though they went in silk and satten,
 They Tompson-like(2) clip'd the kings Latine;
 But yet his grace did pardon then
 All treasons against Priscian.

Here no man spake ought to the point,
 But all they said was out of joint;
 Just like the chappel ominous
 I' the colledge called God with us:(3)

(1) Actores omnes fuere theologi.

(2) Vide ante, p. 72, n. (4).

(3) Emmanuel, Matth. i. 23.

Which truly doth stand much awry,
 Just north and south, yes verily.(1)
 Philosophers did well their parts,
 Which prov'd them masters of their arts;
 Their moderator was no fool,
 He far from Cambridge kept a school:
 The country did such store afford,
 The proctors might not speak a word.

But to conclude, the king was pleas'd,
 And of the court the town was eas'd:
 Yet Oxford though (dear sister) hark yet,
 The king is gone but to New-market,
 And comes again e're it be long,
 Then you may make another song.

The king being gone from Trinity,
 They make a scramble for degree;
 Masters of all sorts, and all ages,
 Keepers, subcizers, lackeyes, pages,
 Who all did throng to come abroad,
 With Pray make me now, Good my lord.

They prest his lordship wondrous hard,
 His lordship then did want the guard;
 So did they throng him for the nonce,
 Until he blest them all at once,
 And cryed, *Hodiissimè*:
Omnes Magistri estote.

Nor is this all which we do sing,
 For of your praise the world must ring:
 Reader, unto your tackling look,
 For there is coming forth a book
 Will spoyle Joseph Barnesius(2)
 The sale of *Rex Platonicus*.(3)

The subjoined answer, by — Lakes, is not destitute of merit. It was written after the King's second visit in May, 1615:—

A BALLAD late was made,
 But God knowes who'es the penner,
 Some say the rhyming sculler,(4)
 And others say 'twas Fenner:(5)
 But they that know the style
 Doe smell it by the collar,
 And do maintaine it was the braine
 Of some yong Oxford scholler.

*FACTA est cantilena,
 Sed nescio quo autore;
 An fluxerit ex remige,
 An ex Fenneri ore.
 Sed qui legerunt, contendunt,
 Esse hanc tenelli
 Oxoniensis nescio cujus
 Prolem cerebelli.*

(1) At this period Emmanuel College Chapel stood north and south. It was the building now used as the Library.

(2) The account of the King's visit to Oxford was published in 4to. 1605, by Joseph Barnes bookseller of that place, under the title of "*Rex Platonicus*." The book which Bishop Corbet states to be "coming forth" never appeared.

(3) Bishop Corbet's Poems, ed. Gilchrist, 13.

(4) Taylor, the Water Poet

(5) William Fenner, a noted rhymester of that day. See his "Descriptions" in Nichols' Progresses of James the First, iii. 140, and at p. 157, "The deciding of the difference betwixt

And first he rails on Cambridge,
 And thinks her to disgrace,
 By calling her Lutetia,
 And throws dirt in her face:
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For all the world must grant,
 If Oxford be thy mother,
 Then Cambridge is thy aunt.

Then goes he to the town,
 And puts it all in starch,
 For other rhyme he could not find
 To fit the seventh of March:
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For I must vail the bonnet,
 And cast the caps at Cambridge
 For making song and sonnet.

Thence goes he to their present,
 And there he doth purloyne,
 For looking in their plate
 He nimmes away their coyne;
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For 'tis a dangerous thing
 To steal from corporations
 The presents of a king.

Next that, my lord vice-chancellor
 He brings before the prince,
 And in the face of all the court
 He makes his horse to wince.
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For sure that jest did faile,
 Unless you clapt a nettle
 Under his horse's taile.

Then aimes he at our orator,
 And at his speech he snarles,
 Because he forced a word, and called
 The prince "most Jacob-Charles,"
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For he did it compose
 That puts you down as much for tongue
 As you do him for nose.

Then flies he to our comedies,
 And there he doth professe
 He saw among our actors
 A perfect diocess.
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 'Twas no such witty fiction,
 For since you leave the vicar out,
 You spoil the jurisdiction.

Nam primò Cantabrigiam
 Convitiis execravit,
 Quod vocitat Lutetiam,
 Et luto conspurcavit.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Nam istud nihil moror,
 Quum hujus academiae
 Oxonia sit soror.

Tunc oppidanos miseros
 Horrendo cornu petit,
 De quibus dixit, nescio quid,
 Et rythmum sic effecit.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Bardos Oxonienses
 In canticis non vicimus
 Jam Cantabrigienses.

Jam inspicit cratera
 Quæ regi dono datur,
 Et aurum ibi positum
 Subripere conatur.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Nam scelus istud lues,
 Si fraudes sodalitia,
 Ad crucem cito rues.

Dein pro-cancellarium
 Produxit equitantem,
 In equum valde agilem
 Huc et illuc saltantem:
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Nam tibi vix credetur
 Si non sub ejus cauda
 Urtica poneretur.

Tunc evomit sententiam
 In ipsum oratorem
 Qui dixit Jacobissimum,
 Præter Latinum morem.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Orator exit talis
 Qui magis pollet lingua
 Quam ipse naso vales.

Adibat ad comœdiam
 Et cuncta circumspexit,
 Actorum diocessin
 Completam hic detexit:
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Hæc cogitare mente
 Non valet jurisdictio
 Vicario absente.

"the two Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, about the King's entertainment, spoke before
 "his Majesty at Theobald's, the 13th of July, 1615, by W. F."

Next that he backes the hobby-horse,
 And with a scholler's grace,
 Not able to endure the trot,
 He'd bring him to the pasc;
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For you will hardly do it,
 Since all the riders in your muse
 Could never bring him to it.

Polonia land can tell,
 Through which he oft did trace,
 And bore a fardell at his back,
 He nere went other pace.
 But leave him, scholler, leave him,
 He learned it of his sire,
 And if you put him from his trot
 Hee'l lay you in the myre.

Our horse has thrown his rider;
 But now he meanes to shame us,
 And in the censuring of our play
 Conspires with Ignoramus.
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 And call't not "God knows what,"
 Your head was making ballads
 When you should mark the plot.

His fantasie, still working,
 Finds out another crotchet;⁽¹⁾
 Then runs he to the bishop,
 And rides upon his rotchet.
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 And take it not in snuff,
 For he that weares no picadell
 By law may weare a ruffe.

Next that he goes to dinner,
 And, like an hardy guest,
 When he had cramm'd his belly full
 He railes against the feast.
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For, since you eat his roast,
 It argues want of manners
 To raile upon the host.

Now listen, masters, listen,
 That tax us for our riot,
 For here two men went to a hen,
 So slender was the diet.
 Then leave him, scholler, leave him,
 He yielde himself your debtor,
 And next time he's vice-chancellor
 Your table shall be better.

Fictitio equo subdidit
 Calcaria, sperans fore
 Ut eum ire cogeret
 Gradu submissiore:
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Hoc non efficietur
 Si iste stabularius
 Habenis moderetur.

Testis est Polonia,
 Quam sæpe is transivit,
 Et oneratus sarcina
 Eodem gradu ivit.
 Tum parce, precor, parcito,
 Et credas hoc futurum,
 Si Brutum regat Asinus
 Gradatim non iturum.

Comœdiam Ignoramus
 Eum spectare libet,
 Et hujus delicatulo
 Structura non arridet.
 At parce, precor, parcito,
 Tum aliter versatus
 In faciendis canticis
 Fuisti occupatus.

Tum pergit maledicere
 Cicestriensi patri,
 Et vestes etiam vellicat
 Episcopi barbati.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Et nos tu sales pone,
 Ne tanti patris careas
 Benedictione.

Tum cibo se ingurgitans
 Abunde saginatur,
 Et venter cum expletus est,
 Danti convitiatur.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Nam illud verum erit,
 Quicquid ingrato infecerit
 Oxoniensi, perit.

At ecce nos videmur
 Tenaces nimis esse,
 Gallinam unam quod spectasset
 Duos comedisse.
 O parce, precor, parcito,
 Hæc culpa corrigetur
 Cum rursus Cantabrigia
 Episcopo regetur.

(1) The crotchet to which this verse answers is not found in Corbet's Poem. It evidently refers to the tenth verse in the "Courtier's Censure," hereafter given.

Then goes he to the Regent-house,
 And there he sits and sees
 How lackeys and subsisers press
 And scramble for degrees.
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 'Twas much against our mind,
 But when the prison doors are ope
 Noe thief will stay behind.

Behold, more anger yet:
 He threatens us ere long,
 When as the king comes back againe,
 To make another song.
 But leave it, scholler, leave it,
 Your weakness you disclose;
 For "Bonny Nell" doth plainly tell
 Your wit lies all in prose.

Nor can you make the world
 Of Cambridge praise to ringe,
 A mouth so foul no market eare
 Will stand to hear it sing.
 Then leave it, scholler, leave it,
 For yet you cannot say,
 The king did go from you in March
 And come again in May.

Below is a comparison between the King's reception here and at Oxford:—

A COURTIER'S CENSURE of the King's Intertaynment at both the universities.

Now Cambridge is a merry Towne, and Oxford is another;
 The Kinge was welcome to the one, and fared well at the other.

And is not this strange, is not this strange?
 That both exceeded, neither needed fooles for fooles to change.

So as I knowe not unto which the King is most a debter,
 Though Oxford made him passing cheere, yet Cambridge score is greater.
 And is not this strange? &c.

In gay array the Oxford Men receiv'd him man by man-a;
 And Cambridge spent in butter'd beere three pounds to sing Hosanna.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford had good pleasinge songs, and some of them were wittie,
 And so had Cambridge, by my faith, an' twere not for the dittie.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford had good Comedies, but not such benefactours;
 For Cambridge Byshopps whiffers⁽²⁾ had, and Preachers for their actours.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford cried "God save the Kinge!" and "blesse him" too cried some;
 But Cambridge men more learnedly "Beholde the Kinge doth come."
 And is not this strange? &c.

Sed novo in sacello
 Pedissequos aspexit,
 Quos nostra Academia
 Honoribus erexit.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Nam ipse es expertus,
 Effugiunt omnes protinus
 Cum carcer est apertus.

At nobis minitatur,
 Si rex sit rediturus,
 Tunc iste (Phœbo duce) est
 Tela resumpturus.
 Sed parce, precor, parcito,
 Piscator ictus sapit,
 Fugatus namque miles iners
 Arma nunquam capit.

Et Cantabrigiam non
 Lædi hinc speramus,
 Ex ore tam spurcideo
 Nil damni expectamus.
 O parce, ergo, parcito,
 Oxonia nunquam dicat,
 Cum Martio princeps abiens
 In Maio nos revisit.⁽¹⁾

(1) Bishop Corbet's Poems, ed. Gilchrist, 24.

(2) Whiffers are players on the flute. The musicians at the comedies are here intended.

Cambridge is a wittie Towne, and Oxford is a wise;
 But neither's logicke could discerne spectatours from the spies.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford they a Christ-church had to entertayne the Kinge;
 And Cambridge had a Trinitie; but scarce one wise therein.
 And is not this strange? &c.

"Most Jacob Charles," did Cambridge cry, "thou welcome art to us;"
 An Oxford boy must have untruss'd if he had cried thus.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford her Vice-chancellour exceeded in a muffle;
 But Cambridge in a rochet blewe, and for a fringed ruffe.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford her Vice-chancellour did take his usual place;
 But Cambridge lay upon the stage at pawne for further grace.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford an oration had which made the Commons weepe;
 Cambridge an wholesome Physicke Act which brought the Kinge asleep.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford had King, Queene, and Prince, with all their noble Traynes;
 Cambridge had the King and Prince, but God knowes who the gaynes.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford her Vice-chancellour no intertaynment spar'd;
 Nor Cambridge with a good fat hen for to bumbaste the Gard.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford comicke Actours had; Cambridge a lawyer foole,
 Who Ignoramus christen'd was by men of her owne schoole.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Oxford acts in toto were well pleasing unto some;
 But Ignoramus pleased best the Kinge when it was done.
 And is not this strange? &c.

Yet will his Grace renewe the same and awake himselfe will keepe;
 God grant they please him then no worse than when he was asleepe,
 Or else it will be strange, or else it will be strange,
 That he his rest for such poore jest of Dull-man should exchange.

But Oxford, as of wynter frute, of Cambridge sports may say,
 They did but bud the 7th of March and blossom'd at midd May.
 And is not this strange, is not this strange?

How the one doth put the other downe to see the newe moone change.

Yet howsoe'er, I thus conclude, as friend to either place,
 Both to be fooles until they leave each other to disgrace.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th and 21st of January there was a great flood in Cambridge.
 On the 22d of January the great frost began, and continued at least
 forty-five days and nights. The great snow began on the 12th of
 February.⁽²⁾

(1) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 73.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 223.

1615.

The King was so pleased with the performance of Ignoramus, that he determined to see it again, and being unable to prevail on the actors to come to London, he resolved on a second visit to Cambridge. At first the 27th of April was appointed for his journey,⁽¹⁾ but he did not actually arrive till the 13th of May.

Of this second visit we have the following account by James Tabor then Registry of the University :—

13 Maii 1615. A 3 weeks before the day early notice was given, both to the deputy vice-chancellor and the actors of the comedy called Ignoramus, that his majesty, at his going up to London from Thetford and Newmarket, where he had sported, was fully resolved to hear the said comedy acted again; whereupon the actors were suddenly called together, and they made speedy preparation, as well for the altering and adding something to the plot; and in the interim, whilst this was prepared, certain Jesuits or priests, being to be conveyed from London to Wisbich castle, were not suffered to come thorough Cambridge, but by the sheriff carried over the back side of the town to Cambridge castle, where they lodged one night, which the vice-chancellor did carefully and wisely to prevent the dangers which might have ensued if the younger sort of students had seen them, and so by their own allurements, or persuasion of some of their adherents, drawn them to a private conference either there or at Wisbich, which also to prevent, the vice-chancellor attended their coming into the castle, and then sent back all such young students as he saw there. This they perceiving, offered a disputation to the vice-chancellor upon 3 questions, which were these :

[1. Protestantium Ecclesia est vera Christi Ecclesia.

2. Non datur Judex externus infallibilis in rebus Fidei.

3. Fides non potest existere sine Charitate, sine quâ tamen est causa adâquata justificationis.

Contradictorias harum quæstionum proposuerunt Jesuitæ quidam : qui nuper ad Castrum Wisbicense destinati, et per Magd. Coll. confinia transeuntes, eas (chartulis inscriptas) in ulteriorem ejusd. Coll. aream projiciebant, et disputationem efflagitabant.](2)

The vice-chancellor told them he knew they were to make no abode there, neither had he power from his majesty to give leave for a disputation, which might give them occasion of stay, and cause a meeting of the students, and so left them; whereupon the Papists gloried as in the victory, that they offered to dispute, and the vice-chancellor did refuse it, and, that this might be the better known, they writ divers copies of the questions, and fastened them to boughs; and the next morning, as they went to take boat for Wisbich, they threw them over Magdalen college walls, which were brought to the vice-chancellor; whereupon the vice-chancellor certified the king what they had done, so the king, about 8 days before his coming, notified to the vice-chancellor that at his coming to Cambridge he would have a disputation there of those questions.

(1) Ignoramus, ed. Hawkins, xli. n.

(2) The portion within brackets has been supplied from another source.

Then the vice-chancellor chose young men of the university to fit the disputation, which were:—

Mr. Roberts,⁽¹⁾ Trinitatis, to answer;

Mr. Bidglande, Reginalis,

Mr. Cumbar,⁽²⁾ Trinitatis, } to reply.

Mr. Chappel,⁽³⁾ Xti,

and Mr. Cecill, Johannis, to moderate this act.

Upon Saturday, the 13 Maii, 1615, news was brought that his majesty would be at Cambridge that night, and that in the way he meant to hunt a buck; so at 2 of the clock the school bell and St. Mary's bells rung to call the university together; the vice-chancellor set the Scholars towards Spital-End; they reached to the Armitage St. Ann, and above them up the town to Trinity college, the bachelors of arts, then the gentlemen fellow-commuoners, then the senior regents and non regents, then the doctors, who stood in Trinity college gate-house: his majesty came from Thetford, whither the buck led him, and where awhile he had rested himself, and so came about four of the clock; the scholars all saluted him with 'Vivat Rex.' Mr. mayor and his fraternity stood on the hill by the spital-house, where Mr. mayor, without either state or reverence, when his majesty came right against the place where he stood, stepped to his coach-side, and then kneeled down, and delivered his majesty a fair pair of perfumed gloves with gold laces, and the prince another, telling his majesty their corporation was poor, and not able to bestow any matter of value upon his majesty, and therefore invited him to accept of those, which his majesty took, and gave him his hand to kiss, and so he took his horse, and rode before the king's mace-bearer to Trinity college with his mace over his shoulder, all the rest of his company leaving him, or lacking by him, which needed not for he had his 2 footmen, tired in watchet saye, with work-velvet jackets, and the arms that the red-coats wore at the fairs sewed to them. His majesty made no stay till he came at Trinity college walk, where him and the prince and his nobility alighted their coach; and being within Trinity college, against the first rails, Dr. Gwyn, deputy vice-chancellor, made an oration to him, giving him thanks for his love to them, that he was pleased again so suddenly to come to them again, and highly extolling his majesty and virtues; the vice-chancellor and heads kneeled whilst this speech was delivering, and the king stood, and prince and nobility by him; and then, the speech ended, his majesty went towards his lodge; and then, about the middle alley, the orator made another oration; which ended, the king and prince and nobility went to their lodgings. Then the vice-chancellor took order for the placing of the university and strangers, not actors; at the lower end of the stage, the doctors; in a place next the stage, the regents and non-regents, in gowns; in the body of the hall, other strangers according to their qualities, upon the scaffolds: the upper end of the hall, beyond the stage, was wholly reserved for the king and prince's followers, and for the courtiers. About 8 of the clock the play began, and ended about one: his majesty was much delighted with the play, and laughed exceedingly; and oftentimes, with his hands, and by words, applauded it.

On Sunday, at 9 of the clock, there was a sermon in St. Mary's; at half an hour past 10 the king went to Trinity chapel, where he heard prayers and an

(1) Supposed to be William Roberts afterwards Fellow of Queens' and ultimately Bishop of Bangor.

(2) Thomas Comber afterwards Master of Trinity College and Dean of Carlisle.

(3) William Chappell afterwards Dean of Cashel, Provost of Trinity College Dublin, and Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross.

anthem, and then a clero in Trinity, made by Mr. Simpson of Trinity, which was an hour and an half long, which seemed too tedious to his majesty, and therefore he shewed some distaste, not of the clero, for it was well and learnedly performed, but that he had no care to prevent tediousity, he being wearied over-night; the clero ended, there was another anthem sung and prayers, and then his majesty went to dinner; at 3 a sermon in St. Mary's, before divers of the nobility; after dinner, about 4 of the clock, his majesty went to Mr. Butler,⁽¹⁾ with his nobles: the Sheriff Aldered of Foulmere⁽²⁾ was very officious, and took upon him his office before his majesty, which discontenting the university, the vice-chancellor, upon notice given him, informed my Lord chamberlain, who, from his majesty, discharged Aldered, and told him it was his majesty's pleasure he should not carry himself then as a sheriff, for he had not power or authority in the university, and so he slunk aside, and took his place behind, and so whilst his majesty was with Butler, where he stayed near an hour; after that his majesty went to supper.

On Monday, there was a congregation at seven, where good order and decorum was observed, and these orderly admitted:

* * * * *

Then about 10 the vice-chancellor and whole senate of doctors, regents, and non-regents, and those of the nobility in order, attended the vice-chancellor to Trinity college in order, the regents first, 2 and 2, in state to Trinity chapel, where they seated themselves, and thither came the king and prince, and heard the act,⁽⁴⁾ which was learnedly performed; and at the end Mr. Cecill, the moderator, began to destroy their pleasure, he fainted the night before, and that morning, being sickly, fainted, and was carried out dead, but after a quarter of an hour recovered again; the act ended, the king went to dinner, and so, after he had made known how he was contented, suddenly departed.

The mayor, when he came into Trinity college, was put before the beadles, and the vice-chancellor went next after them, and so next before the king; and when the mayor went out, he went without serjeant or show of his mace."⁽⁵⁾

The subjoined lines, supposed to have been spoken on the second representation of Ignoramus, describe some circumstances of the King's visit:—

DE REPETITA CANTABRIGIA :
SIVE, DE ADVENTU REGIS AD MUSAS SECUNDO.
LIBER LICENTIATUS.

DAVUS DROMO in Laudem Autoris.

Vides ingenium mirè profundum
Adventum pariens Regis secundum.

Venisti, Cantabrigia,
Ad gloriæ fastigia.
Jam jube sileat tuum propellum;
Haud magnificum suum sacellum,

(1) The celebrated physician.

(2) Edward Aldred, Esq. of Foulmire.

(3) In the original there is a considerable blank left here.

(4) "Sword-bearer this day to and from the act, lord Walden."

(5) Ignoramus, ed. Hawkins, cxix.

Sed cantent Regem Martio hinc profectum,
 Et Maio mense denuo revectum.
 Venit Rex, non sicut ante,
 Magna turba comitante;
 Sine pompa nunc intrabat,
 Rarus eques pererrabat.
 Non deerant tamen nobiles,
 Nobiliumque magna soboles;
 Nec viri robusti et fortes,
 Prætorianæ cohortes.
 Locum episcopi Cicestriensis,
 Procancellarii Cantabrigiensis,
 Malo fato tunc absentis,
 Alter⁽¹⁾ forte tum supplebat,
 Qui vices ejus bene gerebat;
 Fecit namque congregari,
 Et in uno loco stare,
 Scholasticorum totum gregem
 Ad videndum nostrum Regem.
 Stabant primo loco gentes
 Quos vulg. pop. vocat recentes;⁽²⁾
 Illos subsequuntur isti
 Qui vocantur hic sophistæ;
 Et post illos alter status
 Ordo baccalaureatus;
 Proximas tenebant partes
 Hi qui sciunt omnes artes;
 Ubi illi desinebant,
 Non-regentes apparebant;
 Pone, gentium dii majorum,
 Turba gravis stat doctorum:
 Hi, repente tum perlato
 Regem adesse signo dato,
 Academicorum more,
 Clamant omnes uno ore,
 'Jubet te salvere, Rex,
 'Scholasticorum totus grex;
 'Salutat te, Britannicæ Pater,
 'Academici alma mater.'
 Hisce verbis compellatus,
 Ad collegium Trinitatis,
 Suum hospitium, est delatus.
 Hic cum paulum requieverat,
 Famemque cibo expleverat,
 Occurrit ei Ignoramus,
 Fabula quam nunc actitamus;
 Quam si nos facimus malam agendo,
 Hanc, Rex, tu facis bonam videndo.⁽³⁾

(1) Dr. Gwynne deputy Vicechancellor.

(2) Freshmen.

(3) Ignoramus, ed. Hawkins, xlii.

Mr. Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, dated the 20th of May, says:—

On Saturday last the king went again to Cambridge, to see the play *Ignoramus*, which hath so nettled the lawyers, that they are almost out of all patience; and the lord chief justice,⁽¹⁾ both openly at the King's Bench, and divers other places, hath galled and glanced at scholars with much bitterness; and there be divers inns of court men have made rhymes and ballads against them,⁽²⁾ which they have answered sharply enough: and, to say truth, it was a scandal rather taken than given; for what profession is there wherein some particular persons may not

(1) Sir Edward Coke, who is supposed to have been alluded to in some passages of *Ignoramus*. As he was at this period out of favour with the King, the supposition is not improbable.

(2) One of these (written between the first and second representation of *Ignoramus*) was as follows:

"To the comedians of Cambridge, who in 3 acts before the king abused the lawyers
"with an imposed *Ignoramus*, in two ridiculous persons, *Ignoramus* the master,
"and *Dulman* the clerk; John a *Stile*, student in the common law, wisheth a
"more sound judgment and more reverent opinion of their betters:

"Faith, gentlemen, I do not blame your wit,
"Nor yet commend, but rather pity it;
"Ascribing this, your error and offence,
"Not unto malice, but to ignorance;
"Who know the world by map, and never dare,
"If beyond *Barkeway* [gone to] ride past *Ware*,
"But madly spurgall home unto your schools,
"And there become exceeding learned fools."

The following lines occur in a poem entitled "*The Soldier's Counterbuff to the Cambridge Interludians of Ignoramus*:"—

"Where, among news, some of more plain import,
"Some of more danger, under shew of sport,
"I heard of two occurrences, strange to tell,
"Both touching Cambridge preachers of God's spell:
"First, that *Paul Tomson* clipped the king's coin;
"Next, that *George Rugler's* interlude did join
"Our laws with ignorance, with mere intent
"To tax our king and happy government."

Mr. Hawkins had a copy of a poetical vindication of the lawyers, under the title of "*A modest and temperate Reproof of the Scholars of Cambridge for slandering Lawyers with that barbarous and gross Title Ignoramus*." The object of it is to refute the charge of ignorance, by the production of instances from among the profession of the law, of men eminent for learning.

So greatly do the lawyers appear to have been galled by this comedy, that two years after its representation *Robert Callis Esq.* of *Grays Inn* afterwards *Serjeant at Law*, in a reading at *Staple Inn*, stating a supposititious law case in order to determine in which of six persons the right existed of presentation to a church, introduces *Sir Ignoramus*, a clerk presented to it by the University of Cambridge and describes him as "*egregie illiteratus*." This reading was published in 4to. 1648, under the title of "*The Case and Argument against Sir Ignoramus of Cambridge, by Robert Callis, of Grays-Inn, Esquire, afterward Serjeant at Law, in his Reading at Staples-Inn in Lent, 14 Ja. R.*" In the "*Intentio nominum & interpretatio eorum*" prefixed to this case, are these words: "5. *Sir Ignoramus*, intended for the university's "*catacoustichon*, a general noted coxcomb, a resemblance of the actor which they bestowed "on the inns of court, *Ignoramus*;" and at p. 22, of the case, the author proceeds in the following terms: "And herewithal I end these distinctions; and will now proceed to the title of the "university of Cambridge, and of their inglorious clerk, *Sir Ignoramus*, which is the fifth point "of my case. No inn of court or chancery man need wonder wherefore I stiled the university's clerk by the name of *Sir Ignoramus*; for it is to be conceived, that he had commenced "bachelor of art in ignorance, and the late skirmish he made with *Ignoramus* of the inns of "court, being both of one blood and kindred, may put us all in perfect remembrance of him; "yet both those kinsmen in ignorance wanted not their favouring friends to help the one of "them into practice, and the other of them to a benefice, when many a learned and a studious gentleman, wanting help of friends might sit without both. So much is this froward age "we live in to be condemned; the more we see ignorance preferred before learning and virtuous qualities, and dull pated jobber-roles unworthily advanced to places of profit and dignity, "when many a learned Muse sits in his study, destitute of either. Herein I taxed only the "time of partiality, that preferred an ignorant ass before a learned schoolman, a fault too "common in the university, and not without blame in the inns of court and chancery."

Some persons have been induced to think that *Selden's* motive for publishing his *History of Tithes* was principally, if not solely, a view to revenge for the comedy of *Ignoramus*, by an attack in return for it on the clergy, of which profession *Ruggle*, the author, appears to have been.

be justly taxed without imputation to the whole? But it is the old saying, *consci-
us ipse sibi*; and they are too partial to think themselves so *sacro-sancti* that
they may not be touched. The king had a Latin sermon on Sunday, and disputa-
tions on Monday, before his coming away.⁽¹⁾

The accounts of the treasurers of the town contain the following
charges with reference to the King's second visit to Cambridge:—

Item, to *Materias Peapis* for tow payre of gloves for the kinge and prince at
their second cominge, *iiij^{li}*.

Item, to the kings footmen at his second beinge in this towne, *xl^s*.

Item, to two men to watch at the townes ende to bringe word to Mr. Maior of
the King's second Cominge, *xij^d*.

Item, to the Princes footmen at his second Cominge by Henry Jeames, *xx^s*.

Item, to the King's Coatchmen at the same tyme, *x^s*.⁽²⁾

In Easter Term, the Court of King's Bench gave judgment in an
action of ejection, brought by John Warren on the demise of Sir
Francis Castillion knt. against John Smith, for the recovery of a house
in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate in London. The facts,
which came before the Court upon a special verdict, were briefly these.
On the 13th of December, 17th Eliz. the Master and Fellows of Mag-
dalene College in Cambridge granted to Queen Elizabeth her heirs and
successors for ever, a messuage in the parish of St. Botolph without
Aldgate London, with the appurtenances, at the yearly rent of £15.
with a proviso that the grant should be void, if the Queen should not
sufficiently convey and assure the premises, by letters patent under the
great seal, unto Benedict Spinola merchant of Genoa and his heirs,
before the first of April then next. On the 29th of January, 17th
Eliz. the Queen by her letters patent, granted the premises to Spi-
nola (then a free denizen) and his heirs.⁽³⁾ Spinola subsequently con-
veyed the premises to Edward Earl of Oxford, and in the 24th Eliz. one
Broughton and his wife levied a fine with proclamations to the Earl
of Oxford, who afterwards demised the house in question for a term
of years to one Hamond, who assigned his interest to one Masham,
whose widow and administratrix Alice, took to husband Sir Francis
Castillion. Dr. Kelke who was Master of the College at the time of
the grant to Queen Elizabeth, died 8th of January, 1602-3, and was
succeeded in the Mastership by Barnaby Gooche D.C.L., to whom
Hamond the then lessee paid the rent of £15. due to the College at
Michaelmas, 1606, for which Dr. Gooche gave a receipt not under seal.
On the 5th of February, 1606-7, and within five years after he was
chosen Master, Dr. Gooche entered into the house in question, of

(1) *Ignoramus*, ed. Hawkins, xlv. n.

(2) *Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town*, 12 & 13, Jac. I.

(3) *Rymer, Foedera*, xv. 737.

which he and the Fellows of his College made a lease to Smith the defendant, for six years, upon whose possession Sir Francis Castillion re-entered and made a lease to the plaintiff, who was ejected by the defendant. The case was argued⁽¹⁾ on the part of the plaintiff by Sir Henry Hobart Attorney General,⁽²⁾ Sir Henry Montague the King's Serjeant,⁽³⁾ and George Croke Esq.⁽⁴⁾ and for the defendant by Sir Henry Yelverton Solicitor General,⁽⁵⁾ and Thomas Crew Esq.,⁽⁶⁾ and four points were made, viz.

1. If the conveyance to Queen Elizabeth was restrained by the act 13 Eliz. c. 10 ?⁽⁷⁾
2. Admitting such conveyance to be so restrained, if the act 18 Eliz. c. 2. had supplied the defect and made it perfect and effectual?
3. Admitting that the act of 18 Eliz. did not extend nor give any force to such conveyance, if the fine levied and five years passed should bind the right of the Master and Fellows for ever?
4. If the acceptance of rent by the then Master should disable or conclude him from entering into the house?

The Court decided all these questions in favour of the defendant,⁽⁸⁾ and a writ of error being brought, the judgment for the defendant was affirmed.⁽⁹⁾

The property which formed the subject of the before mentioned suit, was but a small portion of the land included in the grant to Spinola, upon which 130 houses had been built at a cost of £10,000.⁽¹⁰⁾ and pending the proceedings at law, a bill in chancery was filed by Henry Earl of Oxford, and Thomas Wood, against Magdalene College. Dr. Gooche the Master, and Mr. Smith one of the Fellows, who was the defendant in the action of ejectment, excepted to the jurisdiction of the court. Their demurrer and plea being referred to Sir John Tindall and Mr. Woolridge, they reported that they thought it meet the cause should proceed to a hearing. Dr. Gooche and Mr. Smith, however, per-

(1) The case was ready for trial in Michaelmas Term, 1607, but was delayed in consequence of an information being exhibited in the Court of Wards and Liveries, on the ground that Henry Earl of Oxford, one of the King's wards, had a right to the property, although Edward Earl of Oxford had conveyed his reversion to Francis Trentham, Esq. This cost the College £1,000. About 1612, the Court of Wards ordered a trial at law. (MS. Baker, xxxvi. 133). After the arguments at the Bar, and before the Judges of the King's Bench delivered their opinions, Serjeant Montagu moved that the case, as one of very great consequence, might be at once moved into the Exchequer Chamber, but this was refused. (Bulstrode's Reports part ii. 146.)

(2) afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

(3) Recorder of London, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

(4) afterwards Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas successively.

(5) afterwards Attorney General.

(6) afterwards King's Serjeant.

(7) Vide vol. ii. p. 273.

(8) Coke's Reports, part xi. p. 66 b.

(9) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 134.

(10) Ibid. xxxii. 466.

sisting in their refusal to answer, were committed to the Fleet by Lord Ellesmere the Lord Chancellor, on the 21st of October.⁽¹⁾ Dr. Gooche made an unsuccessful application for his liberation, to the Court of King's Bench, in the following Michaelmas term.⁽²⁾ On the 6th of March, 1616-17, the Lord Chancellor, treating the allegations in the bill as confessed, decreed the possession to the plaintiffs. Some doubts appear, however, to have been entertained with respect to the validity of this decree, as in Easter Term, 1619, the Earl of Oxford presented a petition to the King, which induced him to refer the case to the then Lord Chancellor, Bacon, the two Chief Justices, and the Chief Baron,⁽³⁾ who were to call the parties before them and effect a mediation, or otherwise certify their opinions and proceedings to the King. They accordingly called the parties before them, but Dr. Gooche and his counsel were not informed of the petition till it was read in the Lord Chancellor's chamber. The petition and bill in Chancery being opened by the counsel for the petitioners; Dr. Gooche denied the bill and petition to be true in any material point, but the referees, without further hearing or any offer of mediation, certified to the King that it was fit and just the decree of the late Lord Chancellor should be confirmed, and that it would be a great security to the Earl of Oxford and his assigns, if the King would signify his pleasure by a letter under the privy seal to the then Lord Chancellor, that the decree should stand inviolable. The King accordingly sent such a letter, and in obedience thereto, on the 10th of December, 1619, the former decree was confirmed and ratified, and it was further decreed that no bill or petition to reverse alter or review the same, should be admitted in the Court of Chancery at any time thereafter, nor any other means used to impeach the same.⁽⁴⁾

Dr. Gooche and Mr. Smith lay long in prison. Various attempts were made in parliament and by mediation to settle the question,⁽⁵⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxxii. 467.

(2) Bulstrode's Reports, part iii. p. 115.

(3) Sir Henry Montagu, Sir Henry Hobart, and Sir Laurence Tanfield. The two former had been counsel against the College in the action of ejectment.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 134, 135.

(5) On the 13th of May, 1614, an Act for confirming the grant from Magdalene College to Queen Elizabeth; was read a first time in the House of Commons. (Commons' Journals, i. 483.) On the 13th of March, 1620-1, an Act for making good all grants made by Collegiate and Ecclesiastical Corporation to Queen Elizabeth, after the 2nd day of April, in the 13th year of her reign, and before the 8th of February in the 25th year of her reign; was read a first time in the House of Lords. On the 5th of May, 1621, it was read a second time and committed, and on the 28th of November, an addition was made to the Committee. (Lords' Journals, iii. 43, 114, 174.)

On the 13th of March, 1620-1, the Solicitor-General introduced into the House of Commons, an Act for confirming grants made to Queen Elizabeth by Collegiate and Ecclesiastical Corporations and persons; which was read a first time. (Commons' Journals, i. 551.) On the 4th of May, 1621, Dr. Gooche the Master of Magdalene College, who was one of the Representatives of the University, tendered to the House of Commons a petition concerning his college. After debate it was "resolved he should put in a bill." Accordingly, on the 8th of May, an Act for

and up to a very recent period the College do not appear to have entirely relinquished their claim.⁽¹⁾

In Trinity Term, the Court of Common Pleas denied the privilege of the University to Paske the bailiff of King's College. The case is thus reported :—

Carrell versus Paske, Trin. 13 Jac. rotulo 1018. Debt brought upon an obligation made at C. in the County of Surry. The Defendant pleads the privilege of Cambridge, granted to them by the Queen Eliz. for Scholars Batchelors Masters and their servants, upon contract made within the University, and shews the Bond was made in Cambridge, and that he was a servant of the Scholars, to wit, Bailiff of King's College in that University, and inhabiting within the town of Cambridge, and precincts of that University and therefore a privileged person of the same: and upon reading of the Record, it seemed that the Defendant, being a Bailiff of the college, is not capable of the said privilege.⁽²⁾

On the 22d of June, the Corporation ordered that Mr. French the Mayor should have an irrevocable power of attorney under the town seal to prosecute with effect all the suits already begun against those

reversing the decree in Chancery, and all orders and injunctions thereupon had and made against the Master and fellows of Magdalene College in Cambridge and John Smyth lessee, at the suit and prosecution of the Earl of Oxford; &c. was introduced and read a first time. On the 3rd of December, Dr. Gooche moved the second reading, but ineffectually, as the House was "not thought to be yet full enough." (*Commons' Journals*, i. 607, 612, 655.)

On the 4th of March, 1623-4, an Act for the quiet establishing of the right and interest of certain lands and tenements of Henry Earl of Oxford and his tenants, according to two several decrees in Chancery and his Majesty's royal pleasure signified under his Highness's privy Seal exemplified, and one other Decree in his Majesty's High Court of Waits and Liveries; was read a first time in the House of Lords, where it was read a second time and committed on the 9th of March. On the 14th of April, 1624, it was reported with amendments, and on the 29th of the same month was read a third time and sent to the Commons. (*Lords' Journals*, iii. 244, 252, 304, 327.)

On the 5th of March, 1623-4, an Act for reversing the decree in Chancery as contrary to the 13 Eliz. c. 10, the 14 Eliz. c. 11, and the common law of the land: was read in the House of Commons. On the 9th of March, it was read a second time, Dr. Gooche having been heard and ordered to withdraw, as being a party. It was committed the same day, and an addition was made to the committee on the 10th of April, 1624. On the 30th of April, it was ordered on the motion of Dr. Gooche, that the bill which came from the Lords and which had been read in the Commons a first time, should be read a second time the next day, and that the cross bill should be referred to the same Committee. This was accordingly done on the 1st of May, and on the 24th, the case was referred to mediators by the counsel of the Earl of Oxford and Dr. Gooche. (*Commons' Journals*, i. 677, 680, 728, 731, 761, 779, 781, 782, 794.)

It appears however that the attempt at mediation did not succeed, for though "at one time well nigh ten thousand pounds was tendered in composition," Dr. Gooche "being a man of an "high spirit, well skilled in the laws and confident of the goodness of his cause, would listen "to no composition, but have all, or none. He had not learned the maxim 'dimidium plus 'toto' in this sense, 'half with quiet may be more than all with hazard and trouble.'" (Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 233.)

Dr. Gooche was succeeded in the Mastership of the College by Dr. Henry Smith, who about 1628, being encouraged by the Duke of Buckingham Chancellor of the University, attempted to recover the College property by a petition to the King, and obtained a reference of the case to the Lord Keeper Coventry, but in consequence of the Duke of Buckingham's untimely death and the subsequent distractions, nothing further was done on behalf of the College till the reign of Charles the Second, when a statement of the case of the College was drawn up, printed, and circulated. On the 4th of November, 1669, a petition of the Master and fellows was presented to the House of Commons, who referred it to a committee to certify their opinions whether it were fit to bring in a bill on the petitioners' behalf. (*MS. Baker*, xxxvi. 135; *Commons' Journals*, ix. 102, 113.)

On the part of the Earl of Oxford it was contended that the grant to Queen Elizabeth was at the time more beneficial to the College than has been generally supposed, as the effect was to restore to the College the rectory of St. Catharine Cree, which in the 36th of Henry VIII. had been leased out for 72 years. This was included in the conveyance to the Queen and in her grant to Spinola, who however reconveyed it to the College. (*MS. Baker*, xxxii. 466.)

(1) "The late Sir Samuel Romilly was consulted upon this important case, and did not consider it altogether hopeless."—Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 234, n.

(2) Brownlow & Goldesborough's Reports, part i. p. 74.

who had kept any fair or market to the prejudice of the town, and to commence and prosecute suits against all who had done or should do the like, and it was ordered that all charges should be paid by the treasurers on demand.⁽¹⁾

The subjoined charges occur in the accounts of Thomas Stevenson and Anthony Ramsey treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to a messenger for bringinge a proclamacion against exportacion of wool, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, paid to John Minott for writinge out certeyne orders betweene the university and the towne concerninge annoyances, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, to a messenger for tow proclamacions concerninge sendinge of Children beyound sea, & the exportacion of Gold and Silver, *v^s.*

Item, to a messenger for a proclamacion concerninge deere, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, for another proclamacion concerning wool and woollen yarne, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, to Mr. Brakyns his mann for writtinge of diverse examinacions about the Counterfeytinge of the King's broad seale, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, to Godfrey Durrant for his horse hier & charges in Caringe upp the said broad seales examinacions and fower briefes to London, to my lord Chauncelor, whoe beinge in Buckinghamshire he was forced to ride thether & back againe to London with letters by his Comandement, *xxv^s.*

Item, for engravinge the towne seale, *ij^s.*

Item, to a messenger for a proclamacion concerninge glases, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, to Mr. Smyth for buildinge of a booth against the musteringe,⁽²⁾ *x^s.*

Item, for a Towne bull,⁽³⁾ *lvj^s. viij^d.*

Item, to Peeter the Gouldsmith for engravinge the towne bason and ewer and for a silver seale for the capiasses, *xvijj^s. xd.*

Item, to Richardson the seale maker for an handle for the same seale, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, for writtinge five proclamacions agreed upp on by both bodyes for the townes parte, *xij^s. vjd.*

Item, for printinge the same for the townes parte, *xijj^s. iijj^d.*

Item, to another messenger for proclamacions about merchant venturers, *ij^s. vjd.*

Item, to a fellowe that Cried candell light⁽⁴⁾ for xij weekes, *xij^s.⁽⁵⁾*

On the 30th of September, died Stephen Perse, M.D. one of the fellows of Gonville and Caius College.⁽⁶⁾ He was a signal benefactor

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) At a Commou Day held 27 Oct. 1614, it was "Agreed that in respect of the benefit this Town hath by the great concourse of people to the same assembled & for the good affection of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of this Town unto the Deputy Leiftenants of the Shire that there shall be a tent erected for them against the time of their muster and the charge thereof to be borne by the Towne."—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) On the 22nd of November, 1614, the Corporation ordered 40s. to be bestowed on a common bull, and 10s. yearly to be allowed to him that shall keep the same.

(4) A similar charge occurs in the Treasurers' accounts annually from this period till 1672. The "fellowe" used to perambulate the town and call on the inhabitants to hang out lanterns with lighted candles.—See Knight's London, i. 402.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 12 & 13 Jac. I.

(6) Dr. Perse, who was a native of Norwich, seems to have been a practising physican, and to have acquired considerable property. His pecuniary legacies, including bequests for charitable purposes, amount to above £50000., and he was possessed of the Augustine friars in Cambridge (part of which he devised for the site of his school and almshouses), a lease of the White Canons' lands, houses in the parishes of St. Edward, the Holy Sepulchre and the Holy

to this University and Town. Subjoined are extracts from his will, which is dated the 27th of September:—

IMPRIMIS, I give and bequeath to the Corporation of the City of Norwich, in the County of Norfolk, the sum of £2000, upon condition that the said Corporation shall upon payment thereof give such sufficient security as my Executors⁽¹⁾ or the survivors of them, and in their default as my Supervisors, shall think fit, to pay to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, whom I appoint to be Supervisors of this my Will, to be paid to my said Supervisors to the use of my Will, the sum of £100 yearly, for ever, at two usual Feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of our Blessed Virgin Mary, by even portions, or within 14 days next after every of the said Feasts, at or in the Hall of the said College, and also to lend out the said £2000 to several young tradesmen of their said City, (by several sums of £30 or £40 at the most) upon good security, whereupon there shall not be reserved above the rate of five pounds in the hundred for one whole year,⁽²⁾ and that no sum so lent shall remain in the hands of any one person above ten years. ITEM, I give to the Corporation of the Town of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, the sum of £1000; to the Corporation of the Town of St. Edmunds Bury, in the County of Suffolk, the sum of £1000; and to the Corporation of the Town and Borough of King's Lynn, in

Trinity, the Red Hart in the Petty Cury, copyhold lands at Cottenham, and lands in Impington. Although he gave large sums to charitable uses, he was by no means unmindful of his relatives and friends. The relations mentioned in his will are his sister Katherine widow of William Becke, Esq., her sons Stephen, John, Perse, and William, and her daughters, who are not named; Mrs. Ellvin his mother-in-law, her son Thomas Ellvin, and her daughter Eleanor Smyth; his cousin William Riswick the elder, his nephew John Perse, and Pratt that married his brother's daughter. There are also legacies to Martin Perse one of his executors, and Stephen Perse of Trinity College. Both these were probably of his kindred, but their relationship is not specified. Amongst the legacies to personal friends is the following, which shows that Dr. Perse entertained no jealousy of his more celebrated contemporary Butler:—
 "Item, to Mr. William Butler of Cambridge, Physician, to make him a ringe in token of my "especial love to him, £3. 6s. 8d." He gives particular directions that those who were indebted to him should have all reasonable favour, and that his executors "rather take wrong than offer any" Dr. Perse was buried in Caius College chapel, where is a large mural monument, having his effigies in his doctor's robes; his arms; (sable, a cheveron ermine, between 3 cockatrice's heads erased argent, langued gules,) and crest; (on a torse argent and sable, a pelican or, vulning herself proper.) and the following epitaph:—

"Pænomen STEPHANUS, Cognomen PERSE vocatum,

"Sola Deo soli vita corona fuit,

"Cum vivente Deo remanet mihi Vita perennis,

"Jamque cano Soli IIANTOTE ΔΟΞΑ ΘΕΩ,

"Hæc moriens cecini lecturo PERSEUS ipse,

"Non ulli melius, quam mihi notus eram.

"Christin, surnamde, STEPHAN PERSE I hight,

"Sole Life with God alone, my Crowne my Light,

"With living God, eternall Life I live,

"This now my Song: to sole God, praise I give,

"This Epitaph by me PERSE was devis'd,

"To none else my Thoughts, better were compriz'd.

"Hic Stephanus Perse, Medicinæ Dr. per quadraginta annos Socius hujus Collegii, requisit, qui moriens donavit quinque mille Librarum, quibus annui Redditus ducentarum et quinquaginta Librarum emerentur, ut ex iis Socii sex, sex Scholares, sex Eleemosinarij, "Ludimagister & Hypodidasculus alerentur, & stipendia Custodis hujus Collegii & quatuor seniorum Sociorum, et Sociorum Joosæ Frauckelande augerentur, qui legavit quingentas Libras ad Cubicula suis Sociis et Scholaribus in Collegio ædificanda, qui Grammaticam Scholam ad centum Discipulos recipiendum idoneam, et domum ad suorum eleemosinariorum habitationem extrui, Viamque à villa Cantab. ad Pontem Stirbrigiensem, ex relictis "bonis perfici ultimâ voluntate mandavit, vixit annos 65. Mortuus est ultimo Sept. Anno "1615."

(1) Valentine Carey Dean of St. Paul's (afterwards Bishop of Exeter), Martin Perse and Robert Spicer. By an indenture dated the 17th November, 1615, the other executors committed the sole execution and performance of Dr. Perse's will to Martin Perse alone, but the other executors subsequently joined in framing ordinances for the government of Dr. Perse's Free School.

(2) At this period the legal rate of interest was £10. per cent.

the County of Norfolk, the sum of £1000; upon condition that the three last mentioned Corporations do respectively, every one for themselves, give such sufficient assurance as my Executors or the survivor of them, or in their default my Supervisors, shall think fit, to pay to my said Supervisors, in the common dining hall of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, to the use of this my will, the several sums of £50 a piece yearly for ever, at the two feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by even portions, or within fourteen days next after either of the said feasts. And also do lend out the said several sums of £3000 from time to time (by several sums of £30 or £40 at the most) to several honest young tradesmen of their several corporations, upon good security, whereupon there shall not be reserved for use above the rate of five pounds for every hundred for a whole year. And that no sum so lent shall remain in the hands of any person above ten years. Which said several payments so to be assured and paid to my Supervisors as is aforesaid in law or consideration of the said £5000, amounting to £250 per annum, shall yearly be laid out, distributed, and bestowed, by my Supervisors to such uses or perpetuity as by this my will is hereafter appointed and declared. ITEM, I give and devise to my Executors hereinafter named, and to Isaac Barrowe, gent., of Spinney Abbey,⁽¹⁾ Thomas Brooke, Richard Riddigne, and John Wiseman, gent., Robert Lukin, gent., Nathaniel Cradocke, and Henry King, and their heirs, All those houses and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in Cambridge, sometime called by the name of the Horn, and of late by the Antelope, and which I lately bought and purchased of the aforementioned Isaac Barrowe, to the use and intent that my Executors, or the survivor of them, shall sell the same to perform the bequests and purposes of this my will. ITEM, I give and bequeath to my Executors and the other devisees of the houses above named, and to their heirs for ever, All those garden grounds parcel of the Friars,⁽²⁾ now in the occupation of John Paske, William Smithson, and Benjamin Prime, or either of them, and also all that parcel of ground lying between the said gardens and the walnut trees in the Friars close, to the intent that my Executors purchasing in such leases as be out of any part of the said grounds, and purchasing in the garden grounds and tenements now Mr. Ward's, adjoining upon the said ground, (if they shall not be bought in my life time), shall in convenient time, and within three years (if it may be) after my death, erect and build a convenient house to be used for a Grammar Free School, with one lodging chamber for the Master and another for the Usher. And I will that my Executors, for the better effecting thereof, use their best means for obtaining of the two hundred marks heretofore devised by Mr. Thomas Croyley and Mr. Bridon,⁽³⁾ to such an use and action when it shall go forward. AND I will that a Free Grammar School be there founded, settled, and established, with such ordinances as my Executors with the approbation of the Justices of Assize for the County of Cambridge then being, shall think fit.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Dr. Perse bequeaths £20. to his godson Isaac Barrow.

(2) The house of the Friars Augustine.

(3) William Bridon, M.A. who lived on the Market Hill, in Great St. Mary's parish, by his will, bequeathed 100 marks towards founding a grammar school at Cambridge, or some other work for the encouragement of learning. Thomas Croyley, M.A. fellow of Clare Hall, by his will dated 24th November, 1607, gave 100 marks towards founding a free grammar school in Cambridge, or some other charitable work of perpetuity, especially for the maintenance of learning, and he directed that this gift should be annexed to that of Mr. Bridon.—MS. Bowtell, vii. 2721.

(4) The following ordinances were made in 1623-4:—

"ORDINANCES AND ORDERS made by Valentine Carye Lord Bishop of Exeter, Martin Peirse, and Robert Spicer, gentlemen, nominated executors of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Peirse Doctor of Physicke for the better goverment of the Free Grammar School founded, settled, and established in Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, according to

To which Free School I will there be elected by my Executors during their lives, and the survivors of them, and after by my Supervisors, when it shall fall void,

"the intent and meaning of the last Will and Testament of the said Stephen Peirse, which Ordinances and Orders Sir James Ley Knight and Baronett Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir John Doddridge Knight one of his Majesty's Justices of his Bench, and Justices of Assize for the County of Cambridge, have approved and agreed unto, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Will. Dated this 19th day of February, 1623.

"1. THERE shall a hundred Schollers born in Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington, be taught in Doctor Peirse's Free School in Cambridge free lie, according to Doctor Peirse's will, which shall be called the Free Schollers.

"2. THEY shall be carefully and diligently taught whilst they remain there, as well in good manners as in all other instruction and learning fit to be learned in a Grammer School. Neither shall the Master or Usher, or any for them, exact any thing of their parents or friends for their teaching.

"3. NEITHER shall there be any more or any other taught in the said Free School besides the Free Schollers, except the Master and Usher doe take to them such further sufficient help as the Executors for their time, and after Doctor Peirse's Supervisors, think fit.

"4. THE said Free Schollers shall be from time to time chosen by Doctor Peirse's Executors during their lives, and after by Doctor Peirse's Supervisors, as places fall void.

"5. THERE shall be two Paper Books, one of them to be kept with the Master or Usher, and the other with the Executors during their lives, and after by Doctor Peirse's Supervisors, wherein all the Free Scholler's names shall be written by the Usher (or some one for him), as they shall be elected or chosen into the School, and the day and year of their Election, and so soon as the Usher shall have writt the Scholler or Schollers' name and time of his election into the book remaining with him or the Master, he shall from time to time bring the said Book to the Executors during their lives, and after to the Supervisors, that the Schollers so elected may be also written in the book remaining with the Executors or Supervisors, that they may both agree,

"6. THERE shall be also a small handsome Frame of board with a Paper pasted thereon, wherein all the Free Schollers' names shall be from time to time written by the Usher of the School, and as any of the Schollers goes away, his name shall be crossed out, and the Scholler's name put in that is new chosen, and the time of his election. And once every year the Table shall be renewed, by taking off the old paper and putting on a new, with all the Free Schollers' names written thereupon, that then are remaining in their places, which table shall continually hang up in the School. To that end that every one that cometh into the School may see whether the full number of Free Schollers be there from time to time taught according to Dr. Peirse's will.

"7. AND every Free Scholler that shall be from time to time chosen into the Free School, shall pay to the Usher of the said School, Twelve pence at the admittance into the said School in lieu of his pains for writing their names into the book and tables, as is before expressed.

"8. AND if any of the Free Schollers shall be absent a whole month together from the School, they shall loose his or their places, and others shall be chosen thereto, except their absence be by reason of sickness or some other cause, as shall be allowed of by the said Executors or one of them, or after the decease of the said Executors, by the said Supervisors, or three of them.

"9. AND when there is any Scholler's place void, a poor man's child shall be preferred to it before a rich, so that he makes suit for it in time.

"10. THE Schollers shall resort to School at six in the morning, and continue there untill eleven, and at one in the afternoon, and continue until five, and be every way ordered, governed, instructed, taught and corrected, as their teachers in their discretion shall think meet.

"11. THE Usher shall resort to the School at six of the clock in the morning, and at one in the afternoon. And the Master at seven of the clock in the morning, and at one in the afternoon, and to remain there teaching during the Schollers' aboad, without absence above one hour in the day.

"12. THE Schoolmaster or Usher shall call the Schollers to prayers, every morning half an hour after six in the morning, and at five in the afternoon.

"13. THE Schoolmaster and Usher that shall be from time to time chosen into the School, shall be sufficient Schollers for the place, and of good government and qualified by their degrees, according to Doctor Peirse's will. And if the Schoolmaster or Usher which so shall be chosen, do hold any ecclesiastical living or fellowship in any College when he is chosen to the said School they shall give over their ecclesiastical preferment or fellowship within one month after he or they shall enjoy their places in the Free School, or else their places in the Free School shall be void.

"14. AND if the now Schoolmaster or Usher do hold any ecclesiastical living or fellowship in any College, he or they, within two months after the publication of these orders, shall give over the said ecclesiastical living or fellowship, or else his place in the said School to be void.

"15. IF any Schoolmaster or Usher which shall hereafter be chosen to the said School, shall obtain any ecclesiastical living or fellowship in any College after their election into the said School, then the said Schoolmaster or Ushers place in the said School shall be void within six months after they shall enjoy any fellowship in any College, and within twelve months after they enjoy any ecclesiastical living and shall also during that six months or twelve months be continual resident in the said School.

"AND IT IS ALSO AGREED, that notwithstanding these Orders already made, any other

one Schoolmaster and one Usher, Graduates in the University of Cambridge, whereof the Schoolmaster to be of the degree of a Master of Arts, and the Usher a Bachelor of Arts at least. And I will that after any avoidance of the place of Master and Usher, whensoever any that have been educated in the same school may be found fit, that such have preferment to those places before others. And I will that fivescore Scholars born in Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington, and no more, nor any other, be in the said Free School taught and instructed, and those freely. And I give to such Schoolmaster and Usher such yearly fee and stipend as hereafter in this my Will is set down. ITEM, I will and devise that within the circuit of the grounds last devised, where my Executors shall think fit, my Executors and the survivor of them, and in their default my Supervisors after the death of my Executors, shall there build with brick on the fore front, six several low tenements of one room a piece, for habitation of six several almsfolk. And I will thereto to be elected and chosen by my Executors during their lives and the survivor of them, and after by my Supervisors, from time to time, six poor aged people, single and unmarried persons, of the age of 40 years a piece at the least, out of the parishes of St. Edwards and St. Michael in Cambridge, and in default of a competent number there, of the parish of St. Bennet, to be placed in the said almshouses, to inhabit there during their lives, if they shall well govern and behave themselves, and as any of them shall die or or be displaced, others to be chosen as aforesaid in their room. And if any person placed in the said almshouses be by my Executors during their lives, and after by my Supervisors, found to be disorderly and not fit to continue in their houses, then the same persons to be displaced and another to be chosen in their room, and the yearly stipend to be paid them as is appointed by my Will. ITEM, I will and ordain six Fellowships and six Scholarships to be founded and settled in Gonville and Caius College aforesaid, to be called Doctor Peirse's Fellows and Scholars, to be elected and chosen and to have such stipend as by this my Will is appointed. And therefore I will that after the said £250 per annum shall be settled to the performance of my Will, there be chosen by my Executors from time to time during their lives and the survivors of them, and after by my Supervisors, from time to time for ever, when the places shall fall void, six toward fit scholars to have Scholarships in the said College, and also six toward fit Scholars, Bachelors of Arts at least, to be and have Fellowships in the said College. And I will that when any such place of a Scholar shall become void, that such as have been of my Free School instructed and taught there by the space of three years at least, being fit scholars, shall be elected and advanced to have any places of Scholarships in the said College before any other, And that when any such place of Fellowship shall become void, I will that such as have been my Scholars in the said College, being fit scholars, be elected and preferred and have my Fellow's place there before any other. Provided that no such Fellow or Scholar so to be elected shall for or by reason of such their places, have or claim any benefit or dividend or other privilege, but shall be content with their stipends. Except it shall hereafter be thought fit by

"Orders hereafter to be made for the government of the said School shall in like manner be observed and kept as these orders are or ought to be.

"IN WITNESS whereof we the said nominated Executors have put to our hands:—

"VALEN. EXON.

"MARTIN PEIRSE,

"R. SPICER.

"IN WITNESS that we the said Judges have approved hereof, we have hereunto set our hands:—

"JAMES LEY,

"JOHN DODDRIDGE."

The foregoing ordinances are to some extent superseded by regulations recently made under the sanction of the Court of Chancery. See under the year 1841.

some supreme authority, or by the said College, to incorporate my said Fellows into the body of the said College. And yet, notwithstanding, they and every of them shall be holden and bound to observe and be obedient to the statutes of the said College, upon pain to forfeit his or their place or places, and thence to be expelled if they or any of them shall be by the Master and most part of the twelve Senior Fellows of the ancient foundation of the said College for the time being, found to be disobedient to the orders and statutes of the said College. *ITEM*, I will that my Executors, and the survivor of them, shall within three years next after my decease, make a sufficient Causey from the further end of Jesus Lane to the hither end of Barnwell, and from the further end of Barnwell to Quy Causey called Dr. Harvey's Causey.⁽¹⁾ And I give to the maintenance thereof, and to the new Current or River,⁽²⁾ the yearly sums appointed by this my Will, And I will that my Executors for their lives times, and after my Supervisors, take yearly a due account of the bestowing of these sums and the due ordering of them. And I will that my servant Peter Thatcher, putting in good security for such money as he shall receive, be employed in maintaining of the said Causey and the banks for the New River, and have due allowance for his pains. *ITEM*, I will and ordain the Master and Fellows of the foundation of the said College called Gonville and Caius College, for the time being, or by what name soever they are or shall hereafter be called or known, to be the Supervisors of this my Will. But I will that only the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College, which shall be from time to time, do at all times execute and perform every thing herein appointed to be done by my Supervisors, and I give to the said Master and four Senior Fellows for their pains, yearly for ever, the sums of money appointed them by this my Will, desiring them to see the uses of this my Will duly performed, and to make choice of some sufficient man, from time to time, as they do of the Bursar of their College, (for whom they will answer,) who may both receive the money and disburse the sums appointed to be paid to my Supervisors to the use of my Will, who shall every year ingross into parchment all the receipts and disbursements of the precedent year, whereby the same may be seen and examined on my mortuary day. And I will that upon that day 40s. per annum be bestowed and allowed by my Supervisors on a dinner to be kept in Caius College Parlour, where I desire may be invited the Vicechancellor for the time being, the three Squire Bedells, and my Executors so long as any of them shall live, and that after dinner my Register or Receiver do exhibit the account in writing ingrossed into parchment (by the said person so chosen for receipt and disbursement of the money to be paid to my Supervisors to the use of this my Will,) of all the receipts and disbursements for the year precedent. And to such person so ingrossing the account (who I appoint to be called my Register) I give the yearly fee of 40s. for his pains, to be deducted from time to time out of his receipts. And I appoint my Solicitor, Robert Spicer, to have the receiving of the money and disbursement thereof, and also the registering of the account for his life time, and to have the said yearly fee of 40s. for his pains thereof. And I will the said account to be yearly kept in Caius College Treasury. And I will the Vicechancellor or his deputy and the three Bedells be yearly at that dinner, to whom I give the sums appointed them by this my Will. And I will there be on that day before dinner a Sermon yearly preached in the College Chapel, and I give to the Preacher thereof, to be appointed by the Master of the said College, 13s. 4d. And I give yearly on that day 20s. to be bestowed in exceeding amongst the Scholars of the said College. *ITEM*, I will that the said £250 per annum to

(1) Vide Vol. ii. p. 406.

(2) Vide ante, p. 36.

be received as aforesaid yearly by my Supervisors, be by them yearly paid out in such sort to such persons and purposes as by this my Will is appointed to be paid, in perpetuity at the two Feasts of St. Michael and the Annunciation yearly, or within twenty days next after either of the said Feasts, by equal portions, viz. :—
IMPRIMIS, to the Schoolmaster £40 per annum, and to the Usher £20 per annum, for ever, £60. **ITEM**, to the six almspeople of my almshouses, to either of them £4 per annum, for ever, £24. **ITEM**, to the six Fellows of my foundation in the said College, to either of them £10 per annum, for ever, £60. **ITEM**, to the six Scholars of my foundation in the said College, to each of them £4 per annum, for ever, £24. **ITEM**, I give to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the said College towards the reparation of the building of the said College now built and hereafter to be built and increase of their stock, £6. 13s. 4d. **ITEM**, I give to the two Morning Under Lecturers of the College, for the time being, 40s. a piece yearly, for ever, £4. **ITEM**, to the six Fellows of the said College, called Mrs. Frankland's Fellows, to either of them £3 yearly, for ever, toward the increase of their Fellowships, £18. **ITEM**, to the Master Cook, to the Butler, to the Cater, and to the Porter of the said College, which shall be from time to time, 20s. a piece yearly. for ever, £4. **ITEM**, to the Under Cook of the said College, which shall be from time to time, yearly, for ever, 10s. **ITEM**, to the three almsfolk of the almshouses belonging to Gonville and Caius College,⁽¹⁾ which shall be from time to time there dwelling, 16s. a piece yearly, for ever, 48s. **ITEM**, to the maintenance and repairing of the banks and current of the New River brought into Cambridge, to be paid yearly, for ever, £8. **ITEM**, to the maintenance of the Causey appointed by my Will to be made between Jesus Lane and Quay Causey, and to the maintenance of the Banks already by me made in Jesus Lane, yearly, for ever, £10. **ITEM**, I will there be yearly paid to the Churchwardens of the parish churches of Great Massingham and Harpley, in the County of Norfolk, for either of the said Townships, to be bestowed at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God, amongst the poor of their several parishes, with the assistance of the Master for the time being, to either of the said parishes 30s. a piece yearly, for ever, £3. **Item**, to the Master of Gonville and Caius College, for the time being, £3 yearly, for ever, and to the four Senior Fellows of the ancient foundation of the said College, from time to time, 30s. a piece yearly, for ever, £9. **ITEM**, to my Register appointed by my Will, for his fee, yearly, for ever, 40s. **ITEM**, to be bestowed on a dinner appointed yearly on my mortuary day, 40s. **ITEM**, in exceeding in diet amongst the Scholars in the same College on that day, 20s. **ITEM**, to the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the time being, 20s. yearly, 20s. **ITEM**, to the three Esquire Bedells, for the time being, to either of them 3s. 4d. yearly, for ever, 10s. **ITEM**, to a Preacher yearly to preach a sermon, on my mortuary day, 13s. 4d. **ITEM**, to the maintenance of that charitable work intended to be performed and settled at Barley, in the County of Hertford, to be paid yearly, for ever, by my Supervisors, after they shall see the work perfected and settled, the sum of £3 yearly, for ever, £3. **THE REMAINDER** of the said £250 per annum I will shall be from time to time bestowed in such charitable uses, as my Executors, for their times, and after my Supervisors, shall think fit. **PROVIDED ALWAYS**, that no bequest hereby given to any or bequeathed to be paid to any Fellow, Scholar, Schoolmaster, Usher, Preacher, or Almsfolk, shall be paid for any longer time than they remain in their several places or offices, but as they or any of them shall die, leave off, or be removed from their several places, their pension to be paid to their successors, and that no bequest appointed to be

(1) Vide Vol. i. p: 384.

paid yearly, in perpetuity, shall begin until one half year's rent of the £250 per annum from the said Corporations, or otherwise by lands purchased, shall be raised and settled to the performance of this my Will. AND that my Executors for their lives times, and the longer liver of them, have the first nomination and appointment of all Fellows, Scholars, Almsfolk, Schoolmaster, Usher, Preacher, and other officers other than such as be particularly named and appointed. And after the decease of all my Executors, to be at the election and appointment of my Supervisors for ever, and I will that Thomas Ellvin be chosen to be one of my Scholars in the said College, and after one of my Fellows there, if he shall be fit and capable of it, and that Sir King (if he will) have one of my Fellowships there for the first election.

* * * * *

AND I will that my Executors on the day of my funeral, or any day after, do distribute £5 amongst the poor people of the Town of Cambridge, where they shall think fit to bestow the same, giving to no one house above 12*d*. And I give to the almspeople of Caius College on that day 12*d*. a piece.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and my mind is, that if any inconvenience be by my Executors seen into that the said £250 per annum shall not be sufficiently assured, to continue in perpetuity by such assurances as may be taken from the said Corporations, then I will that the said £5000 so bequeathed as aforesaid to the said Corporations of Norwich, Cambridge, Bury, and Lynn, or so much thereof as shall not be secured, be by my Executors or the survivor of them, or if my Executors be dead, then by my Supervisors, bestowed and laid out in the purchase of lands to raise or make up the revenue of £250 per annum ultra reprises, to be purchased and taken in mortmain, or to such uses, to such Feoffees, or in such manner, as my Executors or the survivor of them, and after their time or in their default by my Supervisors, shall be thought fit. So always as the yearly revenue thereof be yearly from time to time received, laid out, and paid, in such manner, to such uses, intents, and purposes, and to such persons, as before in this my Will is appointed to be paid in perpetuity. (1)

* * * * *

ITEM, I give and bequeath to the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge the sum of £40, to be paid by my Executors within five years after my decease, if the said Master and Fellows shall happen within the said term to new build the Hall of the said College. ITEM, I will that my Executors shall disburse to the use of the said Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, the sum of £500, to be bestowed about the making and building of a convenient building for lodgings and chambers for Fellows and Scholars within the said College, in such convenient place, either within or adjoining to the said College, where the Master and Fellows of the said College shall appoint, so that the said Master and Fellows do continually allow to my Fellows and Scholars

(1) The Corporations of Norwich, Cambridge, Bury St. Edmunds, and King's Lynn severally renounced the legacies bequeathed to them by Dr. Perse's Will, and the £5000. was invested in the purchase of the Manor of Frating, in the county of Essex, and certain messuages, farms, lands, and other hereditaments, situate in Frating and the adjacent parishes. This property was conveyed by Sir Thomas Bendish Bart. of Steeple Bumpstead, to Martin Perse Esq. by Indenture dated the 25th of June, 1618, and on the 6th of March following, Mr. Perse conveyed the same to Robert Wells and others, in trust, to permit the Master and Fellows of Caius College to take the rents, and dispose of the same in the performance of the good uses expressed in Dr. Perse's will. On the 12th of November, 1657, Thomas Batchcroft, then sole trustee, conveyed this property to the College upon the trusts of Dr. Perse's will. The real property applicable to the purposes of Dr. Perse's will, in 1841 produced a gross rental of upwards of £1700., and the annual income from the funded property was £765. See a particular account under the year 1841. In 1686, George Griffith M.A., who was for thirty-four years Master of the Perse Free School, bequeathed £100. to Caius College, as a supplement to the revenues of the school.

within the said College sufficient and convenient lodgings in the said buildings, rent free, and do give their covenant thereof to my Executors before they shall lay out the said monies. AND my will is, that if any doubt or ambiguity shall rise about the construction or exposition of any word, clause, or sentence in this my Will, then I will and earnestly desire the same may be construed, ordered, and determined by the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being, and the ancient Judge of Assize for the County of Cambridge, together with the Master of Caius College for the time being.

* * * * *

ITEM, I give to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge towards the building of the University Library the sum of £100, to be paid by my Executors within five years after my decease, so that the said Library be within that time in building.

* * * * *

AND I will and ordain that after the death of my Executors before named, the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, by what name soever they are called, be Executors of this my last Will and Testament, and shall perform whatsoever any former Executors shall leave unperformed touching or concerning this my Will. Provided that only the Master of the said College and the four Senior Fellows for the time being, from time to time, after the first named Executors be dead, have the ordering, disposing, election, and appointment of all things appointed to my Executors or Supervisors by this my Will.(1)

The following report of a case in the Court of King's Bench occurs under Michaelmas term this year. The indictment referred to is perhaps the same as is mentioned in the letter of the Privy Council of the 20th of October, 1612 :(2)—

THE KING against the University of Cambridge.

By an Indictment for a Riot, prosecuted against the University of Cambridge, for the Imprisoning of one there by the Proctors, for matter of Incontinency, this prosecution was for a Riot, made by the Proctors in their search.

Coke Chief Justice. They have a Charter to Imprison there for Incontinency, but this their Charter is void: They have also an Act of Parliament to enable them to do this, (St. 32 II. 8, c. 10,) and this is the reason that the Proctors in Oxford and Cambridge may imprison for Incontinency.

This matter was at the Council Table, but they there could not determine of Riots.

The Lords of the Council are the Representative Body of the King: If the Council Table do order that the King's Attorney-General shall enter a non vult prosequi, this is good (but this power which they have doth not appear unto us) and the rule of the Law is, *Quod de non apparentibus, et non existentibus, eadem est ratio*. Here there hath been very great negligence in them, et negligentia semper habeat infortunium comitem. Here the Indictment was against the University of Cambridge, and prosecuted against them by their negligence, almost to an Uttery.

(1) In 1833 an information was filed in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney-General, against the Master and fellows of Caius College, and others, with a view to the better regulation of Dr. Perse's benefactions. The cause was heard before Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, on the 31st May, 1837, when his Lordship directed a reference to one of the Masters of the Court, to make certain inquiries, to take the accounts of the defendants, and to approve of a scheme for the administration of the property, the application of the income of the trust, and the conduct and management of the school. See under the years 1837 and 1841.

(2) Vide ante, p. 54.

The Court all agreed in this, that their best way is now to plead to the Indictment, and to shew their Charter, and also to plead the Act of Parliament: And then the King's Attorney General may confess this to be so; and this is the best way now for them, it being three years since and so very great negligence in them. And they all agreed in this, that this is clearly the suit of the King, and there is but one complaint, and the King may surcease this when he will, and the King's Attorney may enter a non vult prosequi.

Coke. The Councel Table doth not use to meddle with Riots: This was the direction given by the Court, the which was followed, and so ended this way, the same being never after moved again.⁽¹⁾

An interlude entitled "Worke for Cutlers; or a Merry Dialogue between Sword, Rapier, and Dagger," was performed in the University this year. Its author is unknown, and "it may be classed among the very scarcest of the early English dramas."⁽²⁾

1615 } On the 17th of March, John Scott a scholar's servant was convicted
16 } before the Vicechancellor of having fought and quarrelled and brawled by words, and with having quarrelled and brawled and cuffed with his fists in Great St. Mary's church-yard with one Gabriel Harrison. The Vicechancellor decreed he had incurred the penalty of excommunication, and that he should be accordingly denounced as excommunicated in Great Saint Mary's Church. The like sentence was passed on Gabriel Harrison, also a scholar's servant. Harrison was absolved on the 25th of March, 1616.⁽³⁾

In March, the scholars of the University acted a play at Royston before the King, at his request and charges.⁽⁴⁾

1616.

The Corporation ordinances having been revised by a committee appointed for that purpose, the new code was formally adopted at a Common Day held on the 18th of June, when all other ordinances were repealed.⁽⁵⁾

At the County Sessions held at the Castle, on the 11th of January, 1615-16, before Sir John Cotton knt., Sir Thomas Chicheley knt., James Duport, D.D., and other justices, Richard Covinton was indicted for having, from the 20th of November to the 10th of January then past, kept a common inn or tavern at Chesterton, without being licensed so to do by the Justices of the Peace. The University considered this proceeding an infringement on their privileges, and at the Midsummer assizes this year, the matter was heard and examined in Trinity College

(1) Bulstrode's Reports, part iii. p. 110.

(2) Retrospective Review, xii. 33.

(3) Letter to the Author of a Further Inquiry into the right of Appeal, p. 34.

(4) Nichols, Progresses of James the First, iii. 135.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

before Mr. Baron Altham and Mr. Justice Dodderidge, in the presence of the Vicechancellor, Dr. Carey Dean of St. Paul's and Mr. Byng for the University, and Mr. Battisford and others of Chesterton, and on the assize day by order of the Judge, the Clerk of the Peace was commanded to withdraw the indictment, and there it was ordered that the matter belonged only to the jurisdiction of the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of August, "the Lorde tressurer sente unto Mr. Maior "and burgisses a fatt Buck, the which was eaten at Mr. Hatlies "howse."⁽²⁾

The accounts of Thomas Whaley and Andrew Bordman treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, paid to Mr. Cleydon for settinge upp of a booth in St. Thomas Leyes at Justices trayning there, x^s.

Item, for a proclamacion concerninge the preservinge of the king's venison, iijs. iiijd.

Item, paid for two proclamacions for tinne and farthings, v^s.

Item, for a proclamacion concerninge the oath of Allegiance, ijs. vjd.

Item, for a proclamacion for gentlemen to keepe there howses at christmas tyme, ijs. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Harvey and one of the treasurers for to goe and see Wittlesford bridge mended against the King's cominge, by the appoyntment of Mr. Maior, xxij^s. viijd.⁽³⁾

Item, paid to Mr. Slegg concerning our Coroner's office uppon a Quo Warrant, xxxij^s.

Item, to Biam the trumpeter, for playinge one Bartholomew Day at night, by the appoyntment of the Maior & Aldermen, ijs. vjd.

Item, more to Stephen Willimott for playing that night, x^s.

Item, to Mr. Hatley for a supper when my Lord Treasurer sent a bucke, and for wyne, vii^l. v^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Willson for sheepe which were given to my Lord Treasurer for a gratuity, xij^l.

Item, to Mr. Anger for makinge the booke of orders xx^{ty} nobles, and his clarke for writtinge the same, xxvj^s. viij^d. allowed the same Common daye,⁽⁴⁾ viij^l.

Item, to a messenger which brought a bucke from my Lord Treasurer's, xjs. vjd.

Item, to the printer for iiij^c. passes against Stirbridge fayre, x^s.

Item, to him that crieth lanthorne and Candell light,⁽⁵⁾ xiiij^s.

Item, to Mr. Anger for gicinge to the Vicechancellor's court about ringinge the market bells, x^s.

Item, for a horse to fetch Mr. Weston about the same buisnesses, v^s.

Item, payd to Mr. French for money layd out by him in the suite in Chauncery

(1) Exhibit annexed to Affidavit in the Queen v. Archdall, where the date of 1615 is given in one place, but this is inconsistent with the dates in the indictment itself.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 86.

(3) £10. was allowed Mr. Harvey for the repair of this bridge.

(4) Vide ante, p. 102.

(5) Vide ante, p. 93.

against the towne debtors, as alsoe for charges in deliveringe certeyne presents to Sir Christopher Hatton & others, *iiiijl. xvij^s. viij^d.*(1)

At a Common Day held on the 4th of November, the Corporation agreed to renew the composition between the Town and University concerning buckets, ladders, and such like.(2)

On the 3rd of December, the Vicechancellor and certain Heads of Colleges attended the King at Newmarket by his Majesty's command. The King on this occasion gave them the following directions :—

JAMES R.

His Majesties Directions to the Vice-Chancellor & heads of houses in the Universitie of Cambridge, given by himselfe to Dr. Hilles, Vice-Chancellour : Dr. Richardson, Master of Trinity Coll. : Dr. Carey, Deane of Paul's : Dr. Davenant, Master of Queene's Coll. : Dr. Gwin, Master of St. John's &c. Dec. 3, 1616, at Newmarket.

1. His Majestie signified his pleasure, that he would have all that take any degree in Schooles, to subscribe to the three Articles.(3)
2. That no Preacher be allowed in the Towne, but such as are every way conformable, both by subscription, & every other way.
3. That all Students doe resort to the Sermons at St. Marye's, & be restrayned from going to any other church in the time of St. Marye's Sermons : & that provision be made, that the Sermons in St. Maryes be diligently perfourmed both before & after noone.
4. That the new Seats be removed, & the Doctors sett in the Church as they were wont aunciently to doe : (4) & that provision be made for some convenient place for the sonnes of Noblemen.
5. That the Ordinary Divinity Act be constantly kept, with three Repliyers.
6. That there be a great Restrayment of Scholars haunting of Tapp Houses, especially in the night.
7. That all scholars, both at Chappell & at the Schooles doe keepe their scholasticall Habitts.
8. That the young Students in Divinitie be directed to study such bookes, as be most agreeable in Doctrine & Discipline to the Church of England, & excited to bestow their time in the Fathers & Councils, Schoolemen, Controversies, & Histories; & not to insist too long upon Compendiums & Abbreviators, making them the grounds of their studie in Divinitie.
9. That no man either in Pulpitt, or in Schooles, be suffered to maintaine Dogmatically any point of Doctrine that is not allowed by the Church of England.
10. That the Vicechauncellor, & the two Professors or two of the Heads of Houses, doe every Michaelmass Terme, when his Majestie resorts into these parts, waite upon his Majestie & give his Majestie just accompt, how these his Majesties Instructions are observed.(5)

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 13 & 14 Jac. I.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.—Vide Vol. ii. p. 332.

(3) Vide ante, p. 9.

(4) "Maye 21th, 1610. This daye was the Doekters Gallerie begun to be sett up in St. Maries, & the first of July, 1610, did Mr. Docter Dewporte Vicechancellor, with the Doctors, "did first sitt there. The Pulpitt was rassed. The same daye Mr. Docter Richardson of "Christs Colledge preached. This Gallery was taken Downe againe in February, 1616."—MS. Baker, xxxvi. 225.

(5) MS. Cole, xlvi. 301; Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 459; Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 282; Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 345; Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, LII.

From the following letter of the Vicechancellor to the Earl of Suffolk, it appears that the foregoing articles were first subscribed by the Heads of Colleges, and then returned to the King for his signature:—

Right Honourable,

My humble duty premised. It hath pleased the King's Majesty lately to command myself, the Dean of S. Paul's, the two professors in Divinity and Dr. Gwinn to attend him at the Court at Newmarket on Tuesday last; where we all appearing, his Majesty, to our exceeding great joy and comfort, did manifest the religious zeal and princely care he had of the peace of the whole Church, and desire to increase and maintain learning and the honour of this University. And to that end his Majesty gave us directions for these articles inclosed to be presently subscribed by myself and the Heads of Colleges; and the Articles subscribed and a true copy to be returned, so that under his Majesty's hand he may give strength and command for the due observing every thing in them specified: myself and the Heads thought it our duty to intreat your Honour (being our chief patron) to grace us with your protection: so, craving pardon for my boldness and desiring your Honour to be mindful of us in staying that danger we fear by the Townsmen's intended Charter, I humbly take my leave this 5 of December, 1616.(1)

On the 12th of December, Dr. Montagu Bishop of Winchester, sent the directions signed by the King, to the Vicechancellor, together with the subjoined letter:—

To the right worshipful Mr. Doctor Hilles master of Katherine Hall and vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Good Mr. vice-chancellor I have sent you his majesty's hand to his own directions. I think you have no precedent that ever a king, first with his own mouth, then with his own hand, ever gave such directions. And therefore you shall do very well to keep that writing curiously, and the directions religiously, and to give his majesty a good account of them carefully, which I pray God you may. And so with my love to yourself and the rest of the heads, I commit you to God.

From court this 12th of december 1616.

Your very loving Friend,

JA. WINTON.(2)

This year the comedy of *Fraus Honesta* was acted at Trinity College. The author was Philip Stubbe, fellow of that society. It was printed in 12mo. 1632. It is a play of very little merit, and several parts are not very decent.(3)

This year the Corporation made an effort to procure a new charter confirming and enlarging their privileges, and restoring Cambridge to its ancient honour and dignity as a city.(4)

Subjoined are the heads of the charter they were in the first instance

(1) Historical Account of the Oaths and Subscriptions required in the Univ. of Camb. p. 39 n.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 281.

(3) Retrospective Review, xli. 34.

(4) On the 30th Jan. 1615-16, the Corporation seal was affixed to a Power of Attorney authorising Thomas French, alderman, to exhibit and prefer (within three years) to the King a petition for renewing the town charter, and for a new charter incorporating the town by the name of mayor aldermen and citizens.—Corporation Common Day Book.

desirous of obtaining, sent to the Vicechancellor on the 21st of October, (at the instance, as it would appear, of the Lord Treasurer) :—

THE PARTICULERS of such things as the Maior Bayliffs & Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge doe intend to be Petitioners for to his Majestie touching the renueing of their Charters.

1. *IMPRIMIS*, for the Restitution of the auncient Honor & dignity of the said Towne that it may be a Citty, & soe called as it hath of ancient time; & that the Maior Bayliffs & Burgesses of the same Towne, & their Successors, may be incorporated by the name of Maior Aldermen & Cittizens of the City of Cambridge, & to have all their former Charters Graunts Liberties Priviledges & Customes renued graunted & confirmed to the Maior Aldermen & Cittizens of the City of Cambridge, & to their Successors, as they now are to the Maior Bayliffes & Burgesses, & their Successors.

2. *THAT* the Maior for the time beinge may have power by the Charter to appoint a Deputy for keeping of the Courts & Common dayes of that Citty, & for grauntinge of Judgments Executions & other prooesse for Trials in the said Court, as shall be thought fyt by those to whome his Majestie shall commit the consideration of the Charter.

3. *THAT* in the Charter all the Offices & Officers of ye Citty may be expressed, & because there is oftentimes great dissention amongst the Companies of the Towne, by reason of the Multitude of those Companies: That whereas there is now a High Steward, Maior, Recorder, xii Aldermen, a Towne Clarke, 4 Bayliffes, a Company of the 24 called the Common Counsell of the said Towne, 4 Attornies in the Court of Record there, 2 Treasurers, & 4 Serjeants at the Mace, they may be reduced to a fewer number, viz. a High Steward, Maior, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Clarke of the Citty, 4 Bayliffes, a Company of 18 of the Common Counsell of ye Citty, 4 Attornies in ye Courts of Record there, two Treasurers, & 4 Serjeants at Mace.

4. *THAT* the Maior for the time being (for the better government of the Citty) may have authority & power by the Charters to punish all obstinate uncivill stubborne unruly sawcy & disordered persons within the Citty, which are under the Rule & government of the Recorder, by Imprisonment of their Bodies at the discretion of the Maior.

5. *WITH* a Savinge to the Universitie of all their former Charters Graunts Liberties Priviledges & Customes whatsoever.

Delivered to Mr. Vicechancellor, Dr. Richardson, & Dr. Braithwaite, by Mr. Maior, Mr. Pottall, Mr. French, & Mr. Croply, Octob. 21, 1616.(1)

The Vicechancellor and Heads were desirous of perusing the draft of the proposed charter, but this was refused on the grounds stated in the subjoined paper:—

Sent Mr. Vicechan. from the Maior & his Brethren by Hutton one of the Bayliffes & a Serjeant, October 23, 1616.

1. *FIRST*, It is not fitt the Charter should be drawne & agreed upon by us before It be graunted by the Kinge, for that is but to part the Lyon's Skinne.

2. *SECONDLY*, In respect of the greatness of the Charge & trouble to get the Charter drawne, before we knowe the event.

3. *THIS* Reference is enely from My Lord Treasurer, who by his letters have

required us to descend into particulars, which we have done, as by y^e Noate left with you doth appeare.

4. AND to drawe a Charter first is more than my Lord Treasurer thought fitt. And this is our Aunsver.(1)

Shortly afterwards the Townsmen preferred the following petition to the King:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of your Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects the Maior, Bayliffs, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge.

Most humbly Shewing,

THAT WHEREAS they are a very antient Corporation, and hold the Town of your Majesty in Fee Farme, and do enjoy divers Hereditaments, Franchises, Liberties, and Jurisdictions, by virtue of divers Charters and Letters Patents to them granted by your Majesty, and divers of your most noble Progenitors, Kings and Queens of this Realme; and whereas in former antient times Cambridge was One of the 28 principall Cities of England, and lately hath been exceedingly graced by your Highnesse's Access.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, for more dignifying of the University and this Corporation, that the University of Cambridge, and the Corporation of the Town of Cambridge, may be ranked and settled in equall degree with the University of Oxford, and the City of Oxford, and to that End to vouchsafe to renew the charters of the said Town, and thereby incorporate them to be a City by the name of the Maior, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Cambridge, with express Declaration, that there shall be such Officers from time to time within the same City and Corporation, and with such Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, and Jurisdictions, and in such Sort, as the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of England, now High Steward of the said Town, and the Lord Treasurer of England, now Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the Honourable your Majesties Attorney Generall, shall think meet; Unto whome may it please your Majesty to refer the Consideration thereof, with a Saving to the University of Cambridge of all their Liberties, Jurisdictions, Preeminences, and Immunities whatsoever.

AND your said Humble Petitioners shall be bound to pray to Almighty God for Preservation of your Majesty in Health, and long Life, with Encrease of all Royall Benown.(2)

The order of reference was in these terms:—

At the Court of Whitehall x^o Novemb. 1616.

His Majestie is graciously pleased that these Petitioners & their Petition be referred to the speciall consideration of the Rt. Honourable the Lord Chancellor. The L. Treasurer & his Majesties Attorney Generall as is desyred, that such Order may be taken therein as nothing be passed or geiven anie waie unto the prejudice or diminution of anie the liberties, Immunities, priviledges, preheminences or Jurisdictions of the University of Cambridge, & that their Honors shall report unto his Majestie what they shall finde most convenient to be graunted therin, before anie other warrant be geiven for drawinge them a newe Charter.(3)

On the 9th of December, the Vicechancellor and Heads addressed

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 252.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 244.—Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, iv. 394.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxi. 255.

the following letter to Sir Francis Bacon the Attorney General, whose answer is also given :—

From the University of Cambridge to the Right Honourable Sir Francis Bacon, Knight, his Majesty's Attorney General, and one of his Honourable Privy Council, these.

Right Honourable,

The special love and favour which your honour by word and writing hath ever professed to learning and this University, makes us fly to your protection in a present danger, where we fear the chief nerves and foundation of all our jurisdiction, and gracious charters, are (under a pretence of dignity and honour to this University) either intended to be shaken, or wholly overthrown. We doubt not but your honour hath heard of a late petition preferred to his majesty by the mayor and others of Cambridge (as they pretend), to dignify the University in making the town a city; which, upon so fair a gloss, his majesty (out of his gracious favour to this University) hath referred to the order of the Lord Chancellor of England, their high steward; the Lord Treasurer, our honourable and our most loving chancellor, and your honour. By this project (though dignity & honour to us be the first colour they cast upon their suit, yet by the cunning carriage of the business, and secret workings of friends,) we cannot but fear this shadow will be overcast with matter of such substance for them and their purpose, that it will either draw our former grants into question, or us to great inconvenience. Neither is this suspicion without a cause; first for that, about six years past, the like petition was preferred and followed by them; at what time by a secret view of their book, we perceived our best charters nearly touched: secondly, upon our earnest request to have a copy of such matters as they desire, they slight us, saying, "That were but to part the lion's skin;" thirdly, by experience we find the danger of trusting their kindness, for upon our late sufferance of their last charter to pass (without good advice of our council), they both incroach upon our ancient grants, and inforce that charter not only against our privileges and customs, but the special proviso and reservation therein made for our former liberties. These peremptory answers and dealings of theirs, upon so kind and friendly usage and requests of ours, make us fear the sequel; for that as yet we could never find by any record, act, or wish of theirs that this University ever received honour, dignity, or favour; in regard whereof we earnestly intreat your honour to stand with our worthy chancellor and us in staying this suit, until we be truly informed how the town may receive grace and the University no dishonour. So with our hearty thanks to your honour, for all your former favours shewed us and this University, and with our daily prayers to the Almighty for your long life and happiness, we take our leave.

Your Honour's in all duty.

This 9th of December, 1616.(1)

To the Right Worshipful the Vice-chancellor and others, the Masters, and the Heads of the Houses of the University of Cambridge.

After my very hearty commendations, I have received your letter of the 9th of this present December, and have taken care of you rather according to your request, than at your request; forasmuch as I had done it before your letter came. This you may perceive by the joint letter which you shall receive from my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Treasurer and myself. And for me you may rest assured,

(1) Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, xii. 482

that nothing can concern you little, or more nearly, or afar off, but you shall have all care out of my affection, and all strength and help out of my means and power to conserve and advance your good estate and contentment. And so I remain

Your very affectionate and assured Friend,

FR. BACON.(1)

December 28, 1616.

I have not met with "the joint letter" referred to in Sir Francis Bacon's reply.

The heads of the contemplated charter (which differs in several respects from that first proposed), with the observations of the University thereon, are given below:—

[Sent to Mr. Vicechan. from the
Honble Sr Frauncis Beacon.]

THE HUMBLE SUITE & PETITION of
the Maior Aldermen & Burgesses
of y^e Towne of Cambridge.

1. That it would please his Majestie to change the name of y^e Incorporation from Mayor Bayliffs & Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge, to Maior Cityzens & Commonaltie of the City of Cambridge.

2. That his Majestie would confirme & graunt to the newe Incorporation all their auncient customes, & all Liberties, Franchises, Graunts, &c. which they hould by former Charters.

3. That where they have a Graunte of the Towne with the appurtenances in Fee Farme, some Question have bein made touching some parts of the rights & Incidents thereof. They humbly desyer that the same may be explained,

THE ANSWER of the Universitie to the
Articles of the Towne.

1. To change the name of their Incorporation cannot be done without great chardge & trouble to us, who shall be driven to advise with our Councell & attend about every particular, least somethinge be inserted in the newe which was never intended in the old, & besyds to give way they should be a City is but to open a Gapp for them to passe, yf not now yet hereafter, with divers things which yet they onely question but doe not expressly challenge.

2 In the passinge & confirminge this Graunte, we intreat time after the sight of their Charter to consult with our Councell that we may peruse what their former Graunts were, & howe we have bein freed from their Jurisdiction. Most of their ancient charters have been forfeited & recalled, and we feare It is rather a renewinge & reviveinge of such as they have forfeited or have been taken from them then a confirminge of such as they now enjoye, which they desyer.

3. They have by a Graunte of King John "Villam Cantabr. cum pertinen." but by that they never carried the Soyle, yea themselves confessed to Edw. the 3, A^o. 5^o. of his Reigne, that they had "Villam Cantabr. cum pertinen. tamen

with such further speciall words of grant as maye be most beneficiall for them touching the things questioned.

"ad illam firmam nihil habent in certo
"nisi solummodo parva dolia et Cus-
"tumias Gentium forinsecarum," &
therefore for some helpe towards the
payment of their Fee Farme they de-
syered that the said Kinge would
graunt leave that they might lett to
farme the little Streets & wast places
in the Towne. To which Petition the
Kinge made answer that Forrayners
should enquire "An possit eorum Pe-
"titioni annuere sine danmo ipsius vel
"alterius,"⁽¹⁾ which by the Petition &
answer appeareth to be himself & the
University, which Jewry they never
summoned. And about the 22 of Eliz.
this matter was examined at the Coun-
cell Table, whether the Towne could
enclose or not any of the Soyle or Com-
mons of their own authority, & the
Lords ordered that that part of the
Commons which they themselves had
enclosed should be presently layd open,
& that they should not attempt the like
hereafter, without the assent of the
Vicechancellor and others of the Uni-
versity interested therein,⁽²⁾ yet since
their last Graunte made by his Majestie,
wherein they seeme to have gotten
some better colour for this poynt then
before, some Questions have been mov-
ed about the rights & Incidents of the
said Graunts, which we desyer may
rather be recalled then explayned, as
they desyer, seeing this colour of being
Lords of the Soyle encourageth them
to build & pester every Lane & Corner
of y^e Towne with unholosome & base
Cottages, which receive none but ydle
& poore distressed people that live &
pray uppon the University.

4. Their former Charters mention a
Graunt made of Fines, Redemptions,
& Exit, forisfact. & by vertue thereof
Recognizances for the peace & appear-
ance at Sessions &c. have been usually
heretofore totted in the Exchequer, &
from thence sent to the Towne, & there
levied to their own uses: yet to avoyd
all scruples, they humbly desyer to have

4. By divers Charters they have
graunted them Fines, Redemptions,
Exit, & forisfact. but with Proviso they
meddle not with any such Fines &c.
where a Scholler or Schollers Servant
is a Partie, yet in this Article, without
all scruple or doubt, they would have
the benefitt & forfeiture of all such
Recognizances & Bonds taken within

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 81.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 370.

by special words of benefitt of forfeitur of all such Recognizances & bonds taken within the Towne, as well for the peace as for appearance.

5. The Maior for the time being by Special Commission under the Great Seale hathe usually bein Custos Rotulorum of the Sessions of Peace & Goale delivery within the Towne, & now they desyer the same may be graunted by Charter to him & his Successors.

6. That the Citty may be a County of itself, as divers others are, & that the Maior for y^e time being may have the immediate openinge, execution, & Return of all Writts within the compass of his Liberty, as ymmediate Officer to superior Courts, with an exclusion of the Sheriffe of the Countye.

7. That the Maior for the time beinge maye be Escheator within his owne liberties.

8. That the Bayliffe of the Market Ward for the time beinge shall be Sheriffe of the Citty, especially being a County.

the Towne, as well for the peace as for appearance, which is directly against the former Proviso and our Charters, which provide that in all cases whatsoever (Maheime & Felony onely excepted) where a Scholler or Schollers servant is a Partie, the Vicechan. onely shall be the Judge & heare & determine them, "Et quod nullus alius Judex seu Justiciarius se intromittat nec partem ad respondend. coram ipsis ponat."

5. Untill of very late yeeres we cannot find that the Maior in y^e Commissions of peace was Custos Rotulorum.

6. By auncient Records & especially by a Petition of their own preferred to Ed. the 3: It is apparaunt that "in Villa Cantabr. sunt duæ Communitates Clericorum sc. et Laicorum." We feare this Citty being a Countye & the University seated therein, the whole & absolute Jurisdictions that other Cittyes have is here aymed at, which being graunted we of the University shall be excluded the Commission of the Peace with them, & dyvers other Causes, Misdemeanors, & forfeitures which belong to the University questioned.

7. There hath beine no use of such an officer heretofore in Cambridge because no certeine Lord of the soyle being knowne, the Rents & Services of Howses & Lands in Cambr. have not bein exactly looked into. But let them be Lords & Escheators as they desyer, few men will dye possessed of lands or Howses in Cambridge that their Heirs will be able to shewe what Lord they hould of or what Rent they paye, which if they cannot, their Heirs & Children will be wronged by them & their Officers, who will bring all Tenures to be in Capite & soe Wardable.

8. We fear so much daunger by y^e Citty & County that we hope neyther will be graunted.

9. That the Maior may hold his Courts by a Deputy.

10. That in such new Graunte as it shall please his Majestie to make, It shall be expressed that there shall be One Maior, a High Steward, one Recorder, xii Aldermen (besides the Maior & Recorder who shall be alwaies 2 Aldermen), 4 Bayliffs, 24 of the Chief Cittizens to be of ye Common Counsell, a Clarke of the Citty, 3 Attornies in the Court of Record there, 2 Treasurers, & 4 Serjeants at Mace, as hath beine accustomed.(1)

9. There is no harme in this.

10. Nor in this, except the Title of a Citty make them forgett & contemne us.

J.A. TABOR.(1)

1616 } The following letter from the Vicechancellor and Heads was probably
17 } addressed to the Earl of Suffolk the Chancellor of the University : (2)—

Right Honourable,

The confidence which the townsmen have, in obtaining their charter and petition, makes us bold and importunate suitors to your honour, by whose favour with his majesty and protection, we again humbly intreat the University and ourselves may be freed from that danger which by them is intended to us. By their own reports, it is a matter of honour and advantage for which they sue: when they were at the lowest, and in their meanest fortunes, they ever shewed themselves unkind neighbours to us; and their suits with us, within these few years have caused us to spend our common treasury, and trouble our best friends, and therefore we cannot expect peace amongst them when their thoughts and wills shall be winged and strengthened by that power and authority which the very bare title of a city will give unto them. Since our late letter to the right honourable Lord Chancellor, your honour, and his Majesty's Attorney General, we (being better informed of the course they take, and of their confidence to prevail at the end of the next term) have sent our letters from the body of the University to the King's majesty, the Lord Chancellor, and others, our honourable friends; shewing them of our fear, and their purpose, and to entreat them to join with your honour and us, to his majesty, to stay their suit before we be driven to further charge or trouble, in entertaining counsel, or soliciting our friends. Thus humbly entreating your honour to pardon our importunity, and often soliciting your Lordship in this business, with our earnest prayers to the Almighty for your honour's long life and happy estate, we end this.

Your Honours in all duty
to be commanded.(3)

February 1616.

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 252, 253, 254.

(2) Mr. Montagu prints this as having been sent to Sir Francis Bacon, then Attorney General; but as the Attorney General is spoken of in the third person, it seems pretty clear it was not addressed to him.

(3) Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, xii. 483; xvi. n. zz.

In the same work (vol. xii. p. 484,) is a letter from the University, dated the third of the ides of February (11th Feb.) 1616, addressed, "Honaritissimo Domino Francisco Domino de Verulamio, Equiti Aurato summo Angliæ Cancellario, Regiæque Majestati Consillario dignissimo." During the whole of February, 1616-17, Sir Francis Bacon was Attorney General. The great seal was delivered to him as Lord Keeper on the 7th of March. On the 4th of January 1617-18, he was made Lord Chancellor, and on the 11th of July, 1618, was created Baron Verulam.

The University, on the 2nd of February, addressed the subjoined letter to the King. This letter had been first submitted to the Earl of Suffolk, and was by him transmitted to the University for their approbation or dissent, by a letter dated October the 12th, 1616:—

BEATISSIME REGUM JACOBE,

Pietatis vestræ culpa factum est, quæ prius ad academiam nostram tam splendide accessit, si nunc in aulam vestram, eandemque quæ nobis ultro prior alluxit pietatem, supplex academia nostra seipsam recipiat. Quam illi audaciam ignosceat profecto Clementia vestra, postquam intellexerit, eam non tam suamet ambitione adductam, quam adactam potius ambitu alieno, eo audaciæ procupisse.

Ardent quidem musæ nostræ omnes, pia conspiciendî principis sui libidine, sed iis non tam vehementes animorum impetus sunt, ut pudicitie suæ immemores, inter nobilium lares, ambitiosulæ volitarent, nisi huc eas, non nostra sed aliena pro nobis male sedula ambitio inique rapuisset: Quorum animis (qui magni profecto magis sunt, quam utiles) liceat nobis bonâ vestrâ cum venia (Clementissime Domine) humilitate nostra mederi, nec enim majoris fortunæ capaces nobis esse videmur, qui minorem, non sine perpetuâ lite exercemus.

Quærunt illi sibi nobisque civium libertatem, majoremque urbis, quam etiam nunc habent, prætorem, novam denique purpuram & ensigenilum; ac nos quidem purpuram iis haud invidemus, sed ensen metuimus: Prætorem quem habent, facile sustinemus, sed in majore aliquo, non tam illis honorem, quam nobis dominium parari, non sine causâ veremur. Postremo, in hac civium libertate, academice servitutem, vel maxime extimescimus. Sæpius enim edocti sumus, pristinus eorum delitigandi studiis, quantâ ferociâ publicam nostram paupertatem procularent, si quando nostris opibus, amicos sibi cœmerent, qui academice pacem vexarent.

Oramus itaque quam humillime majestatem vestram, ne nobis nolentibus, ita velit benefacere, ut nostri honoris nos semper deinceps pœniteat, neve splendidis his insidiis perire nos sinat, litiumq. immortalia secula pro beneficio nobis largiatur. Nos togati homines, nobis pacem a te petimus omnes, non aliis superbiam: Et qui sub te libertatem jam habemus, haud magnopere quærimus civitatem.

Perlustrant illi omnia antiquorum suorum codicum archiva, everrant oculis, cujusq. chartæ pulverem & sordes, tandemq. Cantabrigiam nostram aliquoties civitatem scholarium dictam reperiant, sororiamq. nobis civitatem crepent. Nos autem, eorum culpa & proditione amissum hoc decus, aut etiamnum a nobis (qui reipub. literariæ cives sumus) retentum arbitramur. Nec enim eorum hæc civitas dicta est, sed nostra; nec vero negotiarum sed literarum. Quoniam itaq. cives sumus, liceat nobis libere Dominum nostrum affari. Non est sane, a quo tua majestas parietibus nostris primo alluxit, quod a te novum aliquem honorem inepte cuperemus. Quid alia mœnia, quam præsidium tuum? Aliam libertatem, quam tuum imperium peteremus? Postremo cum tuus nos ensis publice defendat, quid a prætoris ense, domestica nobis vulnera accerseremus. Tu nobis solas libertas es, tu nobis Mœnia, tu & præsidium & dulce decus nostrum: Cujus summa majestas tanta literarum scientia perillustrata est, ut vestra ultima quidem laus sit, esse inter nos primus, meritoq. in omnibus (quam quod in regno tuo sis maximus) major meliorq. habearis; quin etiam & hæc ipsa in te scientia, eo divinissimo sacrarum rerum usu perreligiose animatur, ut non gratissima nobis ignorantia, in regi nostro ipsius scientia magis imperet, an ejusdem scientiæ, religio magis dominetur, securi nesciamus.

Nos itaq. pedibus literatissimi, piissimiq. principis scientiæ religionisq. causam advolvimus; nos pietatem majorum tuorum verè regiam, pietati tuæ (rex inclyte)

omnium majorum tuorum majori perauxie commendamus, petimusq. non ut novis honoribus fulgeamus, sed ut fruamur antiquis; neve vicinorum ambitione, quæ nostris opibus alitur, nos ipsi aliquando obruamur & conculcemur: Faxit Deus opt. max. ut serenissima tua majestas, pietatem & literas (quod studiosissime facit) ita semper colat, ut hæc, inter homines nunquam te mori sinant, illa vero, te inter cœlites vita & laribus æternis, excipiat.

Majestatis vestræ humillimi Oratores,

PROCANCELLARIUS & RELIQUIS SENATUS CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Cantabrigiæ a senatu

nostro frequenti 4^{to} non. Feb. 1616.(1)

The King ultimately refused to concede the new charter, and notified his decision to the University in the ensuing letter:—

JACOBUS, Dei gratia, magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ rex fidei defensor &c. academiæ Cantabrigiensi communi salutem. Si jus civitatis impetret a nobis Cantabrigia veremini ne æmulæ urbis potentia crescente minuatur academiæ securitas. Sat erat apud nos metus vestri indicium fecisse. Nec enim tam vobis convenit academiæ periculum deprecari quam nobis sponte nostra quicquid in speciem illi noxium sit avertere. Glorietur urbs illa se a majoribus nostris olim electam doctrinarum sedem igeniorum officinam sapientia palæstram: quicquid his titulis addi potest minus est. Non honestatur plebeia civitatis appellatione musarum domicilium. Vel sane literatorum dicatur civitas vel quod in villæ nomine vile est incolarum tegatur celebritate. Hæc ejus sint privilegia dignitatem academiæ comiter observare cujus frequentia facta est seipsa major affluentes bonarum artium studiosos amice excipere, quorum concursu ditata est literarum denique honori ancillari unde hæc illi nata est felicitas. Hæc artes quibus crevit tenendæ: non aucupanda titulorum novitas incerti eventus. Facessat popularis vocabuli fastus unde certa oriatur æmulationis necessitas quæ eo turpior urbi est futura quo majori erga academiam est obstricta reverentia. Nolumus sacrum illud musarum asyllum minaci prætoris ense temerari nex strepere tetrica edicta ubi septemgeminus vestri chori auditur concentus.

Satis est in vetere purpura invidiæ. Nova pompa tam illi futura est supervacua quam vobis suspecta. In nostra solius tutela est post Deum opt. max. alma scientiarum mater: nostro fovebitur sceptro indefessa ejus fœcunditas: non abortiet ad prætorii gladii terriculum. Nullum honoris titulum Cantabrigiæ indulgemus qui cum academiæ sollicitudine conjunctus sit. Valete.

Dat. e palatio nostro Westmonasterii quarto calend. martias, Anno Domini MDCXVI.(2)

In Hilary Term, the Court of King's Bench overruled a plea of privilege by a servant of a scholar of this University, as not being sufficient in point of form. The case is thus reported:—

Payn Plaintiff, against Worth Defendant.

In an action of Trespass for an assault and battery, laid to be at Bishops Street in Comitatus Hartford: The Defendant comes in, and by Plea shews that he was Servant to a Scholar of St. John's College in Cambridge, that they are to have Connusance there, and not to be drawn out of the University, and shewed their

(1) Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, iv. 395; Peck, *Collection of Historical Pieces*, p. 41; MS. Baker, xli. 243; MS. Bowtell, iii. 575.

(2) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 281; Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, iv. 397; Cabala, 257; Dyer, *Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 345; MS. Baker, xli. 243; MS. Bowtell, iii. 581.

Charter for Cambridge and for Oxford, and the act of 13 Elizabeth, for confirmation of the Charter for Oxon and for Cambridge: To this plea, the Plaintiff demurs in Law, because the Defendant hath taken no Travers, which he ought to have done with an absque hoc, that he was culpable in any place extra Universitatem Cantabrigiæ, that so they might have taken Issue.

The whole Court clear of Opinion, that the Defendant here ought to have concluded his Plea with a Travers, and that for this omission the Plea is not good, and the Plaintiff had just cause of Demurrer, and so by the Rule of the Court Judgement was given for the Plaintiff.(1)

1617.

The High Stewardship of the Town being vacant by the death of Thomas Egerton Viscount Brackley and Lord Ellesmere, the Corporation on the 22nd of April granted the office to Sir Francis Bacon knt., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and at a Common Day on the 29th of the same month, a letter was read from him, "purporting the acceptance and congratulation of the said office." (2) The subjoined charges occur in the town treasurer's accounts:—

		£.	s.	d.
A present of fishe to the Lord Keeper High Steward at his first				
eleccion		13	6	8
To Mr. Mayor for carryinge up the Lord Chancelors fee		2	0	0
For a purse to put the money in		0	14	0
To Mr. Malbery	} his officers {	1	2	0
To the Chamberlyn		0	5	0
To ye porter		0	2	6
Paid to Mr. Mayor for goeing to London about an high steward		1	10	0
Paid Mr. Harrison for writinge & ingrossinge ye Lord Keepers				
pattent		0	2	6(3)

On the 22nd of August, Sir Edward Hynde knt., of Madingley, was elected Mayor,(4) and on the same day the Corporation made the following order:—

Ordered, that if any of the Knights or Esquires, (dwellinge out of this Towne) and which now are chosen, or att any time hereafter shal be chosen, to the office of Maioralty, and accept the same; that they shall soe farre dispence with the ancient use and order heretofore to this purpose made and used, that they shall and may from the first day of their eleccion to the said office onely, wear Scarlett gownes and not murrey.(2)

Fuller says, "The neighbouring gentry of Cambridge, being very "pleasant at a merry meeting, resolved in a frolic to be made freemen, "and so successively to take their turns in being mayor thereof. The "townsmen promised themselves great matters hereby, (betwixt whom

(1) Bulstrode's Reports, part iii. 282.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 14 & 15 Jac. I.

(4) In the place of Richard Foxton Esq. who was elected Mayor on the 16th of August, but declined to serve the office.

"and the University some petty animosities at present) when persons
 "of such state and quality should head their corporation. Sir Edward
 "Hynde of Madingley, knight, led the dance, and kept his mayoralty
 "in Cambridge, expecting others in order to follow him, who consider-
 "ing the expensiveness of the place (with some other no less politic
 "than thrifty considerations) receded from the resolution, and let the
 "good knight alone, to possess that honour by himself; townsmen (as
 "formerly) succeeded him therein."⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of August, an inquisition as to the lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge was taken before the Commissioners of Pontage.⁽²⁾

The accounts of Robert Flintofte and Nathaniel Hardinge treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

	£.	s.	d.
For a bankett given to Sir Edward Hynd now mayor, at michael- mas day	6	13	10
For the lone of 8 Doozen pewter plates at y ^e same tyme	0	4	0
To Mr. Claydon for buildinge a booth for y ^e deputy leiftennaunts on St. Thomas Layes	0	10	0
To Needham y ^e tinker for cryeing lanthorne & candle light ⁽³⁾	0	6	0
To his Majestys messenger that brought proclamation for wool	0	2	6
For gildinge y ^e Kings armes	0	8	0
To the Kings Trumpeters	0	5	0
Paid for proclamacion concerning Deere	0	2	6
For the Audytt Dynner Sir John Cutts, ⁽⁴⁾ Sir Edward Hynd & the Recorder beinge there	2	11	8 ⁽⁵⁾

Edward Simpson fellow of Trinity College, preaching before the King at Royston from John iii. 6, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh," displeased his Majesty by falling "upon a point of Armenius's doctrine touching the universality of grace." The King "sent to the Doctors
 "and Heads of Houses in Cambridge to convent him, and examine his
 "Sermon. They returned a favourable censure, that this and this may
 "be said; which was so far from satisfying the King,⁽⁶⁾ that he sent for
 "them all, or the most part to Newmarket, where the question was
 "[so] narrowly discussed, that he was enjoined to retract what he had
 "said in the same place at the King's return thither after Christmas."

(1) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Cambr. ed. Prickett & Wright, 303. Fuller's marginal note is "The first and last knight mayor of Cambridge." In 1816, John Cheetham Mortlock Esq., Mayor of Cambridge, was knighted. He served the office of Mayor again in 1818-19 & 1820-21.

(2) Pontage Book, 11.

(3) Vide ante, p. 93, n. (4)

(4) Sir John Cutts knt. was on the 20th of May, 1617, elected Burgess and Alderman as son of John Cutts deceased, late a Burgess of the Town.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 14 & 15 Jac. I.

(6) Camden (Annals of James the First, p. 27), under the date of November, 1617, says: "Rex succenset Doctoribus Cantabrigiæ de secta Arminia inter Studiosos succrescente."

1617 } Mr. Simpson accordingly preached before the King at Royston in
 18 } January, "he made a very excellent Sermon otherwise, but spake not
 a word of that was looked for and enjoined him." This greatly dis-
 pleased the King, who ordered that in another sermon he should clearly
 deliver his mind on certain points, and it appears he ultimately did so
 to his Majesty's satisfaction.⁽¹⁾

Sir John Cotton, of Landwade, knt., was about this time removed from the office of Custos Rotulorum of the County. On the 16th of January, the Marquess of Buckingham addressed the following letter on the subject to Sir Francis Bacon the Lord Chancellor:—

My honourable Lord,

Sir John Cotton having acquainted me with a petition he intended to deliver to his majesty, that without any apparent fault committed by him, he was put from his office of custos rotulorum; I have persuaded him to forbear the presenting of his petition until I had written to your lordship, and received your answer. I have therefore thought fit to signify unto your lordship, that he is a gentleman of whom his majesty maketh good esteem, and hath often occasion to use his service; and, therefore, besides that he is a man of good years, and hath served long in the place, I know his majesty, out of these respects, will be loth he should receive any disgrace. I desire, therefore, to understand from your lordship the reasons of his remove, that, if I cannot give satisfaction to the gentleman himself, I may at least make answer to his majesty for that act of your lordship's, which is alleged to be very unusual, unless upon some precedent misdemeanour of the party. Thus, having in this point discharged my part in taking the best course I could, that no complaint should come against you to the King, I rest

Your lordship's faithful Friend,

G. BUCKINGHAM.

Newmarket the 16th of January, 1617.

Sir Francis Bacon's reply is subjoined:—

To the Marquis of Buckingham.

My very good Lord,

I do not easily fail towards gentlemen of quality to disgrace them. For I take myself to have some interest in the good wills of the gentlemen of England, which I keep and cherish for his majesty's special service. And for this gentleman, of whom you write, Sir John Cotton, I know no cause in the world why I should have displaced him, but that it was certified unto me, that it was his own desire to resign: wherein if I was abused, I will restore him. But if he did consent, and, now it is done, changeth his mind, then I would be loth to disgrace the other, that is come in. Therefore, I pray your lordship, that I may know and be informed from himself what passed touching his consent; and I will do him reason.

Thus, with my thanks to your lordship, I will ever rest

Your Lordships true Friend and most devoted Servant,

FR. BACON Canc.

January 20, 1617.

(1) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 452, 467; Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 302.

In a letter from the Marquess of Buckingham to Sir Francis Bacon, dated Newmarket, the 24th of January, he says, "In the business touching Sir John Cotton, your lordship dealeth as nobly as can be desired; and so, if it should come in question before his majesty, I would answer in your behalf. I leave Sir John Cotton to inform your lordship by his letter of the business."⁽¹⁾

Ralph Brownrigg fellow of Pembroke Hall (afterwards Bishop of Exeter), on the 23rd of January, propounded in his own chamber to David Owen fellow of Clare Hall, Robert Bing and Humphrey Henchman⁽²⁾ also fellows of that society, being likewise present, the following questions, "1st, Whether a King breaking fundamental laws may be opposed; 2dly, What is to be thought of the Noblemen when they opposed King John making his Land feudary to the Pope." Mr. Brownrigg was cited by the Vicechancellor, Dr. John Richardson, and appeared accordingly before him at Trinity College on the 16th of February. The Vicechancellor asked him if he had read Mr. Owen's book of Herod and Pilate?⁽³⁾ he said he had. The Vicechancellor asked where it was printed, he replied in the University. The Vicechancellor asked whether he did not know that all books printed in the University should be allowed by the Vicechancellor and others, he answered affirmatively. Whereupon the Vicechancellor suspended him from all degrees taken or to be taken, for opposing the privileges of the University for the allowance and printing of books; and for the seditious and treacherous questions propounded by him to Mr. Owen, the Vicechancellor left him to be censured by his Majesty, or any of his justices or ministers.

On the 10th of March, Dr. Montagu Bishop of Winchester, wrote to the Vicechancellor, expressing the King's pleasure at the course taken with Brownrigg, which he hoped would be a good example for others not to be too busy; but that the King was graciously pleased to forgive him and receive him into his favour, and desired that he should be restored to his degree on making submission before the Vicechancellor and Heads in the Consistory.

On the 13th of March, Mr. Brownrigg signed a paper, stating that he had given offence to his Majesty by excepting to a book set out by public authority, and by the rash mentioning of two scandalous questions, contrary to his constant and resolved opinion, in a sudden dispu-

(1) Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, xii. 346, 348, 349.

(2) afterwards Bishop of London.

(3) See an account of David Owen in *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 803; ii. 668. The book referred to was printed at Cambridge, in 4to. 1610, and is entitled "Herod and Pilate reconciled, or the Concord of Papist and Puritan (against Scripture, Fathers, Councils, and other Orthodoxal Writers,) for the Coercion Deposition and Killing of Kings."

tation occasioned by Owen and the others coming together to his chamber. He also renounced the opinions of Calvin and Beza, wherein they differed from the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England. On this submission, he was restored by the Vicechancellor.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of January, died at Cambridge, in the 83rd year of his age, William Butler, M.A., the most celebrated physician of his age. He was born at Ipswich,⁽²⁾ and was educated at Clare Hall, of which he became fellow. In July, 1563, he was incorporated of the University of Oxford.⁽³⁾ In October, 1572, the University of Cambridge granted him a licence to practice physic, he having then been a regent in arts for six years. He was usually called Doctor, but never took the degree of M.D. He acquired the most extraordinary reputation in his profession, and it is said "He was the first Englishman who quickened Galenical physic with a touch of Paracelsus, trading in chemical receipts with great success."⁽²⁾ He was physician to Roger Lord North, who in his will dated in 1600, gives the following legacy: "To Mr. Butler my physition, my wrought velvet cassocke which I last wore and my plaine blacke satten dublet."⁽⁴⁾ In March, 1611, the King gave him 244 ounces of gilt plate, at 10s. the ounce.⁽⁵⁾ In October, 1612, he was sent for to attend Henry Prince of Wales in his last illness, and a contemporary author gives us the following account:—

"On Wednesday the eight-and-twentieth,⁽⁶⁾ and fourth day of his sicknesse, in the morning came Master Butler, the famous physitian of Cambridge, a marvellous great scholler, and of long practise, and singular judgment, but withall very humerous; who (whatsoever he thought,) comforting him with good hopes that he would shortly recover, and that there was no danger; yet, secretly unto others, did not let to speake doubtfully, (as they say, his humour is,) that he could not tell what to make of it, and that he did not well like of the same; adding further, that if he did recover, he was likely to lye by it for a great while, with dyvers other like speeches; neither could he be perswaded all the time of his highnesse's sicknesse, to stay any longer than one houre, or thereabouts, every morning; and so in the afternoone to give his counsell and advice with the rest: what moved him I know not; whether he did mislike

(1) MS. Baker, vi. 190.

(2) Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 8vo. ed. iii. 180.

(3) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 720.

(4) *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, vi. 101.

(5) Devon, *Exchequer Issues of James the First*, p. 145.

(6) of October.

“ the French Doctor’s⁽¹⁾ company, or because the cure was not committed to him as chiefe, or being jealous, and misliking his highnesse’s disease, and therefore loved not to meddle too much in the cure, (which I rather imagine;) or whether his health or humour impeached the same, I dare not judge; the curious may best learne from himselfe: yet having, at his comming, enquired what was done, he approved the same, and wished the continuance of the same proceedings untill a further judgement might be given of the same event.”⁽²⁾

On the seventh day of the Prince’s sickness, Dr. Mayerne advocated bleeding, but Mr. Butler would not consent to this till the following day, when the Prince was accordingly bled.⁽³⁾

Although one scandalous writer has not scrupled to cite Mr. Butler’s opinion that Prince Henry was poisoned,⁽⁴⁾ it appears that in common with the other physicians he entertained no such suspicion.⁽⁵⁾

In November, 1614, Mr. Butler was sent for to attend the King at Newmarket, his Majesty having received an injury from the fall of his horse in hunting;⁽⁶⁾ and when the King was at Cambridge, in May, 1615, he visited Mr. Butler, and staid with him nearly an hour.⁽⁷⁾ It is said that the King first took notice of him in consequence of an extraordinary cure, which is thus related: — “ About the comeing in of K. James, there was a minister of . . . (a few miles from Cambridge,) that was to preach before his majestie at New-market. The parson heard that the King was a great scholar, and studyed so excessively that he could not sleep, so somebody gave him some opium, which had made him sleep his last had not this physitian (Dr. Butler) used this following remedy. He was sent for by the parson’s wife; when he came and sawe the parson, and asked what they had donne, he told her that she was in danger to be hanged for killing her husband, and so in great choler left her; it was at that time when the cowes came into the backside to be milkt; he turnes back, and asked whose cowes these were, she sayd her husband’s. Sayd he, ‘ Will you give one of these cowes to fetch your husband to life again?’ That she would with all her heart. He then causes one presently to be killed and opened, and the

(1) Dr. (afterwards Sir Theodore) Mayerne.

(2) Sir Charles Cornwallis, *Life and Death of Henry Prince of Wales* (Somers Tracts, 2nd edit. ii. 236.)

(3) *Ibid.* 238.

(4) Sir Edward Peyton, *Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly family of the House of Stuarts*, (*Secret History of the Court of James the First*, ii. 346.)

(5) *Aulicus Coquinarie* (*Secret Hist.* ii. 247.)

(6) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 25.

(7) *Vide ante*, p. 86.

“parson to be taken out of his bed and putt into the cowes warme belly, which after some time brought him to life, or else he had infallibly dyed.”

The same author gives the following curious particulars of this eccentric physician:—

“He was a man of great moodes. One time K. James sent for him to New-market, and when he was gon halfe way [he] left the messenger and turned back: so then the messenger made him ride before him. I thinke he was never married. He lived in an apothecary's shop, in Cambridge, [John] Crane, to whom he left his estate; and he in gratitude erected the monument for him, at his owne chardge, in the fashion he used. He was not greedy of money, except choice pieces of gold or rarities. He would many times (I have heard say) sitt among the boyes at St. Maries church in Cambridge.—He was much addicted to his humours, and would suffer persons of quality to wayte sometimes some houres at his dore, with coaches, before he would receive them. Once, on the rode from Cambridge to London, he tooke a fancy to a chamberlayn or tapster in his inne, and took him with him, and made him his favourite, by whom only accession was to be had to him, and thus enriched him. Mr. Gale, of St. Paul's Schoole, assures me, that a French man came from London to Cambridge, purposely to see him, whom he made stay two houres for him in his gallery, and then he came out to him in an old blew gowne. The French Gentleman makes him 2 or 3 very lowe bowes downe to the ground; Dr. Butler whippes his legge over his head, and away goes into his chamber, and did not speake with him. He kept an old mayd whose name was Nell. Dr. Butler would many times goe to the taverne, but drinke by himselfe: about 9 or 10 at night old Nell comes for him with a candle and lanthorne, and sayes, ‘Come home you drunken beast.’ By and by Nell would stumble, then her master calls her ‘drunken beast,’ and so they did drunken beast one another all the way till they came home.

“A serving man brought his master's water to Dr. Butler, being then in his studie, (with turned barres) but would not be spoken with. After much fruitlesse importunity, the man told y^e Dr. he was resolved he should see his master's water; he would not be turned away [and so] threw it on the Dr.'s head. This humour pleased the Dr. and he went to the gent. and cured him.—A gent. lying a dyeing, sent his servant with a horse for y^e Dr., the horse being exceeding dry, ducks downe his head strongly into y^e water, and plucks downe

“ the Dr. over his head, who was plunged in the water over head
 “ and eares. The Dr. was maddened and would returne home. The
 “ man swore he should not; drew his sword, and gave him ever and
 “ anon (when he would returne) a little prick, and so drove him before
 “ him.—The Dr. lyeing at the Savoy in London, next the water side
 “ where was a balcony look’t into the Thames, a patient came to him
 “ that was grievously tormented with an ague. The Dr. orders a boate
 “ to be in readinesse under his windowe, and discoursed with the
 “ patient (a gent.) in the balcony, when on a signall given, 2 or 3
 “ lusty fellowes came behind the gent. and threw him a matter of 20
 “ feete into the Thames. This surprize absolutely cured him.—A gent.
 “ with a red, ugly, pumpled face came to him for a cure. Said the Dr.
 “ ‘I must hang you.’ So presently he had a device made ready to
 “ hang him from a beame in the roome; and when he was een almost
 “ dead, he cutts the veines that fed these pumples, and lett out the
 “ black ugly bloud, and cured him.”⁽¹⁾

Fuller says, “Knowing himself to be the prince of physicians, he
 “ would be observed accordingly. Compliments would prevail nothing
 “ with him, entreaties but little, surly threatenings would do much,
 “ and a witty jeer do any thing. He was better pleased with presents
 “ than money, loved what was pretty rather than what was costly and
 “ preferred rarities before riches. Neatness he neglected into sloven-
 “ liness; and accounting cuffs to be manacles, he may be said not to
 “ have made himself ready for some seven years together. He made
 “ his humoursomeness to become him, wherein some of his profes-
 “ sion have rather aped than imitated him, who had morosem æqua-
 “ bilem, and kept the same tenor of surliness to all persons.”⁽²⁾

Sir Thomas Bodley in his last illness in vain solicited Mr. Butler to
 come to him. A contemporary letter says, “he is somewhat discour-
 “ raged that he cannot get Butler of Cambridge to come to him, not so
 “ much as to speak with him; for he says, Words cannot cure him, and
 “ he can do nothing else to him; for upon Sight of his Water he sent
 “ him word what Case he was in.”⁽³⁾

The celebrated Nicholas Ferrar was a patient of Mr. Butler’s. In
 his Life are the following particulars:—“His Tutor, Mr. Lindsell, Mr.
 “ Ruggle, and others of the Fellows having now apprehension of his
 “ health, carried him to Dr. Butler, the celebrated Physician of Cam-
 “ bridge, who had been of Clare Hall, and was a particular friend of
 “ Mr. Lindsell. Dr. Butler conceived a great affection for Mr. Ferrar,

(1) Aubrey’s Lives.

(2) Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 8vo. ed. iii. 181.

(3) Winwood’s Memorials, iii. 429.

“and exerted all his skill; yet still the disorder encreased more and more upon him: and at length this good Physician said, Why should I give you any more prescriptions? all I can do will not conquer this distemper. Alas! all I can say is, you must henceforth deal with this disorder when it comes to you, as men do with beggars, when they have a mind to disuse them from their houses, give them nothing but let them go as they came. You must through a spare diet, and great temperance even all your life long, seek to be quit of this unhappy companion: he must be starved away.

“For some time after this Mr. Ferrar grew better, but soon relapsed again, and in the autumn of 1612, he began to grow very ill. His friends now feared he would not get over the winter. Dr. Butler said, I can do no more for him, the last remedy, or hope I can give you is from the change of air. He must go in the spring to travel. I doubt not but I can keep him up this winter, and if travel recover him not, nothing will. Besides, it is high time his mind be taken off from these his incessant studies; these alone, if he be permitted to go on, will speedily destroy his constitution. The course I propose may prolong his life till he is thirty-five years of age; but longer, in my judgment it will not last.⁽¹⁾ In the mean time he will live to do great Good. And think not that his time spent in travel will be lost; no: depend upon it he will improve himself greatly. Mr. Lindsell go your way: think of it: persuade his parents to it. I can say no more to you. Let him go next spring. I will take care of him this winter. And so he did most affectionately.”⁽²⁾

We are told that “his reputation (35 years after his death) was still so great, that many empyrics got credit among the vulgar by claiming relation to him as having served him and learned much from him.”⁽³⁾ In the reign of Charles the second, there was in use in London “a sort of ale called Dr. Butler’s ale.”⁽⁴⁾

Mr. Butler was a benefactor to Clare Hall. By his will he gave his books to that College (with certain exceptions in favour of his executor, John Crane); he bequeathed £260. to purchase for the College “a very substantial and fair Communion cup, of the most purest and fine gold than can be found,” and he directed that there should be engraved on the outside of the cup, “in some convenient place within a blue azure ground,” the following sentences, the one over the other, “Caro mea

(1) Mr. Ferrar was about 45 years old at the time of his death.

(2) Peckard, *Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar*, p. 24.

(3) Cambridge Portfolio, 490, (From Wittie’s Preface to Translation of Primrose’s popular errors in physic.)

(4) Aubrey’s *Lives*.

vere est cibus, et sanguis meus vere est potus:" "Verba quæ loquor vobis, Spiritus et vita sunt," and at the bottom "Datum Collegio in Christianæ fidei testimonium." (1) He gave the College "two curious Flaggons, the one of Christal, the other Serpentine, tipp'd with Silver," as also "a stately Carpet for the Communion Table." (2)

"He had one only brother, who, going beyond sea, turned Papist, for which cause this William was so offended with him, that he left him none of his estate. I observe this the rather because this William Butler was causlessly suspected for popish inclinations." (3)

Mr. Butler was buried in Great Saint Mary's. On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument, with his bust, in the costume of the period. Around the bust is inscribed "Nunc Positis Novus Exuviis." On each side of the bust is a statue, one of Labour, the other of Rest. There are also his arms (sable, a fess lozengy, between three covered cups, or.) and these inscriptions:—

"GULIELMUS BUTLERUS Clarensis Aulæ quondam Socius, Medicorum omnium quos præsens ætas vidit facile Princeps, hoc sub marmore secundum Christi adventum expectat. Ei Monumentum hoc privata pietas statuit, quod debuit publica. Abi viator, et ad tuos reversus narra, te vidisse locum in quo SALUS jacet." (4)

"Nill pro! Marmor agis, BUTLERUM dum tegis, illum

"Si splendore tuo Nomen habere putas.

"Ille tibi Monumentum est, Tu diceris ab illo,

"BUTLERI viveris munere Marmor iners.

"Sic homines vivus, sic mira, mortuus, arte

"Phæbo chare senex, vivere saxa facis."

"BUTLERO Heroum hoc posuere Dolorque Fidesque

"Hei! quid agam exclamas et palles, Lector? at unum

"Quod miseris superesse potest, locus hic monet, Ora.

"Obiit MDCXVII. Janua. XXIX. Æt. suæ LXXXIII." (5)

(1) Cambridge Portfolio, 490.

(2) R. Parker, *Hist. of Camb.* 44.

(3) Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 8vo. ed. iii. 180. Fuller thus adduces his authority: "So I am informed by Mrs. Crane in Cambridge, to whose husband he left his estate."

(4) "The prose is higher than the verse, and might have served for Joseph of Arimathea to have inscribed on the monument of our Saviour; whereof this is a part,

"——— Abi viator, et ad tuos reversus narra te vidisse locum in quo salus jacet."

—Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 307.

(5) Blomefield, *Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ*, 92.

"A scholar made this drolling Epitaph:—

"Here lies Mr. Butler, who never was doctor,

"Who dyed in the yeare that the Devill was proctor."

—Aubrey's *Lives*.

See further as to Mr. Butler, ante pp. 73 n, 94 n.

1618.

A General Session of the Commissioners of Sewers for the counties of Northampton, Norfolk, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, was held at Huntingdon, on the 12th of August, with a view to the general drainage of the Fens. Dr. Richardson the Vice-chancellor of the University attended, and earnestly entreated the Commissioners to have due consideration of navigation. It appears that there were at this time, in the River Ouse, especially near and about Ely, certain gravels and fords called Hards. It was very desirable to remove them for the purpose of more effectually draining the fens by affording a readier passage for the water in time of floods; but it was contended, and seems to have been "generally acknowledged that the "removing of these impediments, especially near about Ely, would "take away all navigation and passage by boats in summer time, to "the great prejudice of the University and Towne of Cambridge."⁽¹⁾

On the 18th of August, Lord Verulam the Lord High Chancellor wrote a letter to the Marquess of Buckingham, stating that he had stayed the licence to give £800. in mortmain for the endowment of Dulwich College, principally because "his majesty now lately did absolutely deny "Sir Henry Savile for two hundred pounds, and Sir Edwin Sandys for "one hundred pounds, to the perpetuating of two lectures, the one in "Oxford, the other in Cambridge, foundations of singular honour to "his majesty, (the best learned of kings) and of which there is great "want: whereas hospitals abound, and beggars abound never a whit "the less." He suggested that the licences to Sir Henry Savile and Sir Edwin Sandys should be granted, and the licence for Dulwich College reduced from £800. to £500.⁽²⁾

The celebrated George Herbert of Trinity College, being Rhetoric Reader this year, "Pass'd by those fluent Orators, that Domineered "in the Pulpits of Athens and Rome, and insisted to Read upon an "Oration of King James, which he Analysed, shewed the concinnity "of the Parts, the propriety of the Phrase, the height and Power of "it to move Affections, the Style utterly unknown to the Ancients, "who could not conceive what Kingly Eloquence was, in respect of "which, these noted Demagogi were but Hirelings, and Triobulary "Rhetoricians."⁽³⁾

This year, John Scot, notary public, drew up an account of the foundation of the University, with a catalogue of the founders, benefactors,

(1) Wells, *Hist. of Bedford Level*, ii. 62, 92; Badeslade, *Hist. of Navigation of King's Lynn and Cambridge*, 30.

(2) Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, xii. 259; Montagu, *Life of Bacon*, ccxxii.

(3) Bishop Hacket's *Life of Abp. Williams*, part i. p. 175.

officers, and members of the several Colleges. A copy with armorial embellishments seems to have been presented to each College.⁽¹⁾

1618 } On the 1st of March, all taverners, innholders, victuallers, and ordi-
 — } dinary dressers of flesh, entered into recognizances before Dr. Gostlyn
 19 } Vicechancellor, "that they kill dresse or sell not, directly or indirectly,
 "any flesh meate during the tyme of Lente."⁽²⁾

1619.

On the death of the Queen, the University published a Collection of Poems, entitled "*Lacrymæ Cantabrigienses in obitum Serenissimæ Reginæ Annæ conjugis dilectissimæ Jacobi Magnæ Britannię & Hibernię Regis.*"⁽³⁾ Amongst the authors were John Hacket of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Abraham Wheelock of Trinity College afterwards Arabic Professor, Samuel Collins Provost of King's College, George Herbert of Trinity College, and Richard Love of Clare Hall subsequently Dean of Ely and Master of Corpus Christi College.

About this time Sir Giles Mompesson knt., having a patent for the licensing of victuallers throughout the kingdom, appointed the Mayor, Mr. Durant, Mr. French, and Mr. Wickstede aldermen, and Mr. Slegge the town clerk, as his Commissioners to execute this power in Cambridge. The King, however, sent a letter, signed by Secretary Calvert, charging them not to proceed therein.

On the 2nd of June, the Privy Council made the following order against thatched cottages, the subdivision of tenements, &c. —

AT THE STAR CHAMBER the 2nd of June, 1619.

Present:

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,

Lord Chancellor,

Lord Privy Seal,

Lord Arundell,

Lord Zouch,

Lord Digbie,

Mr. Treasurer,

Mr. Comptroller,

Mr. Secretary Naunton,

Mr. Secretary Calvert,

Mr of the Rolls,

Sir Edward Cooke.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made in the behalf of the University of Cambridge, that of late years much casualty hath happened by fire in the Town of Cambridge, to the great danger of divers cottages and much loss of the town, occasioned by houses and cottages thatched with reed and straw within the said town, wherein poor people are thronged and harboured, many of which houses

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 136: Woodham, Application of Heraldry to the illustration of various University and Collegiate Antiquities, 32.

(2) Victualler's Book in University Registry, from which book it appears that similar recognizances were entered into before the Vicechancellor in succeeding years.

(3) "Ex officina Cantrelli Legge Almæ Matris Cantabrigiæ Typographi, 1619." 4to.

have lately been erected and built upon the waste or spare grounds in and about the same town, and that many of the inhabitants of the town and others having or pretending right and interest in such houses, seeking only their own private gain with the hurt and incommmodity of the whole University and Town, do not only daily increase their said buildings, but more usually than heretofore divide one house into divers small tenements, and those let to mean and poor people, which houses and tenements for the meanness and straightness of them are not fit to harbour any other than the poorest sort of people, which are a means whereby the University and Town are overcharged in yearly allowance towards their maintenance, and that inconvenience hath always been in former times accompanied with a greater mischief and danger in the times of any plague or other infection, by reason so many poor people are so unwholsomely thrust and thronged together. FORASMUCH as it is very meet to yield the University favour and relief, especially upon complaint so justly grounded, IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED, that the Vicechancellor of that University for the time being or his Deputy, taking to his assistance (if he shall so think fit) the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge for the time being and two Justices of the Peace of both Corporations, of which their Lordships' pleasure and direction the said Mayor and Justices are hereby to take notice, Do by virtue of this order wholly and altogether restrain and forbid all persons, of what estate or condition soever, to erect or rebuild any manner of houses, cottages, barns, sheds, or such like, within the said town, except the owners and builders thereof do cover the same with slate or tile, and that they make or raise all their chimneys and places where they keep or make their fire with brick or stone, and that all thatched or reeded houses now built within the said town near unto any cottage or dwelling house, be with all convenient speed tiled or slated, and that he do suffer no stack of sedge, reed, fodder, or such like stuff, to lye open uncovered within the said town, or within fifty foot of any cottage or dwelling house, or other house adjoining to any cottage or dwelling house, nor any house, cottage, barn, stable, or such building, to be hereafter erected upon any of the waste ground there, without the express consent of the said Vicechancellor of that University and Mayor of the Town of Cambridge and two of the Justices of Peace of both Corporations. AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the Vicechancellor, taking to his assistance (if he shall so think fit) the Mayor of the said Town and two Justices of Peace of both Corporations, do immediately upon receipt hereof, cause speedy and diligent inquiry to be had and made by able and indifferent persons of both corporations, what number of tenements have been erected within the liberties of that University and Town, and how many of them, or of any other houses formerly built, have of late years been divided into tenements, and what number of inmates do inhabit in them and every of them, and how long they have continued there, and from whence they came, that thereby consideration may be had how the danger and inconvenience feared may be prevented, and thereupon, by virtue hereof, that the said Vicechancellor &c. take process and order for the renewing and altering of the said houses and tenements, and the removing of such and so many of the said inmates as shall by them, with due regard to the weal and safety of that University and Town, be thought expedient; which being drawn to such a meet proportion as in good discretion shall be thought fit to be suffered and allowed, the said Vicechancellor &c. shall from time to time hereafter foresee and carefully provide that the same be so continued, and the like disorder not suffered again to creep in there. Whereof their Lordships' pleasure and commandment is, that the Vicechancellor of that University for the time being, together with the Mayor of the Town for the time being, and all other Justices of both corporations, have such a vigilant and due care as may suit with the duty of their several places and answer the trust reposed in them.

And if any such person or persons shall refuse to obey this order, or any part of the same, that then the said Vicechancellor &c. do take good bond of him or them so refusing, to appear before us to answer their contempt, which if they shall also refuse to do, the said Vicechancellor &c. are hereby authorized and required to commit all and every person and persons so refusing to prison, and to certify their said refusal and contempt to this board, that such further order may be taken as shall be expedient. AND LASTLY it is ordered, that the public Register of the University shall take the said bonds, and make a due and timely certificate of the same unto their Lordships, that thereupon such further order may be taken as shall be meet.⁽¹⁾

The title of Earl of Cambridge, which had lain dormant for upwards of 150 years,⁽²⁾ was now revived. On the 16th of June this year, the King conferred the title on James Hamilton, Marquess of Hamilton in Scotland. This nobleman was a great favourite of the King, who conferred on him the posts of Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Lord Steward of the Household, and made him a Knight of the Garter. He died at Whitehall, on the 2nd of March, 1624, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son James, who was also Knight of the Garter, and was created Duke of Hamilton. In the Civil war he espoused the King's cause, but was taken prisoner, tried for treason before the High Court of Justice, and beheaded in March, 1648. His brother, William Hamilton, Earl of Lanerick, succeeded to the Earldom of Cambridge, which title again became extinct by his death at the battle of Worcester, in 1651. The arms of this family were, gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine.

A visitation of Cambridgeshire was made this year by Henry St. George Richmond herald, as deputy of William Camden Clarenceux.⁽³⁾

The accounts of Thomas Robinson and John Bell treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the subjoined charges :—

Item, to Ireland Mason for mendinge the witches gaole, x^s. x^d.

Item, for proclamacions concerning the restraint of flesh in Lent, vjs. viij^d.

Item, for more proclamacions, one concerninge flesh and the other alehouses, vs.

Item, for a booke allowed by the Kings inkeepers & ostelers for horsemcate, ijs.

Item, for proclamacions, one concerninge waightes & measures, the other Crowne land, vs.

Item, a present given to Mr. Joanes one of the towne Counsell,⁽⁴⁾ att his readinge in Graies Inn, in regard of his great paynes taken for this towne, xls.

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 186; MS. Baker, xlii. 152.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 174.

(3) This visitation was printed in 1840, at the private press of Sir Thomas Phillips, at Middle Hill. The arms of the town are thus described :—Gules, a bridge triple towered or, in chief a fleur de lis or, between two roses argent, in base three ships on a river. Crest : on a mount vert, a tower with two sallyports and five turrets on each turret a flag argent. Supporters: two sea horses per fess argent and gules erined or. There is a curious mistake in this visitation, the names of the persons stated to be the then mayor and aldermen, are not the mayor and aldermen of 1619, but of 1575, when the arms of the town were granted.

(4) Thomas Jones Esq. Autumn Reader at Grays Inn, 17 Jac. I.

Item, paid the harrold at armes for the sight & allowance of the towne armes, xlj^s.

Item, for sendinge for Mr. Weston to confer with the Vicechancellor concerning thatche howses, iij^s.

Item, for proclamacions for new gould, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Maior for a coppie of the orders for thatcht howses, x^s.(1)

About this time, the King issued the following articles for the regulation of the University in matters ecclesiastical:—

JAMES R.

Whereas it is held, that the Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction of our Universitie of Cambridge, & of all the Students, & members of the Colleges there, belongeth to the Chancellor, & in his absence to the Vice-Chancellor & the subordinate Ministers of the Universitie: & that neither the Bp. of Ely, nor any other his officers, or of any other Ordinary, hath any Jurisdiction over the Universitie, or the Students & members thereof, as they are Collegiate: (except in case of especiall visitorship.) which privilege of our said Universitie, wee are not willing to have infringed; yet fynding it most necessary, that the Lawes, Canons, Constitutions, Rites, & received laudable customs of our Church should there especially be observed; (it being one of the principall seminaries of this state, her Church & Common-wealth) we doe require the Chauncellor, & in his absence the vice-Chauncellor, of our said Universitie, together with the Heads, & all others, to whom it doth, or may appertaine, carefully in themselves to observe, & to see that others doe observe, the ensuyng Articles: & to be able from time to time to give us a good accompt of the performance thereof, upon perill of our high Displeasure, & of such penaltie as the Law in that case may justly infliet:—

1. First, we doe command, that all the Ecclesiasticall Lawes, Canons, & Constitutions of this our Church of England, so farre forth as they may concerne Divine service, be duely observed, in all & every College, without Immutation upon any pretence of local Statutes whatsoever.
2. That all things given heretofore by Us to them in charge, be duely observed & performed; & that they be ready to give us such accompt thereof in due time, as heretofore we have directed.
3. That whereas it is, & hath bene the ancient Custome of that our Universitie, to forbear the accustomed Universitie Sermons on Xtnas Day, Easter Day, & Whitsunday in that forenoone, in regard that in the several Colleges there are, or ought to be, had Comon prayers, a Sermon, & a Communion administered, to which the Masters Fellowes & Scholars should resort in their several Colleges; Wee do require, that our sayd Chauncellour or in his absence, the Vice-Chauncellour & others, to whome the Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction of the Universitie is pretended to belong, & every Master in his private College doe see, that on the said 3 festivall Dayes, there be had the Divine Service, as it is by the Booke of Common Prayer appointed for the sayd severall Feast dayes: & that a Sermon & Communion be had on the sayd severall dayes; & that all the members & students of the severall Colleges repaire to the Chapells of the said Colleges, there to participate in the Divine Service & to communicate in the holy sacrament, From which Divine Service & Communion no member or Student of any such College shall be permitted to absent himselfe, unlesse upon some just & necessary occasion, thought fit to be allowed of by the Master & Deanes of the College for the time being.

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 16 & 17 Jac. I.

4. That all the Communicants doe take the Communion kneeling, according to the forme prescribed in the booke of Common Prayer, & the Canons of this our Church of England; & not otherwise: & that the laudable custome of comming to the Chappell in Surplices & Hoods, according to their Degree, upon the accustomed dayes be observed, by the Master, Fellowes, Scholars, & Students of all Colleges: & that they so continue in their Surplisses & Hoods at all times, during the time of Common Prayer, the Sermon & the Administration of the Sacrament.
5. We doe commaund, that no Sermons or Lectures be had in any Parish Church of the Towne, (except in case of a Funerall, & the like necessary & extraordinary occasion) on Sunday, or Holydayes, but betwixt the hours of nine & Eleven in the Forenoone, & one & Three in the afternoone, that there may be no interruption of the Divine Service in the Parish Churches betwixt the houres of three & Fower: nor pretence for Scholars absenting themselves from the Catechising in their Colleges, to be had betwixt the Houres of three & fower, nor from the Common Prayers, which are to be within the Houres of Fower & five on Sundayes & Holydayes.
6. Wee require & commaund yow, that the commendable use of Catechising in Colleges, betwixt the houres of 3 & 4 on Sundayes & Holydayes be carefully & duely observed. To which wee require due care to be had, that those in the College under the Degree of Masters of Arts be compelled to resort.
7. We commaund, that no new erected Lectures or Sermons be permitted in any Parish of the Towne, that may draw away Scholars from Catechising & Divine Service on Sundayes or Holydayes; or on the weeke dayes, being no holyday, to withdrawe Scholars from their attendance at the exercises of Learning, Lectures, Disputations, Determinations or Declamations, either publique or private.

And for that the Jurisdiction of the Towne in Parishe Churches is pretended to belong to the Bp. of Ely, & his Officers, wee doe require of him & them, that they in all things be carefull on their part to observe these Directions so farre forth, as concerneth them: & also be ayding, & assisting the Chauncellor, Vice Chauncellor, & Officers of our Universitie, for the better observation of these our Commaundements, in the Parish Churches: & that no Fellow, Student or member of any College, of what degree or condition soever, not having cure in the same Church, be permitted to read any ordinary Lecture, or to preach ordinary Sermons on sett dayes, in any Parish of the Towne, except in St. Maryes, unlesse he be legally authorised thereunto wherein wee thinke it fitt, that as the partie is a Collegiate, he should obtaine Allowance from the Chauncellor or Vice Chauncellor, & as he is to preach in a Parish Church of the Bp. of Ely's Jurisdiction, he may not doe it but by the Bp.'s License.

8. Wee doe forbid, that women of the Towne be permitted to repaire to the Chappell of any College, to common places, or other exercises of Divinitie,⁽¹⁾ unlesse it be in case of an English Sermon ad Populum; for the which the Bell of such College is rung; or to the ordinary Prayers in King's College Chappell.
9. Wee doe require & commaund, that upon the Discoverie to the Chauncellor or Vice Chauncellor for the time being, of any contempt, or breach

(1) It appears from the Life of Dr. Preston (Clark's Lives of Thirty-two English Divines, 34) that the townspeople crowded to his divinity lectures at Queens' College till forbidden by an order of the Heads of Colleges.

of order, by Law & laudable custom required : or of any fanciefull conceipt savouring of Judaisme, Popish Superstition, or Puritanisme, disagreeing from the laudable & approved Customes of our Church of England, that the same be in due time checked, & reformed, that it be not suffered to take roote & growe up, to the Distraction of our subjects, or violating the unitie of the Church. And wee doe impose the same charge, in the like oecasion or occasions, upon every head & Master of a Colledge in our said Universitie. And wee doe impose the same commaundement of these our Directions concerning Colleges that have Speciall Visitours apointed them, in whome the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is, upon the sayd Visitours who-soever they be, which wee have before imposed upon the Chauncellor or Vice Chauncellor of our said Universitie for the time being.

10. Lastly, we doe commaund, that a Copie of these our Directions be delivered to the Master of every Colledge ; requiring, that he deliver the same, or a copie thereof, to the Speciall Visitor of the sayd Colledge where any such are appointed, other then the Chauncellor or Vice Chauncellor aforesaid ; that he may see these our Ordinances & Comaundements duely observed.

And howsoever wee deliver this Admonition in generall termes, yet our will is not, that the same be understood as an assertion upon the whole Universitie of Inconformitie ; but rather as an encouragement to those Colleges & Governours, that, according to dutie, keepe Order, & as an Injunction for speedy Reformation in such as are culpable,

Qui monet, ut facias, quod jam facis, ipse monendo

Laudat, et Hortatu comprobat Acta suo.

Finis.(1)

The proceedings with a view to the drainage of the fens, caused the University renewed anxiety respecting the preservation of the navigation of the river Cam.⁽²⁾ Mr. Secretary Naunton and Sir Fulke Grevil Chancellor of the Exchequer, received the thanks of the University for their advocacy of its interests, in opposition to the schemes of those who projected the drainage, and who were termed Undertakers.⁽³⁾

1619 } From an entry in the Corporation Common Day Book, under the
20 } date of the 11th of January, it appears that there was then pending a Quo Warranto for the market and toll. The charges of defence were ordered to be paid by the town.⁽⁴⁾

On the 29th of January, was buried at Great St. Mary's Sir John Parker knt., eldest son of Archbishop Parker. He was buried at the cost of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, having died

(1) MS. Cole, xlvi. 301 ; Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 263 ; Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 349.

(2) Vide ante, p. 125. Badeslade, Hist. of Navigation of King's Lynn & Cambridge, 32.

(3) Herbert's Remains, 206, 207.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 19th of June, 1620, it was ordered that the Mayor, the Recorder, the Counsel of the town, and such other as the Mayor should call unto him, should have power either to plead to the Quo Warranto or to confess and compound the same, according as in their judgments and discretions should be thought most meet and convenient. (Corporation Common Day Book.) Sir John Townsend had a patent to compound for tolls and grant them. He brought two hundred Quo Warrantos, one hundred of which were stayed by the Attorney General. On the 26th of March, 1621, the House of Commons resolved " this Patent of concealed Tolls, and power to grant Tolls, a Grievance both in Creation and Execution." (Commons' Journals, i. 573.)

in great want, and having been previously relieved by that society. He appears to have lived in Cambridge for many years.⁽¹⁾

Samuel Peacock of Cambridge, was on the 22nd of February put to the torture in the Tower of London.⁽²⁾ He was charged with high treason, in pretending that he had by sorcery infatuated the King's judgment in the case of Sir Thomas Lake.⁽³⁾ Some considered Peacock was mad, others regarded him as an impostor.⁽⁴⁾

1620.

This year, the following letter from the King was sent to the Vice-chancellor, Mayor, and others. It relates to the Conduit in the Market Place, commonly called Hobson's Conduit. It seems impossible to reconcile the statements in this letter with the inscription on the Conduit, which alleges it to have been built at Hobson's sole costs and charges:—

JAMES R.

TO OUR trusty and well beloved the Vicechancellor and Mayor of our University and Town of Cambridge, Valentine Carye and Lawrence Chaderton Doctors of Divinity, Thomas French and Robert Lukyn Aldermen of the said Town.

TRUSTY AND WELL BELOVED, We greet you well. WHEREAS upon a former order by us given, Henry King and Nathaniel Cradock did undertake about five years since⁽⁵⁾ to convey a sweet running water by pipes into the Market Place of that our Town of Cambridge, and there to build a conduit of stone for the same, which work being so perfected (as we are informed), tendeth to the common good

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 116, 337.

(2) Lord Verulam Lord Chancellor, in a letter to the King dated the 10th of February, 1619-20, recommended that Peacock should "be put to torture," (Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, xii. 384,) and on the 19th of the same month, the Privy Council sent the following warrant to Sir Allen Apsley Lieutenant of the Tower of London:—

"Whereas Samuel Peacock was heretofore committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, and that now it is thought fitt, upon vehement suspicion of high treason against His Majesty's sacred person, to remove him thence and to commit him to the Tower; This shall be therefore to will and require you to repace to the prison of the Marshalsea, and there to receive from the Keeper of the house the person of the said Samuel Peacock, and him safely to convey under your custodie unto the Tower of London, where you are to kepe him close prisoner until further order. And whereas wee have thought meete to nominate and appoint Sir Henry Montague, Knight, Lord Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Thomas Coventrie, Knight, His Majestie's Solicitor General, and yourself, to examine the said Peacock, for the better discovery of the truth of this treason. This shall be likewise to authorize you, or any two of you, whereof yourself to be one, to examine the said Peacock from time to tyme, and to put him, as there shall be cause for the better manifestation of the truth, to the torture either of the manacles or the racke. For which this shall be your warrant, and soe, &c."

This warrant was signed by Lord Verulam Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Worcester Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Carew, Lord Digby, Sir Edward Coke ("who, after he had ceased to be Chief Justice, as a Privy Counsellor sometimes sanctioned practices which he lived to condemn as a writer," and Secretary Naunton. (Archæologia, x. 143; Jardine, On the use of Torture in England, 51, 167.) Mr. Jardine observes, "I have not been able to discover any evidence of the actual application of torture in the case of Peacock." Camden's authority, however, appears decisive on the point.

(3) Sir Thomas Lake Secretary of State and his Lady were in February, 1618-19, fined £10,000, for a false and malicious charge of incest against the Countess of Exeter. The King took an extraordinary interest in the investigation. See *Aulicus Coquinaria* (Secret Hist. of James the first, ii. 191).

(4) Camden, *Annals of James I.* p. 54.

(5) *Vide ante*, p. 62.

and safety of the said Town. Yet, as we are likewise informed, the inhabitants thereof, for the most part, do either deny or else have very slenderly contributed to those that have so perfected the said work, tending to the good of them all, insomuch that upon due examination of their accounts the undertakers find that they have disbursed £100 more than they can by any means receive by the voluntary contribution which was promised and expected, besides their labour and forbearance of their money. We have therefore thought fit to recommend the same unto you to take and examine the accounts of the said King and Cradock about the said work, and take such course for the collecting and paying of such money as upon account shall be found due unto them, as you shall think fit. And also that you ordain and set down certain orders for the clean keeping and repairing of the premises, together with the river, which is the head thereof; which orders if any shall neglect, so that the work be prejudiced thereby, our pleasure is that you inform the Lords of our Council therewith from time to time, that they may take order for reformation thereof. Wherein we doubt not but you will be as careful to encourage the undertakers of so good and public a work, as we are gracious in recommending the same unto you. GIVEN, &c.(1)

At a meeting of the Privy Council held at Whitehall, on the 11th of April, "the Business concerning the Fens was heard at large" in the presence of the King. Certain persons attended this meeting on behalf of the University of Cambridge and the Town of Lynn. The Undertakers "offered to give such sufficient Caution not to impair the "Navigation in the Rivers of Grant and Ouse, as the Board should "think fit." The King ordered that they should exhibit in writing what they promised to effect. Accordingly, Sir William Aylofffe Knt. and Bart., and Anthony Thomas Esq. on behalf of themselves and the other Undertakers, drew up proposals which were delivered to the Commissioners of Sewers on the 13th of April. In this document they state, "In these our Proceedings to, and in our Work of Draining the "said whole Level of the Fens, we shall not forget, nor in any wise "neglect to perform the Preservation of the River between Cambridge "and Lyn, according to his Majesty's Command, not to hurt the Navigation thereof." In the answer of the Commissioners of Sewers to these proposals given in by Mr. Bing to the Lord Chancellor at York House, on the 11th of May, the Commissioners expressed themselves ready to further the designs of the Undertakers, if they would be content with the recompence they had originally proposed, "Nevertheless with this Caution, that before they begin to Work, they put "in sufficient Security, That they will in no Sort impair Navigation, "especially in the Rivers Ouse and Grant, of which his Majesty out "of his ever watchful Care for the publick Good, was most tender at "the last Hearing, and not without special Cause, considering that the "principal Marts of this Realm (by which the University of Cambridge,

“and all the Inland Counties of this Kingdom, are furnished with all sorts of Provision) are principally maintain’d by the Navigation of these Rivers.” After a protracted discussion as to the terms on which the drainage was to be effected, all further negotiation with the Undertakers was abandoned.⁽¹⁾ On the 11th of June, the University addressed a letter to the King thanking him in these terms for his care of their interests on this occasion: “Nuper enim dedisti nobis Librum, plenissimum Musarum, quæ cum olim gauderent Fluviis, nunc etiam aquas, in quibus habitant, impertis! Quanta rotunditas Clementiæ vestræ, quæ ab omni parte nobis succurrit! Quod si Artaxerxes olim paululum aquæ a Linæta subjecto suo lætissimè sumeret quanto magis par est nos, humillimos subjectos, integre Fluvio a Rege nostro donatos, triumphare?” A letter of thanks was also sent to Lord Verulam the Lord Chancellor.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 2nd of May, it was “ordered that Mr. Mayor shall apoynt divers parishes in the harte of the Town to joyne with the other outcast Parishes in the repaire of the feild wayes leadinge to the Towne soe as the priviledged persons be willinge to performe as much & joyne herein.”⁽³⁾

The King presented the collected edition of his works to the University, who, on the 18th of May, sent to his Majesty the highly complimentary letter subjoined:—

Serenissime Domine Noster,
Jacobe Invictissime.

Ecquid inter tantas mundi trepidationes nobis et Musis vacas? O prudentiam incomparabilem, quæ eodem vultu et moderatur mundum et nos respicit. Circumspice, si placet, terrarum reges, mutus est mundus universus, vestra solum dextra (quamvis à scriptione terrestribusque istis sublimitate solii asserta) vitæ et actione orbem vegetat. Angustior erat Scotia, quam ut pennas nido plenè explicare posses: quid Tu inde? Britannicas insulas omnes occupasti: hoc etiam imperium tenuius est quam pro amplitudine virtutumstrarum; nunc itaque Liber hic vester dilatat pomœria, summovet Oceanum ambientem, adeò ut qui non subjiçiantur ditioni, eruditioni vestræ obtemperent: per hunc imperas orbi universo, victoriæque gloriam, absque crudelitate effusi sanguinis delibas. Hæc vestra spolia, actosque ex orbe triumphos communicas cum Almâ Matre, utrumque splendorem cum beneficio nostro conjungis: sanc, gestabaris antea in cordibus nostris; sed Tu vis etiam manibus teri, semotâque Majestate, chartâ conspiciendum Te præbes, quo familiaritùs inter nos verseris. O, mirificam Clementiam! Ædificarunt olim nobis Serenissimi Reges collegia, eaque fundarunt amplissimis prædiis, immunitatibus; etiam libros dederunt, sed non suos; aut si suos, quia dederunt, non a se compositos, scriptos, editosque: quum tamen Tu invaseris eorum gloriam conservando nobis quæ illi dederunt, etiam augendo; interim vestrâ hac scribendi laude intactâ manente atque illibatâ. Cujus favoris magnitudo ita

(1) Badeslade, Hist. of the Navigation of King's Lynn and Cambridge, 33, 36.

(2) Herbert's Remains, 215, 216.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

involvit nos, ut etiam rependendi vias omnes præcludat. Quæ enim alia spes reliqua erat, quam ut pro infinitis vestris in nos beneficiis Majestatem vestram æternitati in scriptis nostris certissimè traderemus? Nunc vero Ipse, scribendo irrupisti in compensationes nostras, et abstulisti: adeon' es prædo omnis gloriæ, ut ne gratitudinis laudem nobis reliqueris? Quid agimus? hoc saltem solutio est. Nos nunc conspersi atramento regio, nihil non sublime et excelsum cogitabimus, perrumpemus controversias omnes, superabimus quoscunque. Jam dari nobis vellemus Jesuitam aliquem, ut ex affricu Libri vestri hominem illico contundamus. Quare amplectimur, fovemus, exosculamur, hunc fœtum vestrum, hunc alterum Carolum, hunc fasciculum Prudentiæ, positum extra mortalitatis aleam, et quo magis Tuum agnoseas, in ipso partu, Librorum regem creatum. Diruuntur ædificia, corrumpuntur statuæ, hæc imago atque character, tempore melior, injurias seculi scriptaque hæc illac pereuntia securus præterit. Si enim in regno vestro Hibernico lignum nascitur permanens contra omnia venena validum: quanto magis virtutes istæ in Dominum agri transferendæ sunt, ut sic scripta vestra omni dente tum edacis temporis tum venenatorum hæreticorum, insitâ vi sua liberentur. Quod superest, precamur, S.S. Trinitatem, ut vestræ coronæ civili et literariæ, tertiam cœlestem serò adjungat.

Humillimi servi subditique vestri

Datæ freq. Senatu

Procancellarius

XIII^o Cal. Jun. A.D.

Reliquisque Senatus

CIO.ID.CXX.

Cantabrigiensis.

Peregrinis Academicis nostram invisentibus.

Quid Vaticanam Bodleiumque objicis, Hospes?

Unicus est nobis Bibliotheca Liber.(1)

In May, died William Baldwyn of this town, haberdasher. By his will he gave £100. to be divided amongst the several parishes, to be employed in putting out poor children apprentices.(2)

At a Common Day held on the 19th of June, it was ordered that if any denial of toll should be made by any foreigner bringing any thing to scholars' servants or privileged persons, whereby suits should arise, the town should bear the charges of such suits.(3)

On the 7th of July, a grace passed the Senate appointing the Vice-chancellor and others a syndicate to put in order the muniments of the University.(4)

On the 20th of July, the King gave licence to William Lord Maynard, of Wicklow, in the Kingdom of Ireland,(5) to found and appoint a Logic Lecture in the University of Cambridge, and to endow the same with

(1) Herbert's Remains, 218.

The King in his speech to the Parliament, 31st March, 1607, (Somers Tracts, 2nd ed. ii. 119,) observed, "Studied orations and much eloquence upon little matter is fit for the universities, "where not the subject which is spoken of, but the trial of his wit that speaketh is most com mendable." The remark appears applicable to such letters as the above.

(2) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2731.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 329.

(5) "Brought up when a young scholar in St. John's College (where Dr. Playfer thus versed "it on his name,

"Inter menses Maius, et inter aromata nardus.")

—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 308.

a stipend or pension of £50. per annum. He also gave to Lord Maynard, Robert Scott D.D. Vicechancellor and Master of Clare Hall, and the Vicechancellor for the time being, Valentine Carey D.D. Dean of St. Paul's and Master of Christ's College, John Richardson D.D. Master of Trinity College, John Davenant D.D. Master of Queens' College, Samuel Ward D.D. Master of Sidney College, Owen Gwynn D.D. Master of St. John's College, Samuel Collins D.D. Provost of King's College, and John Gostlyn M.D. Master of Caius College, or the major part of them, (whereof Lord Maynard, the Vicechancellor, and the Master of St. John's College for the time being, to be one), power during the Lord Maynard's life, to make statutes, rules, and ordinances in writing, touching and concerning the order, government, institution, and direction of such lectureship, the election of the lecturer, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the lands, tenements, rents, stipends, pensions, and revenues for his sustentation. It was declared and granted, that Lord Maynard should have the sole power of appointing the lecturer during his life. Any fellow of St. John's College was to be at liberty to hold the lectureship with his fellowship, and the lecturer was to be permitted to hold his fellowship, although he did not take priest's orders or the degree of B.D., as required by the statutes of that College.⁽¹⁾

On the 17th of September, a Session of Gaol Delivery was held at Sturbridge fair, in the place where the Courts there were usually kept.⁽²⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of Richard Bembridge and William Chatteris treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to Mr. Brakyn for his Journey to Huntington to the Judges about Thatcht howses, xxijs.

Item, to the lord Cheefe Justice a present, vizt. tenn fate wethers at his howse at Kimbalton, ixli. xs.

Item, given to the servants of the house & spent in carryeng of them, xxs.

For amendinge the particion between the Witches gaole & the other fellons gaole, xvijjs.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of September, Richard Foxton and Thomas Mutas, Esquires, were elected burgesses in parliament for the town by eight electors, and afterwards all the burgesses assented to the election.⁽⁴⁾ As Mr. Foxton was Mayor at this time, his election was objected to on that account, and on the 20th of March, 1620-1, Sir Robert Phillips

(1) Rymer, *Foedera*, xvii. 247.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 225.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 17 & 18 Jac. I.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

reported to the House of Commons, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, "That the Mayor for Cambridge, Mr. Foxton, hath returned himself. Upon Question, Mr. Foxton being Mayor at the Time of his Election, to be removed, and a new Writ; without One Negative."⁽¹⁾

Alderman French made the following charges with respect to this election:—

Item, to a speciall messenger hiered to bringe letters from the Lord Chauncellor concerninge our burgesse for the parliament, xiijs. iiijd.

Item, for sendinge aunswer to some of them letters by Ed. Trowell to Ware, & from thence by horse & man all night to London, iijs. vjd.

Item, for ferrags to my Lord Chancellor to Mr. Joanes and to other places for delivery of letters from the pyke gardinge & backe agayne divers tymes, ijs.

Item, for Mr. French his chardges and his man in goinge upp with Commission graunted to Mr. Mayor & him to give Mr. Mutus his oath,⁽²⁾ xij^s. vjd.

Item, for a horse hier for Mr. Mayor, vij^s.

Amongst the Mayor's charges are the following:—

Inprimis, to a messenger that carried a letter unto Sir Robarte Hitcham, informing him aboute the buisines of chosinge for y^e parliamente, iijs.

Item, for Trowell for Jorneyinge to London to knowe Mr. Mutas his tyme for y^e takinge of his oath, v^s.

Item, for the chardgs of Jorneyinge my selfe and my man to London unto my Lord Chancellor to give Mr. Mutas his oath of freedome, as also for money given then to my Lord's servantes, and for our Dyett & horsemeate as well in London as in retorninge, ij^l.

Item, for chardgs of Jorneyinge in the sayd month of January of my selfe & my man unto London to the parliament, & for horses, xx^s.

Item, for money layed out to a messenger beinge sent upp to me the first fryday in parliament, touchinge the towne busines theare, I gave him his chardges there & at his retorninge, viij^s.

Item, layed out for serchinge at the Rowles touchinge the accustomed corse of sendinge of Burgesses from Cambridge, ij^s. xjd.

Item, for the chardgs of retorninge from the parliament of my selfe my man & horses, xx^s.

Allowance demaunded by the sayd Richard Foxton of his parliament fees for beinge burgesse to the towne begunne Hillary Terme, Anno 1620, he went to the parliament on the 31th day of January 1620, and continued untill the end of the first recesse & returned uppon Wednesday before Easter, all my dayes being 73 dayes, xiiij^l. xij^s.

The Treasurers' charge:—

Payd Mr. Richard Foxton Mayor, late Burgess of the Parliament, for his fees & allowance for lxxiiij dayes, at iiij^s. the day, xiiij^l. xij^s.⁽³⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, i. 569.

(2) On the 29th of September, 1620, the Corporation ordered a Letter of Attorney to the Mayor and Alderman French to swear Mr. Mutas a freeman, and the same day Mr. Mutas was elected an Alderman.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 18 & 19 Jac. I.

The Town lectures at Trinity and Great St. Andrew's Churches having been suppressed, John Preston fellow of Queens' College (afterwards Master of Emmanuel) announced his intention of preaching at St. Botolph's, on a Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, after St. Mary's sermon. Dr. Newcombe Commissary to the Bishop of Ely, came, however, to St. Botolph's, and commanded that there should be evening prayer only, and no sermon; but after his departure, Mr. Preston, encouraged by the minister, the Earl of Lincoln, and others in the church, preached his sermon, and on account of the delay occasioned by the Commissary's interference, the Common Prayer was omitted to enable the scholars to attend prayers in their College Chapels. On the following day the Commissary complained to the King at Newmarket, and a letter being sent to Dr. Scot the Vicechancellor and the Heads, Mr. Preston was cited before them for his disobedience, and after some correspondence with the Bishop of Ely, was ordered to declare his opinions respecting forms of prayer in St. Botolph's church, on a given Sunday, which he did in a manner that "neither displeased his own party, nor gave his enemies any great advantage."⁽¹⁾

1620 } On the 13th of January, a grace passed for appointing a collector of
21 } the University rents, with a stipend of £20. per annum.⁽²⁾

The monopoly claimed by the London Stationers was felt as a great grievance by the University, who, on the 29th of January, sent the following letter to Dr. Abbott Archbishop of Canterbury:—

Sanctissime Pater,

Cum cæteræ ecclesiæ tam perspicaci diligentia incubes, concede ut nos etiam benignitate alarum tuarum et virtute fruamur; præsertim hoc tempore in quo paucorum avaritia liberalibus artibus dominatura est, nisi humanitas tua,⁽³⁾ superiori ætate sponte suaviterque patefacta, nunc etiam laborantibus musis succurrat. Ferunt enim Londinenses Bibliopolas suum potius emolumentum quam publicum spectantes, (quæ res et naturæ legibus et hominum summè contraria est) monopoliiis quibusdam inhiare, ex quo timemus librorum præcia auctum iri, et privilegia nostra imminutum. Nos igitur hoc metu affecti, uti sanguis solet in re dubia ad cor festinare, ita ad Te confugimus primariam partem ecclesiastici corporis, orantes ut quicquid consilii avaritia ceperit adversus aut immunitates nostras aut communè literarum et literatorum commodum, id omne dexterimâ tuâ in obeundis rebus prudentiâ dissipetur. Deus Opti. Max. tua beneficia, quæ nos solvendo non sumus, in suas tabulas accepti transferat.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Clark, *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*, 84—88; Fuller, *Hist. of the Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 308; Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, i. 528.

In Clark's work is an amusing story of the steps taken by Mr. Preston with a view to break off a match between one of his pupils & Dr. Newcombe's daughter.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 106.

(3) Ferina missa.

(4) Herbert's Remains, 217.

On the same day the subjoined letter was sent by the University to Lord Verulam the Lord Chancellor of England:—

Illustrissime Domine,

Tu quidem semper Patronus noster es, etiam tacentibus nobis, quantò magis cum rogamus, idque pro Libris de quibus nusquam rectius quam apud Te agitur. Accepimus enim Londinenses Librarios omnia transmarina scripta ad monopolium revocare moliri, neque ratione habita chartæ nostræ a Serenissimo Principe Henrico 8^o indultæ, neque Studiosorum Sæculi, qui etiam nunc mæret et ingemiscit. Equid permittis Domine? Curasti tu quidem Instauratione⁽¹⁾ tua, quo minus exteris Libris indigeremus, sed tamen comparatio et in honorem tuum cedet, nostrumque emolumentum. Quare unicè obsecramus, ut qui tot subsidia attuleris ad progressum doctrinæ, hæc etiam in parte nobis opituleris. Aspicias multitudinem Librorum indies gliscentem, præsertim in Theologia, ejus Libri si alii aliis (tanquam montes olim) imponerentur, veri simile est, eos illuc quo cognitio ipsa pertingit ascensuros. Quod si et numerus Scriptorum intumescat, et pretium, quæ abyssus crumenæ tantos sumptus æquabit! Jam vero miserum est, pecuniam retardare illam, cui naturæ spiritum dederit, feracem gloriæ, et cœleste ingenium quasi ad metella damnari. Qui augent precia Librorum, pro sunt vendentibus libros non ementibus, hoc est cessatoribus non studiosis. Hæc tu omnium optimè vides, quare causam nostram nosque ipsos Tibi, Teque Deo Opti. Maxi. intimis precibus commendamus.⁽²⁾

On reading in the House of Lords on the 19th of March,⁽³⁾ the bill of the subsidy of the temporalty, wherein the University of Oxford was named before the University of Cambridge, "it was much debated "amongst the Lords, what Course may be taken for an equality between the said Two Universities, that the one might not have Precedency of the other; but nothing concluded herein."⁽⁴⁾ On the 20th of March, it was "Moved by the Earl of Suffolk and much debated "touching the Precedency and Equality of Two Universities; wherein "much was alledged for the Right of Precedency in each of them; but "the Earl of Suffolk desired only an Equality between them; which "was Ordered to be put to the Question To-morrow; and the Subsidy "be read first."⁽⁵⁾ The proceedings of the House on the following day contain no mention of the matter, but on the 23rd of March, "Upon "the Motion of the Earl of Suffolk and others, it was Ordered, Some of "the Lords to cause Precedents to be searched, and Proofs to be produced concerning the Precedency and Antiquity of the Two Universities of this Kingdom; and the same to be presented to the House at "the next Access of the Parliament."⁽⁶⁾

(1) See the letter of the University to Lord Verulam, thanking him for the gift of his Instauration to the University Library, 4 Nov. 1620, in Herbert's Remains, 209.

(2) Herbert's Remains, 218.

(3) "1621, Martii 18.—Variatur in Parlamento de antiquitate Academiæ Oxon. & Cantabr quænam prius nominanda in concessione subsidiorum."—Camden, Annals of Jac. I. 70

(4) Lords' Journals, iii. 52.

(5) Ibid. 55.

(6) Ibid. 66.

1621.

On the 30th of March, Sir John Hobart *knt.* was elected burgess in parliament for the town in the room of Mr. Foxton, who had been displaced by the House of Commons.⁽¹⁾ Sir John Hobart was on the same day made a freeman, and a Letter of Attorney was sealed to Mr. Foxton, empowering him to administer the requisite oath.⁽²⁾ The treasurers' accounts contain the following charges with reference to this election:—

A Jorney to London to my Lord Hobarte⁽³⁾ from Mr. Mayor & the Towne to signifie his sonns election.

Imprimis, for horsehier, *vij^s. vjd.*

Item, spente at Ware on Fryday night for horsemeate & mans meate, *vj^s.*

Item, spente at London for mansmeate & horsemeate, *v^s.*

Item, homward at Ware for myselfe & my horse, *xij^d.*

Item, more for a pinte of sacke, *vjd.*

Item, spent by Henry James in a Jorney to my Lo. Hobarte aboute the Choyse of his sonne, as followeth:—

Item, at Ware, *xiii^d.*

Item, Ferriadge 4 tymes on Tuesday, *xij^d.*

Item, Ferriadge 4 tymes on Wednesday, *vij^d.*

Horsemeate at London, *xvii^d.*

Item, his Diet there, *xvj^d.*

Item, for showinge⁽⁴⁾ the horse, *iii^d.*

Item, for horsehier, *v^s.*

Item, for a fresh horse to Hen. Blacke from Ware to London & backe, *vj^s. viij^d.*

Item, for the other horsemeate at Ware in that tyme, *xvj^d.*

Item, fer his paynes that Jorney, *x^s.*

Item, to Mr. Slegg for the retorne of the writt when Sr John Hobarte was chosen Burges, *xx^s.*⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of April, Sir John Hobart was elected an Alderman.⁽⁶⁾

A general assembly of the Commissioners of Sewers for the counties of Northampton, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and the Isle of Ely, was held this year at the Town of Cambridge. At this assembly the King, by his letters, declared that he himself would undertake, at his own charge, the drainage of the fens, whereupon 120,000 acres of marsh, fenny, waste and surrounded grounds were, by an Act of Sewers then made, decreed to be assigned to his Majesty for satisfaction of his great expence in that behalf. The King,

(1) Vide ante, p. 137.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Sir Henry Hobart *knt.* & *bart.* Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

(4) shoeing.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 18 & 19 Jac. I.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book.

by reason of his "other great and more important occasions," was prevented from carrying out this great measure, which was, however, undertaken in the next reign by the Earl of Bedford."⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of May, died Robert Townson D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. He was a native of St. Botolph's parish, Cambridge, and was admitted a sizar of Queens' College, December 28th, 1587, and a fellow, September 2nd, 1597. He was afterwards King's Chaplain, was installed Dean of Westminster on the 16th of December, 1617, and was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury July 9th, 1620. Fuller (who was his nephew) says that he was "blessed with an happy memory, inso-
"much then when D.D. he could say by heart the second book of
"the Æneid, which he learnt at School, without missing a verse. He
"was an excellent preacher, and becoming a pulpit with his gravity." He further observes, "Doctor Townson had a hospitable heart, a
"generous disposition, free from covetousness, and was always con-
"fident in God's providence, that, if he should die, his children (and
"there were many) would be provided for; wherein he was not mis-
"taken." It appears his death was occasioned by a fever, contracted by severe study in preparing to preach before the Parliament. He died very poor, leaving a widow and fifteen children, and was on the 16th of May buried in Westminster Abbey, in the long aisle of the south side against Saint Edmund's Chapel.⁽²⁾

On the 25th of May, "An Act to prevent Simony, and Abuse of Elections in Colleges and Halls," was read a first time in the House of Commons.⁽³⁾ It does not appear to have been further proceeded with in that session.

In the accounts of Timothy Higney and John Jenkinson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, are the following charges made by Alderman French:—

Feb. 20. Item, to Mr. Brackin for collectinge divers grevances betweene the University and us, xjd. peice.

Item, to his man for ingrossinge the same, ij^s.

Mar. 19, Item, to Henry James for ingrossinge 9 articles more touchinge the University, xij^d.

Item, to him for ingrossinge a Letter to Sarjant Ritcherson from the towne in regarde of his kinde acceptance of our fee,⁽⁴⁾ vjd.

(1) Badeslade, *Hist. of the Navigation of King's Lynn and Cambridge*, 38; Wells, *Hist. of the Bedford Level*, ii. 99.

(2) Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 8vo. edit. i. 231; Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, ii. (Fasti, 283); Camden, *Annals of James I.* 59, 71; *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, vii. 243, 244, 359.

(3) *Commons' Journals*, i. 626.

(4) On the 10th of April, 1621, Sir Thomas Richardson Speaker of the House of Commons, (afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas successively,) was appointed one of the learned Counsel of the Town, with the fee of 40s. per annum. He was also elected an Alderman the same day.—*Corporation Common Day Book*.

Item, to Tillett for collectinge the names of all the priviledged persons in the University, v^s.

Item, given by me as Mr. Mayor's Deputy to the Princes Trumputors on Candlemas Day, ij^s. vjd.

March 12. Item, to a Messinger that brought proclamacions against Lotteryes, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for my Lord Chancellor to his howse pykes very great 20, vjl. xiijs. iiijd.

Breames greate xxij, iiij^{li}.

Tentches greate xx, xxx^s.

Item, to Comings to conducte the same to Gorrumbery, x^s.

Tonn fillinge, viij^d.

Trunckidge at Ware, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to a messinger for a packet of proclamacions for Greivances July y^e xixth, 2^s. vjd.

Item, for a present for Sir Thomas Richardson at Midsomer Assizes, Speaker at the parliament, towards his table, xl^s. 4d.

Item, to Tillett for some business as touchinge y^e parlamente, 2li.

The following are amongst charges made by Mr. Foxton the Mayor:—

Item, then [Mic. Term, 18 Jac. I.] to Fitz the pursuivant for a bundle of proclamacions concerning Tobacco which he brought to Cambridge, ij^s. vjd.

Item, then [January, 18 Jac. I.] payed the pursivante that brought two bundles of proclamacions, the one against lavish speech, the other for y^e adjorninge y^e parliament, v^s.(1)

On the 16th of November, the Town gave a present of fish, costing £2. 10s., to the Marquess of Buckingham.(2)

On the 16th of December, Dr. Mawe the Vicechancellor, delivered to his Majesty at Royston, the petition of the University, complaining that Norton and other Stationers of London had procured patents, by virtue of which they challenged to themselves the sole printing of all the most vendible books in the land; that they combined together that none of their company should retail any books but those which were of their own copy, or which they had engrossed from a poor printer at 8s. or 9s. the ream, that they might retail them at 20s., to the great hindrance of learning and grievance of all the King's subjects; the petitioners further complained that the Stationers used bad paper, and printed falsely;(3) that the University printer had printed Lillie's Grammar (with many gross faults corrected), and had offered the same a third part cheaper than the Stationers, but that Norton obtained an order from the King to restrain the University printer

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 18 & 19 Jac. I.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 19 & 20 Jac. I.

(3) "Dr. Usher, Bishop of Armath, being to preach at Paule's Crosse, and passing hastily by one of the Stationers, call'd for a Bible, and had a little one of the London edition given him out; but when he came to looke for his text, that very verse was omitted in the print: which gave the first occasion of complaints to the King of the insufferable negligence and insufficiencie of the London printers and presse, and bredde that great contest that followed betwixt the University of Cambridge and London Stationers about printing of the Bibles." —Thoms's Anecdotes and Traditions, 46.

from the sale of his books, and seized upon others of them, "to the utter undoing of the poor printer."

Upon this petition, his Majesty referred it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Mandeville, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to take some speedy course for the final determination of all differences between the University and the Stationers' Company, directing that in case such differences could not be speedily ended, the University printer should be suffered to sell his grammars.

The Lords Committees being unable to hear the case, in regard of other affairs, the King subsequently directed that the University printer might continue to sell his grammars without the let or disturbance of any person whomsoever.⁽¹⁾

1622.

On the 31st of May, the Privy Council addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges, and public Readers of the University, for the suppression of Paræus's⁽²⁾ Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans:—

TO OUR very Loving Friends the Vicechan. the Heads of Colledges & the public Readers of the University of Cambr. & to all & every of them.

AFTER our very hearty commendations, WHEREAS there was a wicked Sermon preached last Lent in the University of Oxford by one Knight,⁽³⁾ an unadvised young Man, tending to no less than Sedition, Treason, & Rebellion against Princes, & being called in question for the same he did shelter himself upon Doctrine taught by Pareus in his Commentary upon the 13th to the Romans, Concerning ~~web~~ Positions, as for the avoyding of Errors & false opinions in the Church, many of the chieftest & most Revd. Bpps. of this Kingdome have in writing under their hands declared their Judgment upon the same in that Tract of Pareus, or any other Booke of the like quality, viz. that the Doctrine there delivered is seditious, scandalous, & contrarie to the Scriptures, as also to the auntient Councells & Fathers of the Church, & most repugnant to the Doctrine, Canons, & Constitutions of the Church & Realme of England. See we doe hold it very requisite according to the opinion of the sd Most Revd. Bpps. & doe hereby will & require you & every of you that are trusted with the care & goverment of that University, being one of the Fountaines that water the Church & Commonwealth of this Realme, to give warning to the Students in Divinity there, that they take heed both of Pareus & all other Neotericks who in their writings doe bend that way, and that they apply themselves to the reading of Scriptures,

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 298, 299; *Collectanea Curiosa*, i. 282.

(2) David Pare or Paræus, Theological Professor at Heidelberg, born 1548, died 1622.

(3) The party referred to was William Knight, of Broadgate Hall. The offensive sermon was preached at St. Peter's in the East in the afternoon of the 14th of April, being Palm Sunday, and the objectionable doctrine was the lawfulness of subjects taking up arms against their Sovereign in case of religion.—Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, ii. 341—345; Collier, *Ecclesiastical Hist.* ii. 724—726.

Fathers, & Councells of the primitive tymes, adjoyning thereunto those thyngs that are sett downe by publike authority within this Kingdome; as namely the Articles of Religion, Homelies, Catechisms &c. approved by Convocation & the Writings of many grave Bpps. & other learned Men which have written with great Commendation in this Church, & out of whome a more exact knowledge of Divinity & truth is to be had then out of the Books of any late writers who live in Churches & States which are not soe settled as it hath pleased God these are within this Kingdome.

AND we doe further authorise & require you, for the better suppression of these dangerous & false assertions of Pareus, to cause present & diligent search to be made as well in all Libraries & Studies, both publike & private, in that University, as also amongst the Stationers there, for his foresayd Booke, & so many of them as shall be found, to see publickly burned in some fit place, in detestation of that doctrine. And soe expecting a due performance of these directions, tending soe much to the good of the Church & the preventing of such Errors as may otherwise disturbe the quiet of the same, wee bid you heartily farewell. From White Hall the last of May 1622.

G. CANT.	PEMBR.
JO. LINCOLNE, C.S.,	FALKLANDE,
L. CRANFIELD,	LA. WINTON.
W. MANDEVILLE,	G. CAREW,
E. WORCESTER,	T. EDMONDS,
J. HAMILTON,	GEO. CALVERDD,
ARUNDELL & SURREY,	JUL. CÆSAR.(1)

Paræus' Commentary was burnt in the Regent Walk on the 22nd of June.(2)

The King's grant to the University printer, of the privilege of printing and selling Lilly's grammar,(3) became of little value in consequence of the leading London printers, amongst whom were John Bill, Bonham Norton, William Barrett, and Clement Knight, combining not to buy these books, though sold at the cheapest price. Other booksellers were also, it was alleged, deterred from buying them through fear.

On the 25th of June, a grace passed the senate by which the following regulations were enacted, with a view of defeating the combination of the London printers :—

1. That no booksellers or stationers in the University, should, directly or indirectly, buy any books from, or sell any books to, Bill, Norton, Barrett, and Knight, or any other Londoner who might join their society, nor should in any mode contract with them, unless licence were first given under the hand of the Vicechancellor and major part of the Heads, under penalty of £10, for the first offence, £20 for the second offence, and for the third offence to be deprived of the privilege of the University, and interdicted from all trade and commerce with the scholars and members of the University for three months.

2. That every bookseller or stationer of Cambridge, under the like penalty,

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 262.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxii. 354.

(3) Vide ante, p. 142.

should keep a true catalogue of all the books which he should purchase in London or elsewhere, and should exhibit the names of those with whom or to whose use he had contracted, to the Vicechancellor four times yearly, namely at Christmas, Lady Day, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, or within the four following days.

3. Whereas by an ancient statute it was provided under penalty, that no bookseller or stationer, by himself or his servants, should enter into any contract with any student without the express consent of his tutor, nor purchase any book except from the true owner: That under penalty of the same statute, every bookseller or stationer should keep to a just price for every book so bought, either by himself or his servants, and the names as well of the authors as of the sellers, together with the day and year of the contract, he should faithfully describe in a book to be kept and shown to the Vicechancellor as often as he should command.

4. That the right of printing all books and the copies of all books by the privilege of the University thitherto printed or thereafter to be printed, after the death, resignation, or other cession, of any of the University printers, should not be transferred to him, his heirs, or assigns, but should be vested in him who should from time to time enjoy the printing privileges of the University, and that this condition should be expressed in every grant of the privilege of printing under the University seal.

5. That whatsoever author the University printer should print, he should within one month bring the same to the University library, decently and appropriately stitched and bound, under pain of four times the price.

6. That every bookseller, stationer, and printer, living within the limits of the University, within two days if he should be at home and in good health, or within two days after his return or convalescence, should take a solemn oath before the Vicechancellor faithfully to observe all the laws, privileges, statutes and decrees of the University, or on refusal should lose the privilege of the University.

7. That whosoever either then applied himself to learning in this University, or thereafter should so apply himself, or enjoyed or should enjoy any academic privilege or degree, who should desire any author, of whatsoever language, or any composition of his own, to be printed, wheresoever he should live in England, should offer the copy of the same to the printers of the University in the first place, or at least to the Vicechancellor, at a just price, and as much as other printers bona fide would offer should be given, according to the judgment of the Vicechancellor and the four senior doctors of the University, or the major part of them.

8. That every one who should take any degree, should on his admission promise faithfully to observe the next preceding article, and also if he became or were a schoolmaster, that he should use the books printed in the University which may be for the profit of his boys, and not suffer others than those printed in the University in his school, whilst the same books should be printed and sold here at a moderate and fair price by the royal authority.(1)

Great complaints were made of a strong Arminian sermon preached on Commencement Sunday by William Lucy of Caius College (Chaplain to the Marquess of Buckingham, and nearly forty years afterwards Bishop of St. David's), and his grace for the degree of B.D. was not passed without strong opposition. It was rumoured that at this Commencement a dozen or fourteen Jesuits were noticed as being present. Mr. Mead of Christ's College, in a letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 372.

the 6th of July, says, "There arrived lately at Lynne one with Trunkes
 " & Boxes whereof he was so nice, that he caused the Searcher to see
 " what he had, who found with him a wonderfull rich Altar of Amber
 " a yard long & 3 quarters wide, with divers brave & curious Saints
 " finely layd in their Beds &c. Fearing the discovery of all, he got
 " what he could carry with him & slipped away from them downe the
 " River to Cambridge, but being discovered which way he went the
 " Searcher made after him, at length got sight of him & dogg'd him
 " hither. He housed at Hobson's, would have hired a horse for Lon-
 " don, but was apprehended & brought before the Vicechancellor on
 " Monday morning who found with him a wonderfull curious Chalice
 " with a rich cover all of Amber. In the Cover a picture of some
 " young Prince, some say the King of France, but others come more
 " neare to us at home."⁽¹⁾

The treasurers of the town having been greatly burthened by dis-
 bursing large sums for the use of the town over and above their
 receipts, and in long forbearing thereof without recompence, which
 had caused many to forbear to be of the Corporation, and many being
 of the Corporation to forsake the same, so that there was hardly any
 choice to be made for supplying that office: the Corporation on the
 7th of May, appointed the Mayor, Recorder, and others, to devise a
 course for furnishing the treasury with money, and the ease of the
 treasurers and other officers; and regulations to the following effect,
 were agreed to at a Common Day held on the 14th of August—

1. That the bailiffs of the Bridge, Market, and High Wards, should yearly pay
 to the treasurers, in specified proportions, £40, in consideration of their being
 freed from the charges of the election supper, the dinner at Midsummer fair, the
 dinner at Sturbridge fair, and the sending of cakes into the Hall on Bartholomew
 day.

2. That from thenceforth there should be three bailiffs only, viz. of the Bridge,
 Market, and High Wards, who were to divide the profits of the office amongst
 them indifferently.

3. That the bailiffs should spend no more for the Michaelmas dinner than £20,
 viz. £10 for the bailiff of the Market Ward, and £5 for each of the others.

4. That the following fees should thenceforward cease:—

	£.	s.	d.
The five counsellors	10	0	0
The usher of the Hall	2	13	4
The town waits	2	0	0
The town attorney	1	6	8
The audit dinner taken away	2	10	0
Five serjeants at 53s. 4d. reduced to four at 40s.	5	6	8

£23 16 8

(1) MS. Baker, xxxii. 357. Lucy's degree of Doctor in Divinity in 1623 was also opposed
 See MS. Baker, xxxii. 365; Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 413.

4. That the gaoler of the tolbooth, at his own costs, should yearly be charged with repairing and cleansing the gaol, and find bolts, shackles, and implements. The town first putting the gaol into repair, and finding the gaoler sufficient bolts, shackles, and implements.

5. That no leases, except of grounds lying waste, should be made for more than 21 years, and that every mayor, immediately after his election, should take an oath not to propound a breach of this order.

6. That there should be a standing auditor to act with the other auditors, with a fee of 10s. per annum. Mr. Richard Foxton then mayor was elected into that office.

7. That no counsellor should be an auditor.

8. That no bills should be allowed unless signed by the mayor and three counsellors.

9. That no mayor should be bound to keep a feast at his own house on Michaelmas day.

10. That no person having been bailiff of the Market Ward should be chosen to that office again.

11. That no one should be eligible as bailiff, unless assessed in the subsidy book to the King.

12. That the fee farm of the town £70, and £5 for the quietus, should be paid as follows:—Bailiff of the Bridge Ward £16; Bailiff of the Market Ward £18; Bailiff of the High Ward £13; the King's Mills £16; out of the common purse £12.

13. That the treasurers should not be forced to disburse more than they had received.(1)

The accounts of William Bridges and William Rowland treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain this charge:—

“Item, to the town clerke for making the certificate for the voluntary contribution to the King, x^s.”(2)

Dr. Chaderton Master of Emmanuel College, resigned that office with a view to his being succeeded by John Preston fellow of Queens', upon being assured by the Duke of Buckingham that such a step would be acceptable to his Majesty and to the Prince, to whom Preston was Chaplain, and that there would be no hindrance to Preston's succession. Yet as one Dr. Travers (formerly of Emmanuel, but then of Christ's College,) was known to be an expectant for the office, “great care was taken to keep all secret, and though the Statute do ordain a vacancy of seven days, and notice by a Schedule pasted upon the Chappel Door; yet such was the concurrent uniform agreement of all the Fellows, that it was not discovered to any of the Scholiars

(1) Corporation Common Day Book. Some of the above regulations were soon departed from. On the 16th of August, it was ordered that the two sergeants (Sir Robert Hiteham and Sir Thomas Richardson) were to continue *status quo prius* with 10s. fee, that Mr. Jones and Mr. Weston were not suspended, and that Mr. Bridge should have his fee as attorney for the town. On the 6th of January 1622-3, and the 25th of August, 1623, the sergeants and town waits were restored to their former wages. On the 14th of May, 1624, it was ordered that the 10s. granted Mr. Foxton as auditor should surcease. Four bailiffs were elected 16th of August, 1624.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 19 & 20 Jac. I.

"until the day of Election; and because there is a Sacrament to be
 "immediately before it, they were constrained to lock up all the Gates
 "that none might come in or goe out till it was past; and then two
 "of the Fellows were dispatcht to Queens Colledge to acquaint Master
 "Preston with what they had done."⁽¹⁾ Dr. Preston was elected on
 the 2nd of October.

"The total number of Students of all Degrees in this University,
 "that had names in every particular Colledge, with the Magistrates
 "and daily Officers thereunto belonging, besides divers young Scholars
 "that were relieved herein, which had no names in any of the Colledges
 "aforesaid, was in Anno 1622, 3050."⁽²⁾

This year an end seems to have been put to a suit which had continued for some time⁽³⁾ with respect to the right of erecting booths in the yard of Sturbridge Chapel.⁽⁴⁾ An action was commenced in the King's Bench by Thomas Willys and Richard Willys Esq. against John Durrant and Matthew Dennys. The declaration alleged that the defendants on the last day of August, 16 James I., with force and arms

(1) Clark's Lives of Thirty-two English Divines, 93, 94.

(2) The Foundation of the Universitie of Cambridge (London, 4to. 1651), p. 17.

Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 308), under 1621-22, says, "An exact survey was taken of the number of students in the University, whose total sum amounted unto two thousand, nine hundred, ninety and eight." He cites "Tables of John Scot," which, however, I conceive were compiled in 1618. (Vide ante, p. 125.)

(3) Besides the action in the Court of King's Bench, there were proceedings respecting this matter in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. The treasurers accounts contain many items relating to the subject. The following charges are made by Richard Foxton under the date of Michaelmas term, 18 Jac. I., when Bacon Lord Verulam held the Great Seal:—

"Item, to Mr. Hatcher my Lord Chancellor's purse bearer for furtherance & procuringe my accesse to my Lord Chancellor to move him to heare the second mocion in the behalfe of the towne for obteyninge an injunccon against Willys his suite in the Exchequer at that instant redy to be tryed at the barr, I gave him *xl. xiijs.*

"Item, to the Lord Chancellors Usher of his Chamber then, *ijs.*"

There was a trial at law at the Lent assizes, 17 Jac. I. In Trinity Term, 19 Jac. I. the bill in Chancery, in which Dennis and others were plaintiffs, and Willis defendant, was dismissed with costs.

On the 20th of July 1620, Mr. Chace and others were appointed to rate all that held any booths or boothgrounds on any of the Chapel lands in Sturbridge fair towards the defence of the suit between the town and Mr. Wyllis. On the 29th of September, a general assessment was ordered on all booth-holders in the fair for defraying the charges of suit with Mr. Wyllis, such assessment to be larger on the booth-holders in the Chapel ground than the others. The assessment was made on the 17th of April, 1621, one proprietor of booths upon the Chapel ground being rated at *3s. 4d.* in the pound; the others there and in Cheapside, Cook Row, and Pewterers' Row, at *2s. 6d.* in the pound, and all the other booth-holders at *8d.* in the pound. The total rental £710 10s. Amount of the assessment £50 3s. 5d. Several orders were made authorising proceedings against such parties as refused to pay this assessment, and on the 7th of May, 1622, it was ordered that if the rate should be insufficient, all the free burgesses should be assessed.

(4) Vide Vol. i. pp. 153, 248, 371, 416

On the 22nd of February, 1596-7, QUEEN ELIZABETH, by letters patent, in consideration of a fine of £9, and the surrender of a lease for sixty years, dated 27th September, 36 Hen. VIII. (vide Vol. i. p. 416) by the advice of William Lord Burghley Lord Treasurer of England and Sir John Fortescue knt., Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, granted and demised to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Cambridge, ALL the free Chapel of Saint Mary Magdalene, called Stybridge Chapel, in Cambridge, WITH ALL glebe lands, tenelements, meadows, pastures, booths and booth grounds, standings, liberty of building booths, rents, hereditaments, oblations, commodities, and profits, with their appurtenances (except great trees, woods, underwoods, minerals, and quarries, and the presentation and donation of the said free chapel). To HOLD from the feast of St. Michael then last past for twenty one years. RENDERING the annual rent of £9 at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The Queen further granted to the lessees, housebote, hedgebote, firebote, ploughbote and cartbote, and liberty to take timber for repairs by the assignment of her Steward, Under Steward or Officers. (Corporation Muniments.)

broke and entered the close of the plaintiffs at Cambridge and Barnwell, viz. one close of pasture called the Chapel Ground, otherwise Sturbridge Chapel Ground, otherwise the Chapel Yard, in Cambridge, and one other close of pasture called the Chapel Ground, otherwise Sturbridge Chapel Ground, otherwise the Chapel Yard, in Barnwell, and that the defendants, with their feet in walking trampled upon and consumed the herbage there growing of the value of £10., and dug the soil and erected ten posts and two stalls, called Berrybooths, otherwise the Wheat Sheaf, and put out the plaintiffs from the day above mentioned, till the 1st of October next following. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and had a verdict, upon which in Michaelmas term judgment was given in their favour, and £10. adjudged them for costs. The proceedings in this case were subsequently exemplified by letters patent, dated at Westminster the 12th of February 1622-3, and tested by Sir James Ley knt.⁽¹⁾

622 } On the 7th of February,⁽²⁾ died Thomas Cecil first Earl of Exeter,
23 } and second Lord Burghley. He was born in Great St. Mary's parish, Cambridge,⁽³⁾ on the 5th of May, 1542,⁽⁴⁾ being the only son of William Cecil first Lord Burghley, by his first wife Mary, daughter of Peter Cheke, one of the Esquire Bedels of this University, and sister of Sir John Cheke knt., Secretary of State.⁽⁵⁾ It is probable that Thomas Cecil was some time a student in this University.⁽⁶⁾ In 1560 and the two following years, he was with his tutor Thomas Windebank at Paris, from which place they made occasional excursions to various parts of France, Germany, and Flanders.⁽⁷⁾ From the 5th to the 18th

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) Camden, *Annals* of James the first, p. 81. Most authors state the death of the Earl of Exeter to have taken place on the 7th of February, 1621-2, but Camden's accuracy is borne out by a letter of Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, cited in Nichol's *Progresses* of James the first, iv. 810.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 351.

(4) Collins, *Peerage of England*, ed. Brydges, ii. 599.

(5) Vide, Vol. ii. pp. 135, 136.

(6) See his maternal grandmother's will, Vol. ii. p. 136, n.

(7) Mr. Burgon (*Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*, i. 424-449,) gives some curious details respecting Thomas Cecil at this period. On the 27th of August, 1560, Sir William Cecil, writing to his son, says, "I marvel that I have so few letters from you; seeing in writing either of French or Latyn, you should profit your self. Will [desire] Wyncbank to advertise me of your experience, that I may see how your money passeth away. In this tyme, take hede of scribbles by late coppers." On the 10th of July 1561, Mr. Windebank informs Sir William, that Sir Nicholas Throckmorton the English Ambassador at Paris had introduced Mr. Cecil to the Queen of Scotland. This letter contains the following passage: "Sir, I humbly beseech you, in your letters to Mr. Thomas, to remembre him that he leese not the commoditie of the morning for his profitting in any kind of thing. I cannot perceave he hath any greatesse ynde to the lute; but to the cistern, he hath." Four days afterwards the Secretary thus writes to his son: "I have receaved his severall letters from you, but none maketh any mention at what chardg you live at. In any wise, be servisable, but not chargeable to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. Begyn by tyme to translate into French: serve God daylie: take good hede to your helth; and visit once a weke your Instructions. Fare ye well. Wryte at every tyme somewhat to my wiffe." On the 27th of August, the Secretary writes to Windebank: "I know not what to judg, but I have had a watche worde sent me out of France that my sonne's being there shall serve hym to litle purpose: for that he spendeth his tyme in idleness, and not in profitting hymself in learning. If this shal be confirmed to

Elizabeth, he was elected Member of Parliament for Stamford.⁽⁷⁾ In 1569 he appears to have served as a volunteer in the army which

"me agayne, I shall thynk myself much deceaved in you; and therefore, as ye meane to have creditt with me, so looke therto. If it be trew, I wold revoke my sonne; and hereof I pray you wryte to me playnely." On the 10th of September, in writing to Wyndebank, he speaks thus of his son: "Suerly, I have hytherto had small comefort in hym; and if he deserve no better by well doying, I will lern to take less care than I have doone. My trust is, (howsoever ye will to my sonne,) you will not, beyng thus charged, lett me be deceaved; but truly and playnly advertise me of his faults. I know some of his old faults wer, to be slothfull in keping his bedd; negligent and rash in expences; uncarefull or careless of his apparell; an unordynat lover of unmete playes, as dyce and cards; in study, sone weary,—in game, never. If he contynew or increase in theis, it wer better he wer at home, than abrode, to my gret charges. It is tyme to end this manner of wryting, for it increaseth my greef. I have wryten a litle herein to hym, and I wish he wold chang his rase, that I might sometime have cause to wryt comfortably." In another letter to Wyndebank, on the 4th of November, he says, "I see in the end, my sonne shall come home lyke a spending sott, mete to kepe a tennis court." In addressing Mr. Wyndebank again, a day or two afterwards, the Secretary says, "I pray you lett Tho. Cecill put my Instructions which I gave into French, and send me them. Lett hym also wryte to me, in French, how and in what studies or exercises he spendeth the whole daye." Wyndebank, in his reply, dated the 12th of November, gives the following account of the way in which his pupil spent his time: "In the morning, from viii to ix of the clocke, he hathe one that readith Munster [on Cosmography] unto him: that don, he hathe his houre to learne to daunce; and in these if things is the whole of the forenoon consumid. After dynner, at one of the clocke, he goeth to a lesson of the Institutes [of the Law] whereof he wrote his determination himself unto you,—persuaded thereunto by my L. Ambassador. Toward iii of the clocke, he hathe one that teachith him to plaie on the lute; wherein, (and an houre's reading the historie of Josephus de bello Judaico,) he bestowith the whole afternoone. After supper, he lackith no companie to take with, for learning the tongue that waie; and besides, eyther accordith on the lute, or takith some booke in hande." On the 24th of March, 1561-2, Sir William Cecil, writing to Wyndebank says, "my complaint is straung to you of my sone for his lewdness, and for your so long sufferance, for what amendment hath he made of his wryting? nay, what em-payement! I see your accompt riseth great with trifles. . . . Good Wyndebank, if there be left any spark of my recovery of a good name to my sonne, attempt all your coning. I wish you God's grace." The word lewdness in the foregoing letter seems used to imply ignorance, or want of learning. This letter contained within it a little slip of paper, on which was written "That which is sharply wrytten concerning yourself, is onely to shadow mistakynge of my sone towards you; so as you may pretend greef for your own part."

In April 1562, Sir William Cecil addressed the subjoined letter to his son's tutor:—

"Wyndebank,
"I am here used to paynes and troobles: but none crepe so neare my hart as doth this of my lewd sonne. I am perplexed what to thynk: the shame that I shall receave to have so unrulid a sonne, greveth me more than if I lost him by honest death. Good Wyndebank,—consult with my deare friend Sir Nicholas Throckmerton, to whom I have referred the whole. I could be best content that he wold committ hym secretly to some sharpe prison. If that shall not seme good, yet wold I rather have hym sent away to Strasburgh, (if it could be possible,) or to Lovayne; for my greef will dooble to see hym, untill some kynd of amends may be. If none of these will serve, then bryng him home; and I shall receyve that which it pleaseth God to laye on my sholders: that is, in the midst of my busyness, for comefort, a daily torment. If ye shall come home with hym to cover the shame, I rather desyre to have this sommer spent, though it were but to be absent from my sight. I am so trobled, as, well what to wryte, I know not. From Westminster, the 2nd of April, 1562.

"Yours assured,

"To my trusty servant Thomas Wyndebank, at Pariss."

"W. CECILL."

Shortly afterwards Mr. Wyndebank writes thus to the Secretary:—

"Sir,
"After so many discomfortable lettres, (for so I take them to be unto you,) I wolde to God I could with just cause write at the last unto you that might take awaie, yf not all yet some parte, at the leste, of your grieffe. But, Sir, I may not dissemble. Mr. Thomas his behaviour doth contynnew suche, notwithstanding all your severe letters,—all counsels and threatenings of my Lord Ambassador,—all shame of the worlde,—and all danger and inconvenience that bothe are come, and are yet to come,—that the same being known to you, it cannot diminish your grefe, but increase it. And because it is most necessary, remedy to be most speedily provided, (which lyeth not in me, nor in my Lord Ambassador to doo, yf he contynnew in this country,) I cannot but lett you understande that he is come to this extremitie, that if good watch had not bene kepte, he had fled his waie from us all and you,—no man can tell whither. The meanes for mouny was, that he woulde have solde all his apparell and myne. And by the meenes of a merchant, (using rather good will than otherwise,) he was upon the pointe to have had a cupple of horses, upon credit of the merchant. So farre is he transported! And when a man is in an evill mynde, [he] casteth the worst that may come to him (as he dothe): saying to diverse, that he is sure of his portion; and that you cannot disinherite him. I leve it to be thought what hope ther is of suche a one! His behaviour ys suche to me, that I can be sure of nothing in my owne custodie; which maketh me very perplexed. I am sorry that you will not have him home."

suppressed the insurrection in the North.⁽¹⁾ On the 30th of August, 1571, he was admitted Master of Arts of this University.⁽²⁾ In the 16th of Elizabeth, he went as volunteer in the expedition into Scotland in aid of the Earl of Murray, regent of the young King of Scots, when the Castle of Edinburgh was taken.⁽³⁾ In July 1575, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth,⁽⁴⁾ and in the 20th of Elizabeth, he served the office of Sheriff of Northamptonshire.⁽⁴⁾ "In 23. Eliz. he " was one of those illustrious gallants who entertained Francis of " Valois, Duke of Alanson, heir presumptive of France, and brother " to the French King, then in England as a suitor to Queen Elizabeth, " and gained honour in the justs, barriers, and tourney, performed on " that occasion."⁽⁵⁾ In 1582, he was in a commission ecclesiastical for the diocese of Lincoln.⁽⁶⁾ Sir Thomas Cecil distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries, and on the 9th of November 1585, he was made Governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns pledged by the States of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. This command he resigned in 1587. In the 27th and 28th of Elizabeth, he was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Lincoln.⁽⁷⁾ In 1588, he and his brother Sir Robert Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury) served as volunteers on board the fleet engaged against the Spanish armada. In the 35th Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Cecil was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Northampton, as he was in the 39th Elizabeth for Lincolnshire.⁽⁷⁾ On the death of his father, on the 4th of August 1598, he succeeded to the title of Lord Burghley. He was chief mourner at his father's funeral, "and by her majestys order

Before this letter reached its destination Sir William Cecil (on the 10th of May) addressed Wyndebank again:—

"I have wrytten a lre to that naughty boy o' myne. I have commanded hym to putt away his servant, and to bannish his wanton lusts. I have commanded hym to shew you my lre. I wold gladly, if it were possible to reform his follyes, to permitt him there; for if respects. One, because I know how he might passe safely into Germany. (for I wold be lothe to have hym at Lovayne, or in any papist towne); secondly, if he shall suddently come thence, his departure wold disclose his lewdness, to my discomfort and shame. This you see how I wryte, lyke a fond father. But if without departyng thence, amendment wyl not insow, I care not whether he goo. Good Wyndebank, - assaye all wayes to amend hym, without my reproche! I cold be content that he wer at Strasburgh. Fare ye well. Kope him from many, and pray Mr. Thorkmorton not to be weary of reforming my lewd sonne."

Shortly afterwards, Sir Thomas Graham, writing from Antwerp to Sir William Cecil, says, "Your son is much grown in heythe, and hath bestowed his tyme very well; for that he speakyth very good French, and [is] full of vivacity and vertue as your honour's harte can desire." With this letter was sent one from Wyndebank, in which he says, "As for Mr. Thomas his estate, I trust your honour will like his personage well, and his behavi'our better than you have done before. And I trust that his little folly will much increase him in wisdom."

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book i. chap. iii.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 278.

(3) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book i. chap. xxxvi.

(4) Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 8vo. edit. ii. 529, 536.

(5) Collins, *Peerage of England*, ed. Brydges, ii. 599.

(6) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iii. book i. chap. x.

(7) Willis, *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

mourned as an Earl." In the next year, he was constituted warden of Rockingham forest and constable of the castle there, for life. On the 9th of December 1599, he became Lord President of the Council of the North and Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, which offices he held till the 19th of September 1602.⁽¹⁾ In the 43rd Elizabeth, he was engaged in commanding the forces against the Earl of Essex and his adherents, and on the 26th of May 1601, was installed at Windsor as a Knight of the Garter. On the accession of James the First, Lord Burghley as Lord President of the North, received his Majesty at York, on the 16th of April.⁽²⁾ He was sworn of the Privy Council, at the Charterhouse, May 10th, 1603, being the fourth day after the King's arrival in London, and was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire.

On the 4th of May 1605, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Exeter.⁽³⁾ In 1616, he was in commission with other lords of the council to treat with the Ambassador of the States General for the delivery up of the town of Flushing with the Castle of Ramakins in Zealand, and the town of Brill.

In 1618, he was in commission for banishing Jesuits, seminary priests, &c.; and in 1620, in a special commission with the Archbishop of Canterbury and others to enquire and put in execution the laws against heresy, as also in another commission with the Archbishop of York and others to execute all manner of ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the province of York.⁽⁴⁾ About 1602, being then Lord Burghley, he converted part of the old palace of the Bishops of Lincoln at Liddington in Rutlandshire into a hospital, called Jesus Hospital, which he endowed for a warden, twelve brethren, and two women.⁽⁵⁾ In 1609, he gave an annuity of £11. 1s. 8d. for apprenticing natives of Stamford and other charitable uses. The town of Stamford received from him

(1) Drake, Eboracum, 130, 369.

(2) Ibid, 120.

(3) Lord Burghley had previously declined an offer of a higher dignity, as appears by the following letter to Sir John Hebart. —

" Sir John Hubbert,

" Yor letter fownd me in such estate, as rather I desyred thre dayes ease of payne, than to delight to think of anny title of honnour. I am resolvyd to content myselfe with this estate I have of a Baron.

" And my present estate of lyving, howsoever those of the world hath enlarged it, I fynde lyttle inough to meyntheyne the degree I am in. And I am sure they that succeed me wyl be less hable to mayntene it than I am, consydering there wyl goo owt of the baronage thre younger brothers lyvings.

" This is all I can wryte unto you at this time, being full of payne; and therefore you must be content wyth this my brefe wryting. And I give yow my very hertie thanks for yor good wyshes, and thynk myselfe beholding to those my frendes that had care of me therein. And so I rest.

" Your assurid fiend

" THO. BURGHLEY."

" Burleigh, this 12 of January, 1603."

" I have delyvered to yor Footeman ten Shylllynys for his Charges."

—Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. v., No. xxx.

(4) Collins, *Peerage of England*, ed. Brydges, ii. 599, 600, 601.

(5) Wright, *Hist. & Antiq. of Rutlandshire*, 80.

other great and beneficial favours.⁽¹⁾ In 1612, he granted to Clare Hall in this University, an annuity of £108. for the endowment of three fellows and eight scholars in that college, the fellows and six of the scholars to be called the Earl of Exeter's fellows and scholars, and the other two scholars the Lady Dorothy Countess of Exeter's scholars.⁽²⁾ The Earl of Exeter was buried in the chapel of Saint John Baptist, within the collegiate church of Westminster, where is a noble altar tomb of black and white marble, surrounded with fourteen escocheons, having on the top his effigies in his parliament robes, with the collar George and mantle of the order of the Garter; also the effigies of his first Countess, in her robes of estate. Around the verge of the tomb is this inscription:—"Thomas Cecill Comes Exeter, Baro de Burleigh, "ordinis Garterii Eques, Regi Jacobo a sanctioribus consiliis, cum "charissimis duabus uxoribus ejus, Dorothea Nevil ex nobili Domini "Latimeri familia, & una cohæredibus, prima uxore, & Francisca "Bridges, ex nobili familia Chandois, secunda uxore, cum firma spe "resurrectionis hoc in monumento compositi obdormiunt."⁽³⁾

The Earl of Exeter married, first the Lady Dorothy Nevil, one of the co-heiresses of John Lord Latimer,⁽⁴⁾ by whom he had five sons and eight daughters, viz., Sir William Cecil, knighted at York 1603, who succeeded as Earl of Exeter; Sir Richard Cecil, born 1570, died 1633, from whom the present Marquess of Exeter is descended; Sir Edward Cecil, created in 1625 Baron Cecil of Putney, and in 1626 Viscount Wimbleton; Christopher Cecil; and Thomas Cecil. Catharine, who died unmarried; Lucy, married to William Marquess of Winchester; Mildred, married first to Sir Thomas Read knt., and afterwards to Sir Thomas Trafford knt.; Mary, married to Edward Lord Denny, afterwards Earl of Norwich; Susan, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, married first to Sir William Hatton, alias Newporte, knt., and secondly to

(1) Butcher, *Survey and Antiquity of the Towne of Stamford*.

(2) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vi. No. v.

(3) Keepe, *Monumenta Westmonasteria*, 128, 324. Ample space has been left on the top of the tomb for the effigies of his second Countess. She was, however, buried in Winchester Cathedral, and the space intended for her effigy on the tomb at Westminster remains unoccupied.

(4) Sir Henry Percy afterwards Earl of Northumberland, who had married Catharine eldest daughter of Lord Latimer, in a letter to Sir William Cecil, dated the 25th of January, 1561-2, recommended his sister-in-law as a wife for Thomas Cecil. Subjoined is an extract from this letter:—

"Youe shall understand that my Lorde Latymore havinge foure daughters, whereof, as you knowe, I married one; and the seconde beinge of xv yerres, and as I suppose not muche unmete for marriage,—I have sence the tyme of my mariage kepte with me this gentilwoman, my sister, onelie to understand her disposicion. And altho' I thoughte to have had some conference withe youe in this mater at my laste beinge at the coorte, yett was I lettecte; for that I wold have some tryall of the conversacion of the young woman: which I assure you is so good and vertuous, as hard it is to find such a sparke of youthe in this realme. For bothe is she very wise, sober of behavioure, womanly, and in hir doings so temperate as if she bare the age [of] double her yerres; of stature like to be goodlie; and of beautie, very well. Hir haire browne, yet hir complexion very faire and cleare. The favour of hir face every bodie may judge it to have bothe grace and wysdome."

—Burgon, *Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*, i. 452.

Lord Chief Justice Coke; Dorothy, married to Sir Giles Allington of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge knt.; and Frances, married to Sir Nicholas Tufton knt., afterwards Earl of Thanet. The Earl of Exeter married secondly, Frances, daughter of William Bridges fourth Lord Chandos, and widow of Sir Thomas Smith, Master of the Requests and Clerk of the Council. By this lady (who was thirty-eight years his junior, and who survived till 1663,) he had an only daughter, Georgi-Anna, baptised 13th July, 1616, and buried 15th September, 1621.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of February, Mr. Chamberlain wrote thus from London to Sir Dudley Carleton :—

Boschet, the Ambassador from the Archduchess, arrived here on Wednesday, and lodgeth with the Spanish Ambassador, refusing to be defrayed as was intended; and that he should have had his Audience at Cambridge, where the King meant to have been this Shrove-tide to see certain Plays⁽²⁾ about which there hath been much ado betwixt the Master and Seniors of Trinity College on the one side, and the younger Fellows on the other, who would have them by all means; so that, the matter being referred to the Vicechancellor, he, loth to displease either party sent it to the Lord Keeper,⁽³⁾ who acquainting the King with it, certain of both sides were sent for about Christmas to shew their reasons; which not being admitted on the Senior's side, but willed to bring better or more pregnant, the antientest of them said, that these times required rather prayers and fasting than Plays and feasting. Which was ill taken, and order given for the Plays to go on.⁽⁴⁾

Mr. Mead in a letter to Sir Martin Stuteville of the same date, observes—

I will tell you a pretty Cambridge accident as I am informed. On Ash Wednesday there is a Comedie at Trinity college. Whereupon, the Spanish Ambassador and the Ambassador of Bruxells being at Court, His Majestie sent worde that they meant to come both to see the Comedie. The name of the Comedie is Ignatius Loyola, and, as I guess, the argument according. Hereupon the Seniors of Trinity have been much puzzled, and have moved the Doctors to write to his Majestie how the case stands, and that either the Ambassadors must not come, or the Comedie must not be acted. This I was told last night.⁽⁵⁾

On the 25th of February, Don Carlos de Coloma, Ambassador from the King of Spain, and Ferdinand Baron de Boiscot, Ambassador from the Archduchess of Austria, visited the University agreeably to the notification above mentioned. They went hence to the King at Newmarket, and returned to Cambridge again on the 27th. Mr. Mead in

(1) Collins, *Peerage of England*, ed. Brydges, ii. 601, 602; *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, ii. 207, iii. 291; Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, i. 82, iv. 687, n. 1098.

(2) *Loiola* by John Hacket afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (first acted 28th of February, 1622-23), and perhaps *Labyrinthus* by Mr. Hawkesworth. See *Retrospective Review*, xii. 34, 35.

(3) John Williams Bishop of Lincoln.

(4) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iv. 810.

(5) Sir Henry Ellis's *Collection of Letters*, iii. 133.

a letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated the 1st of March, thus alludes to their reception here :—

I shall not need tell you how we entertained the Ambassadors of Spaine and Bruxells, how the Vice Chancellor, Doctors, Regents, Non-Regents, mett them at Trinity Colledg gate, how most of the Colledg was taken up for them, how they had a speech in every Colledge they came to see, how our Orators fathered the foundation of our University upon the Spanyards out of the old Legend of Cantaber, how happie we were not only to see them here, but should be to have the Spanish blood come hither, &c. How, when they walked privately to King's chappell, in the middle of prayer time, they presently broke off prayers in the middle to entertaine them. Every body think this not handsome. How our Doctors pledged healths to the Infanta and the Archduchesse, and if any left too big a snuffe,⁽¹⁾ Columbo would cry "Supernaculum, Supernaculum."⁽²⁾ How Columbo the Spanish Ambassador; Ferdinando the Bruxells, a Lord, agent for the Archduchesse in ordinary, the king of Spaine's private Secretary, and Sir Lewis Lewknor, these five, took the Degree of Masters of Art in our Regent House. How they made sute for one Ogden a preist of their company (and once of St. John's Colledge and borne in this Towne,) for the like favour; and were denied as a thing not in our power unlesse he would take the Oth, which he would not, &c. and how the sayd Ogden outfaced us all in our own dunghill, and threatened us all openly that the King should know of it, and such like. Fame will tell you of these things. I will not trouble you.⁽³⁾

The following passage occurs in a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton :—

The Spanish Ambassador, together with him that came from the Archduchess, came from Cambridge on Sunday. They were one day with the King at Newmarket, who could not give them audience at Cambridge, as was appointed, by reason of the gout. The Earl of Suffolk, as Chancellor of Cambridge, attended them there all the while, and on their way homeward entertained them at Audley-end.⁽⁴⁾ They lodged at Trinity College, where they were invited to a Play; but being made acquainted beforehand, for fear of offence, that the argument of it consisted chiefly of a Jesuit and a Puritan, they would not adventure, but wished they had not had notice, for they seemed to like all the entertainment so well, that they desired to have all the Orations and other Exercises and Disputations, that they might be printed."⁽⁵⁾

Sir John Finett gives the following account of the Ambassador's journey to Newmarket and Cambridge :—

Monsieur de Boiscot Ambassador Extraordinary from the Arch-Duke, Arriving at London while the King was at Theobalds in his way to New-Market, and setting forth from London, (in Company of the Spanish Ambassador, Don

(1) the remnant of liquor at the bottom of a cup or glass.

(2) "To drink Supernaculum was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to show that he was no flincher."—Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis, 1841, ii. 209.

(3) Sir Henry Ellis's *Collection of Letters*, iii. 126.

(4) From Sir John Finett's account hereafter cited, it seems that it was Lord Walden, in the absence of his father, the Earl of Suffolk, who waited on the ambassadors at Cambridge, and entertained them at Audley End.

(5) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iv. 814. The orations with translations were printed in 4to. 1623, and are reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany*, x. 151.

Carlos de Coloma to come for their Audience of his Majesty). On Sunday the 23. of February, lay at Ware the first night, the next at Royston, the third at Cambridge, where in Trinity Colledge, the Master's Lodgings were taken up for them, and the King's Officers of his House appointed to serve them; being defrayed there, and all the way out and home by his Majestie, but not before nor after in London. The Wednesday following they were fetcht, (by the Lord Walden, with three or four Gentlemen, the King's servants, in the King's Coach, and others appointed for their Journey,) to New-Market, where streight entring the Court for their repose in the Prince's Lodgings, (his Highness being then gone for Spaine) they were introduced by the Earle of Arundel meeting them at the Presence, then to the Privy-Chamber-door, through it and the withdrawing Chamber into the King's Bed-chamber, (where all other but the Agent of the Archdutches Monsieur Van Mall, who attended him there,) were excluded; they had an hour's Audience of his Majesty, and returned that night to Cambridge. The next day passing their time in sight of severall Colledges and of the Schooles, (where at a Congregation purposely called they were admitted Masters of Arts, and heard after that a Disputation in Phylosophy) they the next morning parted thence to Audley-end and, entertained there that night by the Lord Walden (in absence of his Father the Earle of Suffolk) they the next day came to London."⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of March, the King came from Newmarket to Cambridge. Of this visit we have the following particulars :—

March the 12th, 1622, King James came to Cambridge, betwixt the hours of nine and ten in the morning. The young Scholars were placed from Jesus College gate next the street unto Trinity College gates in this manner: the Freshmen, Sophmoors, and Sophisters all being in their capps: the Bachelors of Arts in their hoods and capps; next to them the Fellow-commoners in their capps; after them the Regents and Non-regents in their hoods and capps; the Proctors, Presidents, and Deans of the severall Colleges did walk up and down in the streets, to see every one in his degree to keepe his rank and place. In Trinity College court, against his Majesty's lodgings, our honourable Chancellor the Earle of Suffolk, our Vice-Chancellor Dr. Beale, with all the Heads and Doctors, did meet his Majesty, and the Master presented his Majesty with a book very curiously bound. Then the King went up into the Great-chamber, then called the Chamber of Presence, and the Lords and Courtiers into the Parlour underneath the said Chamber. Our Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Lord Bishop of Durham⁽²⁾ did drink a health, in the name of the University, which the King did pledge very graciously, and afterwards he drank a health to our Chancellor and all his good company, &c. and sent the Cup-bearer down with it into the Parlour. After dinner his Majesty went into the Hall to the Comedy, (the Beadles going before him with the great ends of their staves upwards,) which lasted till four of the clock. Then we brought him to the Chamber of Presence again, where he did refresh and rest himself a little while, and then we carried him to the door entring into the court, where his coach did wait for him; but his Majesty was pleased to stay there while the Orator Mr. Herbert did make a short farewell Speech unto him. Then he called for a copy of the Vice-Chancellor's speech, and likewise for an Epigram the Orator made.

Then the King thanked our noble Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Orator, &c.; and as he passed along the court, the Non-regents and Regents, and Fellow-

(1) Finetti Philoxenis, 119.

(2) Dr. Neile.

commoners, and the rest standing in their ranks on both sides of the court and street, said with a loud voice, "Vivat Rex, Vivat Rex!" They likewise did the same when his Majesty came to the College.

The King gone, the Vice Chancellor, with all the Heads and Doctors, did accompany our honourable Chancellor to his coach, which stood in the street before Trinity College gate, and there he did take his leave, and thanked the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads for their great care in ordering the business so well. The University bestowed upon our Chancellor a pair of gloves that cost 44s. and another upon my Lord of Walden of 10s. price. We presented no more in regard there were so many Lords and great ones of quality. But the next day, the two Bishops of London⁽¹⁾ and Durham⁽²⁾ staying in town all night, the Vice-Chancellor and some of the Heads went unto them, and presented them with gloves above 12s. or a mark a pair.⁽³⁾

Subjoined is a contemporary translation of the speech made to the King by the Vicechancellor:—

Most renowned and most mighty King!

Doing according to your usual god-like custom, you have this day exceeded both the hopes and wishes of us Academians. For what? Was it not enough that two bright shining stars, the Mercury of Brabant and the Mars of Spain, should with their gracious rays illustrate Cambridge, except they had been made forerunners also of Jove himself? except the high Commander of the stars and British heaven should immediately rise upon us? Surely we are not fit for the fulness of this grace, and needs must our eye-sight fail in this most imperial abundance of lights, except you, who only can, would vouchsafe, after the enabling us to enjoy our lives, liberties, lands, and revenues, to make us capable also of your light. And that you have been willing, plainly appears in that you have been pleased graciously to send hither before, that famous pair of stars, as messengers of your light, that our dim-sighted eyes might by little and little grow accustomed, and by these lesser fires, as it were by degrees, get strength against the approach of that most excellent beam of your Majesty.

Therefore your Cantabrigian Muses prostrating themselves, reverence this the third most happy aspect of their Jove, and glorying, that they are thereby more than thrice blessed, they joyfully desire that this month, (which, not so much by the course of the sun as surely of our fortunes, causeth these solemnities,) until this time known by the name of March, may be changed, so that it may no more be called March, but either from this affluence of our felicity for ever be named Academical, or rather from this affluence of your Majesty, be styled Regal!⁽⁴⁾

The comedy exhibited before the King was *Loiola*, by John Hacket, fellow of Trinity college, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.⁽⁵⁾ Mr. Chamberlain informs us that Trinity college hall was darkened for the occasion; that by the King's order the play was abbreviated from six or seven hours to four or five, and that his Majesty sat it out "with good satisfaction." Mr. Mead however says that the King "expressed no remarkable mirth thereat: he laughed once or twice to—

(1) Dr. Mountaine.

(2) Dr. Neile.

(3) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iv. 1114.

(4) *Ibid.* 836.

(5) *Vide ante*, p. 154.

ward the end.”⁽¹⁾ The epigram by George Herbert, the Public Orator, had reference to the Prince of Wales’s journey to Spain, then the general topic of discourse; it was as follows :—

“Dum petit Infantam Princeps, Grantamque Jacobus,

“Cujusnam, horum major sit dubitatur Amor?

“Vincit more suo noster, nam millibus Infans

“Non tot abest, quot nos Regis ab ingenio.”⁽²⁾

“While Prince to Spain, and King to Cambridge goes,

“The question is whose love the greater shows;

“Ours, like himself, o’ercomes, for his wit’s more

“Remote from ours than Spain from Britain’s shore.”⁽³⁾

The King’s officers demanded of the town £30 for fees due on occasion of the royal visit. It appears from the following order that the Corporation objected to this claim :—

WHEREAS at his Majesty’s last beinge at this Towne of Cambridge ther hath been with Mr. Mayor of the Towne some officers about his Majestie who demanded certayne fees from this Towne amountinge to the somme of Thirty pounds, willing Mr. Mayor to take some convenient time to deliberate whether he would pay the said moneys or answer the contrary above. It is THIS DAY ⁽⁴⁾ therefore thought fitt & ordered, that Mr. Mayor shall have power to nominate twoe such persons as he shall thinke fittinge, whoe shal be herby authorised by this Towne to repayre to such of his majesty’s officers of the Courte as they shall thinke fitte, as well to be enformed whether the said fees be of right due & payable as alsoe to conclude & end the busines accordinge to their discretion. And that all such sommes as shal be by them expended herein shal be borne by this Towne.⁽⁵⁾

The subjoined charges occur in the town treasurer’s accounts :—

Given to the Kinge’s footemen when the Kinge came to Cambridge the sune of ijli.

Given to the King’s Coachman the sune of jli.

Given to the Kinge’s Trumpeters, vs.

Given to the King’s garde, vs. viijd.

Given to Mr. Thomas Norton, the King’s surveyor, vs.

Payed to Mr. French for gittinge the rest of the King’s servants fees taken of, jli. iijs. vjd.⁽⁶⁾

1623.

In May, there was a fearful and dangerous fire in Wall’s Lane, amongst thatched barns and houses, supposed to have been kindled by lime. The buildings of Christ’s College, narrowly escaped destruc-

(1) Sir Henry Ellis’s Collection of Letters, iii. 132.

(2) Ibid. 134.

(3) Nichols, Progresses of James the First, iv. 338.

(4) May 14, 1623.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 20 & 21 Jac. I.

tion, and it was probably owing to the wind laying favourably that the fire was not more widely spread, especially as the neighbourhood, as far as Sidney College, consisted of thatched barns, stables, &c.⁽¹⁾

The following order was made by the Privy Council on the 16th of May, for the better execution of the order of 1619⁽²⁾ respecting thatched cottages, the subdivision of tenements, &c. Thomas Hobson mentioned in this order was no doubt the celebrated carrier:—

AT WHITEHALL 16th May 1623.

Present:

Archbishop of Canterbury,

Lord Keeper,

Lord Bishop of Winton,

Lord Treasurer,

Lord Carew,

Lord President,

Mr. Treasurer,

Lord Marquis Hamilton,

Mr. Comptroller,

Earl Marshal,

Mr. Secretary Calvert,

Lord Chamberlain,

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Earl of Kelly,

Master of the Rolls.

WHEREAS by an order of this board of the 2nd of June 1619, the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, the Mayor of the Town, and others their assistants, were authorized (in such manner as by the said order is directed) to take some course as well for the prevention of such hazard and mischief happening to the University and Town by casualty of fire occasioned chiefly by the multitude of thacked houses, as also for the restraining of inmates, whereby the University and Town are pestered and overcharged with other like abuses more particularly mentioned in the order itself. FORASMUCH as a certificate in writing was this day presented to the board by the Vicechancellor, &c. informing that one Thomas Hobson and others having been called and required by virtue of the said order to reform their abuses both in thacking of houses and receiving of inmates. Their Lordships taking the same into their considerations, did think fit and accordingly ORDER that the said Hobson and the rest mentioned in the certificate should be fetched up by a messenger to answer their contempts before this board. And because it was likewise represented to the table by the Vicechancellor there present the offenders were many and divers of them poor, whereby it was conceived that it would be a great trouble to the board to call up the particular delinquents, Their Lordships do hereby further authorize the Vicechancellor for the time being, or his deputy, calling to his assistance (if he shall think fit) the Mayor of the Town for the time being, and a Justice of Peace of each Corporation, to take a course by way of imprisonment or otherwise as to law and justice shall be agreeable for the punishment of such poor persons as shall offend against the order of this table of the 2nd of June aforesaid. AND WHEREAS it was further moved by the Vicechancellor that some allowance might be made to such officers or ministers as should intend this service by reason of the great pains and travail in the drawing and registering of orders and summoning of such persons as are to be called upon in this business. Their Lordships finding good cause to give all just encouragement for the prosecution of their said order of the 2nd of June, as tending much to the good and safety of the University and Town, and being careful likewise to avoid any exaction upon the offenders in this kind, under the colour of fees, have thought fit that the said Vicechancellor and the Mayor at

(1) MS. Baker, xxxii. 364.

(2) Vide ante, p. 126.

their next meeting about this service, shall nominate and appoint some fit person or persons to prosecute the same, and shall likewise agree of and cause to be set down in writing what they shall think fit to be allowed by the offenders to such officers or ministers as shall be employed in this business, in recompense of their pains and travail about the execution of the same. LASTLY, it is again thought fit and hereby expressly ordered, that the said order of the 2nd of June, 1619, be ratified and established in all parts thereof, and be with effect put in execution accordingly.⁽¹⁾

About this time Sir Edward Peyton knt. and bart. was removed from the office of Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cambridge, and Sir John Cutts was appointed in his stead. This was done by the influence of the Duke of Buckingham.⁽²⁾

The accounts of Robert Linsay and Thomas Pounsabye treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Payed to the King's Messengers for bookes & Proclamacions concerninge Corne, vjs. viij^d.

Payed more for proclamacions at seven tymes concerninge gould and sylver lace, the apprehendings of Feild, and divers other particulers, the some of xvjs. vjd.⁽³⁾

The news of the return of the Prince of Wales from Spain reached this town on Monday the 6th of October, and occasioned great rejoicings, which are thus described in a letter from Mr. Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, Oct. 11: "The newes came to our Vicechancellor Munday forenoone; our belles rung all that day, and the Towne made bonfires at night. Tuesday the belles continued ringing. Every College had a speech and one dish more at supper, and bonfires and squibbes in their Courts; the Townsmen still con-

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 186; MS. Baker, xlii. 152.

(2) Sir Edward Peyton, Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stewarts. (Secret History of James the First, ii. 441.)

Sir Edward Peyton's work is justly characterised by Anthony a' Wood, as "a most despicable and libellous book, full of lies, mistakes, and nonsense." In Thoms's Anecdotes and Traditions (pp. 43, 44.) are the subjoined stories which, whether true or not, shew that Sir Edward Peyton was not renowned for his wisdom:—

"Sir Edward Peyton, at an assizes in Cambridgeshire, all the justices dining together, when the table was cleared and meate taken away, 'Gentlemen,' sayes he, 'there was one thing troubled me in my bedd all this morning, and I tumbled and tost about it, but am not in all points yet satisfied: and that is, whether a Felo de se may not have his booke?' 'I have runn through most of the law, both common and civill, of this kingdome, and know the judges' opinions to be generally against it; yet I have found out some arguments and reasons which perswade me against them all, that a Felo de se may be allowde his booke, or clergy.' They, to nourish his folly gave him leave to recite some of his simple arguments, till he grew so absurd as they could not containe laughing and jeering him out of the roome. 'There was a businesse that could not be acted by a single justice, yet Sir Edward Peyton, as a prerogative asse, would needs convent the parties before him; one, being a shrewd understanding plain fellow, told him he thought his worshippe was mistaken, for one justice was not sufficient for the business: 'Why, Sirrha,' sayes he, 'am not I a justice of the peace?' 'Yes, an't please your worshippe.' 'And am not I a justice of the quorum?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Why then, Sirra,' sayes he, 'theres two justices for you;' and so he entered like a foole into the cause."

On the 14th of July, 1627, Sir Edward Peyton was made a freeman and elected an alderman of Cambridge. He was on the same day admitted to 18 booths in Sturbridge fair, formerly belonging to Richard Peyton, Esq., his uncle. (Corporation Common Day Book.)

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 20 & 21 Jac. I.

"tinuing to warme their streets in every corner also with bonfires,
 "least they should not be merry when we were. Wednesday the Uni-
 "versity assembled: in the forenoone to a gratulatorie Sermon at St.
 "Maries; in the afternoone to a publick Oration.⁽¹⁾ The close, at
 "night, was with bonfires, drummes, gunnes, fireworks, till past mid-
 "night all the Towne about. To morrow all our Doctors
 "and many besides of our University go to Court⁽²⁾ to present our
 "Book of Verses."⁽³⁾

The "Book of Verses" here referred to was soon afterwards published with the following title: "*Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiensiſ de Serenissimi Principis reditu ex Hispaniis exoptatissimo: quam Augustissimo Regi Jacobo Celsissimoq. Principi Carolo ardentissimi sui voti testimonium esse voluit.*"⁽⁴⁾

This year there was a contested election for Cambridgeshire, the candidates being Sir Edward Peyton,⁽⁵⁾ Sir Simeon Steward, Sir John Cutts,⁽⁶⁾ and Mr. Pallevycene. A poll was demanded on behalf of the two latter, and Edward Ingray the Undersheriff promised that he would swear the freeholders according to the statute, and so try out the right by the poll; but being engaged, as it should seem, for Sir Edward Peyton, he departed about 12 o'clock, without declaring who were knights of the shire, and went to the lodging of Sir Edward Peyton, in company of divers of the freeholders in his interest, and afterwards without ever returning back to the place where the election was to be accomplished, caused Peyton and Steward to be returned. On the 5th of March, 1623-4, the House of Commons unanimously voted that no election was made, and ordered a new writ to issue. Ingray the Undersheriff was for his misconduct committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms, ~~but~~ after four days' confinement was discharged upon expressing his contrition on his knees, and it was ordered that he should make the like submission openly at the Quarter Sessions.⁽⁷⁾

On the 29th of November, the Privy Council, on a difference between the University and the Company of Stationers, made an order that the University printers should not print Bibles, Grammars, Psalms, Psalters, Primers, or books of Common Law, that they should have but one

(1) This oration is in Herbert's Remains, p. 224.

(2) at Royston.

(3) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 159; Nichols, Progresses of James the First, iv. 929.

(4) "*Ex Officina Cantrelli Legge Almæ Matris Cantabrigiæ Typographi 1623.*" 4to,

(5) Vide ante, p. 160.

(6) Vide ante, pp. 62, 116.

(7) Glanville, Reports of Cases of Controverted Election, 82; Carew, Right of Elections, 109; Commons' Journals, i. 677, 686, 687, 729, 737, 739.

press, and print no almanacks but such whereof the first copy should be brought to them. And by another order, made on the 10th of December, books of Common Prayer were forbidden to be printed by the University, and as to books whereof the first copy was brought to the University printer, he was to have the sole printing, as the London printers were to have of all books whereof the first copy was brought to them.⁽¹⁾

1623 } On the 7th of January, the victuallers of the town were licensed
24 } by Dr. Thomas Paske Vicechancellor, apparently without the assistance of a Justice of the Peace.⁽²⁾

On the second reading in the House of Commons, on the 26th of February, of "An Act for the Ease of the Subjects, concerning Informations upon penal Laws." Dr. Gooch one of the representatives of the University said, "Both Universities prejudiced by this Bill, who have, by their Charters, Power to hold Plea of Informations," and he proposed that a Proviso saving the University privileges should be added. Sir Edward Coke, however, asserted "That this Bill toucheth neither of the Universities; because no common Informer can ground any Information before the Chancellor, &c."⁽³⁾ The act subsequently passed⁽⁴⁾ without any such proviso.

James Tabor the Registrary of the University, presented to the King the subjoined petition :—

To the king's most excellent majesty.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of James Tabor register of the university of Cambridge sheweth,

THAT WHEREAS your majesty did about ten years past⁽⁵⁾ command the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges in your said university that all persons to be admitted to any degree there, should first subscribe to the articles of supremacy, liturgy of the church of England, and the articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops and whole clergy in the year 1562, for the religious observation of which your majesties command your supplicant hath always been appointed by the vice-chancellor to attend that service to his great trouble and hinderance, the profits of his place being very small, and having no allowance given him for any such publick service.

MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE your most sacred majesty to give order that the vice-chancellor and heads aforesaid or the greater part of them (for the continuance and due performance of your majesty's pleasure herein), shall decree as well for the manner and time of every graduates subscription, as for such reasonable allowance as they think fit every person hereafter admitted to any degree in the

(1) MS. Baker, xlii. 153, 154. See a letter from the University to Sir Julius Cæsar Master of the Rolls, dated 6th of the ides of December, 1623, in Lodge's Life of Sir Julius Cæsar. p. 33.

(2) Victuallers' Book in University Registry.

(3) Commons' Journals, i. 674, 719.

(4) Stat. 21, Jac. I. c. 4.

(5) Vide ante, p. 59.

said university shall pay to the register there for his diligent and faithfull keeping the book of the said subscriptions and attendance of that service. AND your supplicant shall &c.

On the 27th of February. this petition was thus referred to the Vicechancellor and Heads :—

AT THE COURT AT HAMPTON 27^o februarii 1623.

His majesty in his princely care for the good government of the said university, and for the better observance of his highness directions heretofore signified concerning subscription, is graciously pleased that the vice-chancellor and the greater part of the heads of colleges of the said university, shall take such order and make such decrees concerning the matters desired in this petition as they shall think fit, and cause the same to be entered amongst the other decrees of the said university, and to be duly observed hereafter.

SYDNEY MOUNTAGUE.

The Vicechancellor and Heads, on the 15th of March, made the following decrees :—

WE the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges whose names are hereunder written, by virtue of the reference and order above written made and directed to us by the king's most excellent majesty, do order and decree as followeth :

FIRST, that the register of this university shall from time to time provide and safely keep the book of subscriptions fairly bound and clasped or tyed up.

SECONDLY, that two days at the least before the general admissions of inceptors in arts and questionists, the said register shall procure a bill to be set up upon the school gates, subscribed by the vice-chancellor for the time being or his deputy, therein signifying the day time and place appointed for the said graduates subscription. And after they have all subscribed, he shall truly compare the same with the names which the proctor hath of those which are to be admitted at the next congregation.

THIRDLY, that the said register shall yearly enter into the said book, at the beginning of every year, all the articles which every graduate is to subscribe unto, and the names of every college in that order as they are placed in the university statutes, leaving several distances for those which are to subscribe to underwrite their names, and shall also under the name of every college write these words :—

We whose names are here under written do willingly and ex animo subscribe to the three articles above mentioned, and to all things in them contained.

FOURTHLY, because heretofore there hath been great disorder at the times of subscription by the unruly crowding and striving of those which were to subscribe, whereby the register attending that service hath been discouraged and wronged by some unruly persons that were to subscribe, for the better ordering such persons hereafter and for the more exact and perfect keeping of the said book and the names of all persons admitted to any degree in this university, we do also order and decree that the register shall call the questionists and inceptors into the consistory upon the days appointed by their several colleges in order as they are placed in the university statutes, and when the commencers of one or two colleges are within the consistory door, he shall suffer no other to enter or stay within the said consistory, but shall shut the door, and then distinctly read over all the articles they are to subscribe unto, calling them one by one untill they have all subscribed, and then to let those out and call in those of one or two other colleges, and to do as before, and so to observe the same order for those of all the other colleges in this university untill they have all subscribed. And if any be

absent when their college was called, they shall stay untill the last colleges have done, and then they to subscribe their names under the rest of their several colleges that attended at the hours appointed.

LASTLY, we do order and decree that all persons hereafter to be admitted to any degree in this university, shall according to the tenor of his majesty's letters and direction, subscribe to the articles of supremacy, and liturgy of the church of England, and the articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops and whole clergy in the year 1562, before their admissions.

AND by virtue of his majesty's reference and authority made and given unto us the twenty-seventh day of february anno Domini 1623, we do order and decree that all baccalaurs and inceptors in arts, and all baccalaurs and inceptors in law, physick, and musick, hereafter to be admitted at the time of their several subscriptions shall pay to the university register for the time being, the sum of sixpence for his faithful keeping of the foresaid book of subscriptions, and for his daily attendance and labour in that service. And we also order that this our decree shall be entered into the vice-chancellor's book amongst the other decrees of the said university, and that the same be duly observed hereafter, according to the true intent of his majesty's order and direction made unto us.

THO. PASKE, procan.	BAR. GOCHE,
JOHN RICHARDSON,	HIERON. BEALE,
SAMUEL WALSALL,	JO. MANSELL,
SAMUEL WARD,	THO. BAINBRIGG,
LEONARD MAWE,	CLE. CORBETT,
SAMUEL COLLINS,	JO. GOSTLYN.(1)

On the 13th of March, Sir Walter Earle introduced into the House of Commons "An Act to prevent Simony, and Abuse of Elections in Colleges and Halls," which was then read a first time. It was read a second time and committed on the 12th of April, 1624.⁽²⁾

1624.

On the 28th of April, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, complaining of Dr. Richardson Master of Trinity College, for the misgovernment of that society. It was referred with another petition of the like nature against Dr. Anian President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to a committee. On the 20th of May the committee reported as to the complaint against Dr. Richardson that there was "nothing proved against him."⁽³⁾

This year, the Vicechancellor and Mayor made orders regulating the mode in which the commons of the town should be depastured, to the following effect:—Every occupier of an ancient tenement having of old time broad gates, to have right of common for two head of cattle (horses or cows) and no more. Every occupier of other tenements and cottages to have right of common for one cow or horse and no

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 478.

(2) Commons' Journals, i. 684, 733, 762.

(3) Ibid. 692, 707, 777, 791.

more. Every person having six score acres of land in Cambridge field, to have on the commons six horses or bullocks, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of land. Every common carter three horses and no more. No one to be permitted to common in any right but his own. On the 7th of May, the Corporation ordered that if any suit should arise by reason of impounding such cattle as should be put on the common in violation of the orders of the Vicechancellor and Mayor, the charge should be borne by the town.⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of May, a grace passed, that every alienation of the goods of the University moveable or immoveable, lease of a farm, presentation to a benefice, or other grant whatsoever, (where there was no special provision to the contrary in the statutes) should await the delay of two congregations; in the first of which it should be only read and proposed, and in the second of which the suffrages should be taken thereon. The first congregation to be before noon, and the second at noon. Or if the first should be in the afternoon, the second to be the next day or within a week. All alienations, leases, presentations, or grants, otherwise made, to be null and void. It was provided, however, that this grace should not prevent the admission of noblemen, Oxonians, or questionists of this University.⁽²⁾

"An Act for avoiding of corrupt and simoniacal Contracts for "Churches and Benefices; and for preventing of undue Elections in "Colleges and Halls;" was read a first time in the House of Lords on the 20th of May.⁽³⁾

About this time died Richard Parker B.D., fellow of Gonville and Caius College (from which he retired to Littlebury, in Essex, in 1611). He was eminent as an antiquary, herald, and genealogist, and enjoyed the friendship of Camden and other learned men. In the year 1622, he compiled in Latin a brief history of the University of Cambridge, which he entitled "*Σκελετος Cantabrigiensis*."⁽⁴⁾ This work remained in manuscript till it was printed by Hearne, in his additions to Leland's Collectanea. A translation into English, very indifferently executed, subsequently appeared.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 375.

(3) Lords' Journals, iii. 393.

(4) Fuller, Worthies of England, 8vo. edit. i. 239; Cambridge Portfolio, 163, 211; G. Camdeni et Illustrum Virorum ad G. Camdeni Epistolæ, 110, 136.

(5) This work (occasionally cited in these Annals as R. Parker's Hist. of Cambridge) is frequently found with two title pages, the first without date, "London: Printed for T. Warner "at the Black Boy, in Pater Noster Row." The second, "London: Printed for J. Bateman, "at the Hat and Star, J. Nicks, at the Dolphin and Crown, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and "W. Boreham, at the Angel in Pater-noster Row, 1721." It contains in addition to Parker's History, a translation of the fabulous History of Nicholas Cantalupo, Charters to King's and Trinity Colleges, the Statutes of King's Hall, a Catalogue of the Chancellors, and a Summary of the Privileges of the University.

At the new election for the county,⁽¹⁾ Sir Edward Peyton and Sir John Cutts appear to have been successful.⁽²⁾ A petition against the return was presented, and on the 28th of May, the Committee of Privileges and Elections reported to the House of Commons that scholars and fellows of colleges, and parsons and vicars, came and gave votes for knights of the shire, whereupon the House resolved,—1st, That members of colleges, halls, or corporations, not having freehold, saving in right of their colleges, halls, or corporations, ought not to have voices in the election of knights or burgesses. 2ndly, That fellows and scholars that have fellowships and chambers above 40s. ought not to have voices in elections. 3rdly, That parsons and vicars that have no other freeholds but glebe lands ought not to have voice in elections.⁽³⁾

Some proceedings appear to have been taken against Charles Chauncey fellow of Trinity College,⁽⁴⁾ in respect of a Latin sermon preached by him. On the 11th of June, he read a paper in the congregation, stating that he designed not to reflect upon any person or college in his clerum.⁽⁵⁾

John Durant, one of the aldermen who had served the office of Mayor,⁽⁶⁾ was executed for murder.⁽⁷⁾ He was buried at Little St. Mary's, on the 18th of July.

At a Common Day, held on the 16th of August, the following orders were made :—

IT IS ORDERED, that the Mayor and Aldermen shall goe to Great St. Maries Church to heare Sermones once every moneth att the leaste, uppon the Sabbaoth daye, uppon payne every one to forfeyte to this Corporacion vj^s. viij^d. for every tyme becinge absente, excepte thaire absence can be reasonably excused.

FOR THAT some question hath beene formerly made which are the fyve generall common dayes, IT IS THIS DAYE DECLARED that the fyve general Common Dayes are Michaelmas Daye, Tuesday after twelfe [day], Hocketuesday, the election daye for the Mayor Bayliffs and other Officers, and Bartholomew Daye.

IT IS ORDERED, that the first order for keepinge the Guild Merchant, made in the Reignes of Kinge Phillip and Queene Mary⁽⁸⁾ shall now be revised and established for ever.⁽⁹⁾

(1) Vide ante, p. 161.

(2) Willis, *Notitia Parliamentaria*, i. 170.

(3) Carew, *Right of Elections*, 110; *Commons' Journals*, i. 714, 798.

(4) Mr. Chauncey was afterwards Vicar of Ware, and was proceeded against for opposing the railing in of the communion table in that church, and obliged to recant. He then became minister of Marston St. Lawrence in Northamptonshire, and was silenced for preaching against the Book of Sports. He ultimately went to New England, and was appointed President of Harvard College in Cambridge, in which situation he died in 1671, in the 82nd year of his age.—Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, i. 533, 578, 617.

(5) MS. Baker, xlii. 106.

(6) in 1618-19.

(7) *Corporation Common Day Book*, 16 Aug. 1625, 10 Jan. 1625-6.

(8) Vide Vol. ii. p. 93.

(9) *Corporation Common Day Book*.

Thomas Purchas was elected Mayor on the 16th of August, but a dispute arose about the validity of his and Martin Peirce's election as Aldermen. All parties appealed to the Viscount St. Albans, High Steward of the town, who, by a letter to the Corporation, appointed the 20th of September, at his lodgings at Gray's Inn, for the hearing of the case.⁽¹⁾ The final decision appears, however, to have been referred to the Lords of the Council, who made the following orders from whence the grounds of the dispute may be collected :—

ATT WHITEHALL, the 21th of September, 1624.

Present: Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
 Lo. President, Lo. Chichester,
 Ea. Marshall, Mr. Comptroller,
 Lo. Viscon. Grandison, Mr. of the Roolles.
 Lo. Carie,

THIS DAYE the difference concerninge the election of the Maior and Aldermen of the Towne of Cambridge, comeinge to bee heard and longe debated by Counsell learned on both sides, IT WAS THUS ORDERED AND DECLARED by their Lordships, as well for the present quietinge of the question and peace of that Towne, as also for the settling of a constant order and forme to bee used and kept hereafter in the eleccion of the Maior and Aldermen of Cambridge :

FIRST, that the number of Aldermen bee continued to bee twelve and noe more, as of later tyme hath been used ; and when any of these places happen to bee void by death, Resignacion or otherwise, then one other or others to bee chosen in that place or places, so that the number of Twelve may bee alwayes full against the Day of Eleccion of their Maior and Officers of the said Towne. And yf conveniently it may bee, the Aldermen would bee persons comorant in the said Towne of Cambridge.

SECONDLY, that the eleccion of the Aldermen bee always made by the Maior and Aldermen only, as of longe time hath been used, wherein the fower auncient Aldermen are not hereafter to have any negative voyces or to bee of the Quorum, but the eleccion to goe by the major parte of the Maior and Aldermen then present, as in other Corporacions is accustomed.

THIRDLY, for the Eleccion of the Maior, hee is always to bee chosen out of the number of the Aldermen then beinge, by the major parte of the Electors, accordinge as hath beene heretofore used & accustomed, and not otherwise.

BUTT for the present, that whereas Mr. Peirce and Mr. Purchas have lately been nominated to bee Aldermen by the Commoners Electors of their Ordinary Officers, which nominaycion or eleccion their Lordships doe not allowe of nor hold to bee good, yet in respecte there is no excepcion taken to the persons nor qualite of the men, but are held very fytt to bee chosen Aldermen, their Lordships doe therefore Recomend it to the Maior and Aldermen of the said Towne, as a thinge fytt and requisite for quietinge of any further trouble, that they the said Pierce and Purchas presently before Michelmas Daye nexte bee chosen Aldermen by the Maior and Aldermen, that see with them and others, if anie more bee wantinge, the number of Twelve Aldermen beeinge compleate, then after, the 18 electors already chosen shall and maie according to their auncient libertye and custome out of the said twelve Aldermen, choose one, whom they thincke fittest and like beste, to bee Maior for the yeare ensuinge, as if their had been formerly no eleccion or nominacion.

(1) Bacon's Works, ed. Montagu, xii. 488.

These orders were read at a Common Day on the 25th of September, when resolutions were passed for carrying them into effect, and on the 27th of September, Martin Peirce, Thomas Purchas, John Barron, and John Sherewood were elected Aldermen, and Mr. Purchas was re-elected Mayor.⁽¹⁾

This year, there occurred a remarkable contest for the lectureship of Trinity Church, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Jefferies fellow of Pembroke Hall. The townsmen (the contributors) were desirous of electing Dr. John Preston Master of Emmanuel College and Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, a very eminent Puritan divine, and with a view of making it better worth his acceptance, they raised the stipend from £40. or £50. to £80. a year. Dr. Preston consented to accept the situation, but was opposed by Paul Micklethwaite fellow of Sidney College, who was induced to come forward by the Heads of Colleges, and procured letters in his favour from the Bishop of Ely, though few of the townsmen supported him. The matter was at length brought before the King at Royston, and Dr. Preston was offered a bishopric (the see of Gloucester being then void) if he would waive his pretensions, but he refused to do so; and although the King was much averse to his preaching in the University, he was through the great influence of the Duke of Buckingham, confirmed as lecturer of Trinity Church, "where," says his biographer, "he preached after all his time, and did much good."⁽²⁾

On the 27th of September, the Corporation ordered that a horse-market should be kept weekly on the Saturday, where the hog market and the bullock market were then kept.⁽³⁾

The subjoined charges occur in the accounts of James Andrews and Philip Harrison treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, for two packetts of proclamacions for Magazins and for observinge of Lente, v^s.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 11th of July, 1626, the Corporation ordered £40 to be paid Mr. Atkinson, and 40 marks to Mr. Purchas, "expences about the difference in the choice of Mr. Purchas Mayor "in riding to the High Steward & Lords of the Councel for quieting & peace making in the "body."

(2) Clark, *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*, p. 96; Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 309.

"This Daye Mr. Mayor propoundinge unto this howse concerninge the writinge of a letter unto my Lord Bishopp of Ely in the commendacion of a preacher to continewe the exercise "which Mr. Jefferrey formerly used and had made then void, leavinge the sufficiency of the "person to my Lord Bishopps judgment. Did require the opinion of this Howse whether the "letter see written with the consent of the Recorder and all the Aldermen then in the Towne "& some of the xxiiijth, and diverse other Burgesses of the same Towne, was well done, yea "or noe, the Howse this daye doth approve of the wrightinge of the said letter to bee well "done, & with one assent allowed of the same."—Corporation Common Day Book, 16 Aug. 1624.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

Item, payed for 2 proclamacions, the one for banishinge of Jesuites & Cemina-ries, & the other for feederez, vs.

Item, payed to Mr. Brackyn for his parliament fees, after the rate of ijs. a daye, accordinge to order, amountinge in the whole days to fyvescore and fyve dayes, viz., from ye sixteenth day of February 1623, untill the first of June 1624, beeing two dayes before the parhament and 2 dayes after the said parliament, xli. xs.

MAKING UP A CUCKING STOOLE.

Item, for Worke about the bridge for the cuckyn stoole with one peece of tymber, ijs. vjd.

Item, for 2 pullies, xijd.

Item, for 3 boulties with teies & Cotterills belonginge to them, ijs.

Item, payed to Mr. Rose in Candelmas and Easter Terme last about the quo warranto, jli. vij^s. viij^d.

Item, payed to the Lord Chamberlains Trumpetors, ijs. vjd.

Item, payed for carryinge a mad man to Comberton, js. iiij^d.

Item, payed the messenger for two proclamacions, the one for bullion the other for silver mynes, vs.

Item, given to the Princes Trumpetors, xjs.

Item, paid for ye Proclamacion against popish and purityannical bookes, ijs. vjd.

Item, paid Cassello a Greeian merchant of Patmos comended by ye Counsell, iijs. iiij^d.

Item, paid Godbytt for apprehendinge Rogues at Stirbridge fayre, vjs. viij^d.

Item, paid for whippinge of Rogues, ijs.(1)

Francis Brackyn Esq. resigned the office of Recorder. Letters were sent by Viscount Mandeville Lord President of the Council and the Duke of Buckingham to the Corporation, recommending Talbot Pepys Esq. as Mr. Brackyn's successor. These letters are subjoined :—

After my harty commendacions.

Whereas I am informed that Mr. Brackyn Recorder of your Towne, hath expressed himself soe farre that he is willinge to resigne his Recordershipp unto Mr. Talbutt Pepys of the Middle Temple, a Gentleman who hath beene many yeares well knownen unto me to bee of very honest conversacion and integritie and able and sufficient to supply that place, I have therefore thought good to recommend him unto you, of whom yf you shall please to make choice to succede Mr. Brackyn, I doe assuredly perswade my selfe that you shall ever find him true and faythfull to performe his beste service to your Corporacion. And I shall acknowledge it as a respecte unto myselfe and so I reeste,

Your very lovinge freind,

MANDEVILLE.

Whitehall, ij Octobris, Anno Dni 1624.

To my very lovinge freinds the Maior and Aldermen of the Towne of Cambridge.

After my hearty commendacions, Whereas I am given to understand that Mr. Brackyn Recorder of the Towne of Cambridge, is willinge to resigne his place to Mr. Talbott Pepys, a Gentleman that hath beene employed in some affayres of myne, of whose integritie and sufficiencie I have had good testimonye, therefore I

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 21 & 22 Jac. I.

am desirous to recommend him unto you as a man every way fytt for that place, of whom if you shall make choice to succcede Mr. Brackyn, I shall take for a Curtesie which I shal be readye to acknowledge, and reste,

Your very lovinge freind,

G. BUCKINGHAM.

Royston, the xvijth of October 1624.

The above letters were read at a Common Day held on the 27th of October, when Mr. Pepys was elected Recorder, and made a freeman gratis. At another Common Day held on the 16th of November, the following letter from Mr. Pepys was read:—

To the Righte Worshipfull and mine especiall good freinds the Maior Aldermen and Burgesses of Cambridge these.

Righte Worshipfull,

Beeing certified that uppon Mr. Brackyns Resignacion of his Recordship it hath pleased yow to conferre uppon me that his place by election, I thereby acknowledge my selfe wholly engaged to your whole bodye in generall. And in testimony of true thankfull acceptacion of your loves therein doe professe my selfe (by the gracious assistance of almightie God) ready carefully and faythfully uppon all occasions to the uttermost of my power to preserve and promote the good of the Corporacion and of every particuler member thereof, in the same meanes as mine owne private, beenge by the sence of your love and favors herein to me shewen, as in name and outward callinge, so in sencere love and affection, reallie and truly incorporated yours, and shall (God willinge) att the end of the Terme shew my selfe ready personally to be informed of the particuller duties of my place, and then and in the mean tyme (if cause be) to doe for you any service.

Yours assuredly,

TALBOTT PEPYS.(1)

Middle Temple in London, 13th of November, 1624.

On the 27th of October, the Corporation made an ordinance that the son of no foreign burgess should be admitted to his freedom except by redemption.(1)

On the 29th of November, the Corporation made ordinances that no one should be made free as apprentice, unless he had served a free burgess for seven years; and that burgesses refusing to pay fines under 20s. should be committed by the Mayor until such fines were paid.(1)

In December, the King was at Cambridge and kept his Court in Trinity College. Charles Prince of Wales was also here, and here Mons. de Villiaviler and the Marquis d'Effiat Ambassadors extraordinary from the King of France, had audience of his Majesty, who on the 12th of December signed here, the ratification of the Treaty with France respecting the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Henrietta Maria. The King was confined with the gout in his hands and arms, but the Prince of Wales, the Ambassadors, and the Nobility, were entertained with disputations in Philosophy

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

"and other academical performances." During the King's stay "in an extraordinary commencement, many (but ordinary) persons were graduated doctors in divinity, and other faculties."⁽¹⁾

Whilst at Cambridge, the King issued the following mandate to the University:—

JAMES R.

JAMES by the grace of God, King of England Scotland France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

To our Trusty and well beloved chancellor vice-chancellor regents and non-regents of our university of Cambridge, and to every of them greeting.

WHEREAS heretofore at the earnest petitions of many of our chaplains and other our loving subjects, we have been pleased to grant our letters mandatory for the admission and creation of divers doctors: by which our favour, though we never intended to hinder the honours of our university or wrong the members of the same, yet we are credibly informed that the chief glory thereof at their usual and solemn commencements will be obscured by such proceedings, our young students shall be deprived of many learned exercises which are the best means of their instruction, and that by these means the way is open for those persons which have neither learning to deserve nor means to maintain the dignity of their degrees, we being zealous for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of our said university and desirous to prevent the like inconveniences hereafter, do by these presents authorize and command you, our chancellor vice-chancellor and caput senatus of our said university, and every of you, and the deputies and successors of you and every of you, that at all times hereafter, when as we shall be pleased to grant our letters or warrants mandatory or dispensatory, for the admitting any person to any degree in our said university, that then you and every of you, and the deputies and successors of you and every of you, do utterly forbear to admit or create any such persons until they and every of them have put in sufficient caution to the use of our university for the due keeping all such exercises and performing of such matters as are required for their several degrees they desire, by the statutes and customs of our said university, within such convenient time as you shall think fit, or his or their occasions (if any of them shall be employed in our service) will permit. These our letters shall be your sufficient warrant, any command or authority to be hereafter granted to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIVEN under our signet at our Court at Trinity College in Cambridge, the seventeenth day of December, in the two and twentieth year of our reign of England France and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and fiftieth.⁽²⁾

The town treasurers made the following disbursements in connection with the Royal visit:—

FOR FEES PAYED UNTO KINGE JAMES' OFFICERS IN DECEMBER 1624

Item, payed to the gentlemen Ushers, iij^{li}.

Item, payed to the trumpeters, iij^{li}.

Item, payed to the footemen, j^{li}. xiiij^s.

Item, payed to the Porters, x^s.

(1) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iv. 1008; *Hardwicke State Papers*, i. 547; Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 310.

(2) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 287.

Item, payed to the Yeoman swordbearer, vjs. vjd.
 Item, payed to the littermen, xij^s.
 Item, payed to the Surveyor, vij^s.
 Item, payed to the Coachemen, j^{li}.

FOR FEES PAYED TO PRINCE CHARLES HIS OFFICERS.

Item, payed to the footemen, j^{li}. ij^s.
 Item, payed to the Coachmen, x^s.
 Item, spent of the rest of the kinges and princes servants which had no fees, in entertaininge them, iij^{li}.

Item, payed Mr. Lowrey for mattes to kneele one at Kinge James his comeinge to the Towne, js. viij^d.(1)

The subjoined extracts from the town treasurer's accounts refer to the forces placed under the command of Count Mansfeld for the relief of the Palatinate:—

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE SOULDIOURS.

Item, payed to Marley for his apparell, xij^d.
 Item, payed to Bendall in mony & a shirte, vjs. iiij^d.
 Item, payed for a payre of breches for Bonar, iiij^s.
 Item, payed to one Cooke for horse hier used for the Yorkshire souldiours, iiij^s.
 Item, payed for messengers to goe to Walden souldiours, iiij^s. viij^d.
 Item, payed to Giles Newman for sixe horse hier, xij^s.
 Item, payed to Graves for one horse hier, js. vjd.
 Item, payed to Cheany for 4 iourneyes for his horse, iiij^s.
 Item, payed to Pircast for a horse hire, vjd.
 Item, payed to Burton for the hier of two horses, & to Goodwife Ray, and to one Betterson for 2 other horse hiers, iiij^s. vjd.
 Item, payed to one Boxto and to Edward Hurst for horse hier, iiij^s.
 Item, payed to Mr. Woodward for 1 horse, js. vjd.
 Item, payed to Richard Sober for 1 horse, ij^s.
 Item, payed to Yaxley the Gaioler for the supper of 41 souldiours, xij^s. viij^d.
 Item, payed to Yaxley for the diner of 42 souldiours, xiiij^s.
 Item, payed to Yaxley for the supper 50 souldiours, xvjs. viij^d.
 Item, for 2^{lb}. of Candles,
 Item, payed for bread & beare att theire goenge awaye, } xij^s. vjd.
 Item, payed to Roberts for nyne payre of shooes, xvij^s.
 Item, payed Duglas for 2 payre of breeches & 2 dublettes, xiiij^s.
 Item, payed to Ingersole for a dublett for Thomas Tybb, vij^s.
 Item, payed to William Richardson for 5 shirtes, xjs. viij^d.
 Item, payed to Richard Mendham for tenn payre of stockens, xij^s. ijd.
 Item, payed to Challis Wilkensson & Blanks for watchinge att the hall, for 3 lynkes & 2^{lb}. of Candles, iiij^s. xd.
 Item, for turffes to kindle theire fyre, ijd.
 Item, for sixe horses hire to Comberton Greene, vjs.
 Item, spent in meate and drinke at Comberton Greene one the Constables Craindge and Samucll Byham, xiiij^s. vjd.
 Item, payed Sam. Byham for his paines, ij^s.
 Item, payed to Craindge for his paynes, vs.
 Item, payed to 19 souldiours for theire allowance for 8 dayes, iij^{li}. iiij^s. iiij^d.

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 22 Jac. I. & 1 Car. I.

Item, payed for 22 souldiours that wee were charged with uppon Thursday nighte, beeinge the 16th of December 1624, xjs.

Item, payed for a shirte for Duffield, ijs. x^d.

Item, payed for a payre of shooes and a payre of stockens for him, iijs. viij^d.

Item, payed for a payre of shooes, a payre of stockens, & a shirte for Gilbert, vjs. iiij^d.

Item, payed for a payre of shooes for Hearne and for his helpe, iijs. viij^d.

Item, payed for a shirte for Paynter, ijs. vj^d.

Item, payed for shoes & stockens for Allin, iijs.

Item, payed Sam. Byham for his paines, ijs. vj^d.

Item, payed Godwife Rayner for lodginge three souldiours a fortnighte, ijs. iiij^d.

Item, payed Mr. Daye for sixe houlberts⁽¹⁾ for their use, ijs.

Item, payed for a doublett for Bonar, vjs.

Item, payed to the guide that went with the Yorkshire souldiours to Walden, iijs.

Item, payed to the guides for Nottingham souldiours, ijs. ijd.

Item, payed the 5th of December for the souldiours allowance, vjs. ijd.

Item, payed the 7th of December for the allowance of 20 souldiours, xs.

Item, payed the 9th of December for their allowance, xijs. viij^d.

Item, payed the xth of December for their allowance, vjs. iiij^d.

Item, payed the 11th of December for their allowance, vjs.

Item, payed the 12th of December for their allowance, viijs. viij^d.

Item, payed the 13th of December for their allowance, ix^s.

Item, payed the 14th of December for their allowance, vjs.

Item, payed the 15th of December for their allowance, xiijs. viij^d.

Item, payed the 16th of December for their allowance, vjs. iiij^d.⁽²⁾

1624 } On the 28th of January, a grace was passed that whosoever should
25 } take the degree of M. D. beyond the seas, and should afterwards be admitted "ad eundum gradum" or incorporated in this University, should dispute "more respondentium" in that faculty in this University prior to his admission or incorporation, and should have seniority in this University only from the day of his admission, unless otherwise, for just cause by the greater part of the Regents and Non-Regents approved, should be allowed.⁽³⁾

On the 9th of March, the Corporation ordered that the Town Seal should not be put to any lease until the same were compared with the Counterpart and Common Day Book, and registered. All which was to be done in an open Common Day, on pain that the town clerk and other officers should forfeit their offices.⁽⁴⁾

(1) halberts.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 22 Jac. I. & 1 Car. I.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 376.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

CHARLES THE FIRST.

1625.

KING CHARLES WAS proclaimed at Cambridge on the 30th of March. Edward Tilman, in a Letter to Paul D'Ewes Esq., dated Cambridge the 1st of April, says, "On Wednesday King Charles was heere proclaimed, and I know not what the omen of yt was, but the joy of the people devoured their mourning. Wee had Thunder the same day, presentlie upon the Proclamation, and 'twas a cold season, but all feares and sorrowes are swallowed up in joy of so hopefull a successor." (1) The following charges in the town treasurer's accounts relate to the proclamation of the King, which ceremony it would appear (for what reason I cannot conjecture) was performed a second time:—

DISBURSEMENTS PROCLAMACION OF THE KINGE.

Item, payed for a gallon of sacke and 2 gallons of Clarrett, ix^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed for 3.. 2 q^{res}(2) of sugercakes, v^s.

Item, 1lb. of sugar, j^s. v^d.

Item, for a bone fier that night, vj^s.

Item, to John Hall to ringe, ij^s.

DISBURSAMENTA 2^o PROCLAMACIONE.

Item, payed for a gallon, 3 quartes and one pinte of sacke, vij^s. vjd.

Item, payed for 3 gallons of Claret and a pottle of white wine, ix^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed for Sugar Cakes, viij^d.

Item, payed to Sam. Byham for soundinge, j^s. vjd.

Item, payed to the Towne waytes, iijs. iiij^d.

Item, payed for 3^u. sugar, iijs. iiij^d.

Item, for a pottle of burnt claret and a pottle of burnt sacke, iijs. viij^d. (3)

In the accounts of the churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's is this

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, second series, iii. 244. The slow rate at which accurate intelligence was conveyed at this period is strongly shewn by a subsequent passage in the letter above cited, from which it appears that the people of Cambridge were on the 1st of April uncertain whether King James died on the 24th or the 27th of March.

(2) 3½lbs.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 22 Jac. I. & 1 Car. I.

charge:—"Item, paid for ringing at the King's being here⁽¹⁾ & at the proclamation of the king, vijs."

The following proclamation was issued on the 1st of April:—

A PROCLAMATION TO INHIBITE THE SALE OF LATYNE BOOKES RE-
PRINTED BEYOND THE SEAS, HAVINGE BYN FIRST PRINTED IN
OXFORD OR CAMBRIDGE.

WHEREAS, for preventinge the Common Errors of the Presse which have heretofore happened in printinge the Bookes and Workes written in Lattyne for the publike advauncement of Religion and Learning in Our Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, there hath byn for manie yeares a speciall Printer allowed and authorised at either of Our said Universities, that the Authors of those Bookes beinge themselves att hand to take care of Overseeinge the printe might send forth their Workes in their owne originall puritie without corruptions and blemishes of misprintinge; WE are now informed, by the humble Petitions of the Chancellors Masters and Students of both our said Universities, That divers Bookes of that kinde, after they have bene well and carefullie first printed heere in good paper and with good Letters, have bene afterwarde in the partes beyond the seas reprinted verie erroneus, and sente backe from thence into this Our Kingdome of England and Domynion of Wales, and vented here as true Coppyes at lower rates, in respecte of the basenes of the paper and printe, then the Originalls here can be afforded, whereby the Authors have byn enforced to disclayne their owne Workes soe reprinted, the first Printers much impoverished, and our owne people much abused in laying out their moneys upon falsified or erroneus Coppyes, The ill consequence whereof hath not only discouraged manie of our loving Subjects (good Schollers of both Universities) from publishinge in printe divers good and usefull Bookes of Latyne by them prepared for advancement of good letters and the truth of Religion, But hath also disabled the Printers to undertake the charge of the presse for publishinge of the same till some other course be taken for preventinge of the like abuse in time to come;

WEE THEREFORE, out of our princely care hereof, as of a matter concerninge our owne honor and the publike good of Our Subjects, have thought fitt, by and with the advise of Our Privie Councell, by this our Proclamation, straightly to charge and commaunde that noe person or persons, of what estate degree or condition soever he be, doe presume from henceforth to bringe into anie Our Domynions for sale, or vent or putt to sale upon anie pretence whatsoever, Anie Latyne Authors booke, or bookes printed in anie the partes beyond the Seas, which have byn, or shal be formerly and originally printed in either of our said Universities of Oxford or Cambridge upon payne of Our High Indignation and Displeasure, and Confiscation of the Bookes soe brought over or offered to be put to sale, and of such further penalties and punishments as the contempt of this Our Royall Commaundment shal be founde to demeritt; And that noe Person or Persons, under the like paynes and penalties, doe presume to buy anie such Booke or Bookes soe reprinted in the partes beyonde the Seas, soe longe as the said Booke or Bookes of the printe of either of Our said Universities shal be of ordinarie Sale:

AND to the end itt maie appeare what reprinted Bookes Wee intend by this our Proclamation to prohibite the buyinge or sale of, Wee doe hereby require and commaunde the Printers of both Our saide Universities, within One Moneth next comynge, to cause Certificate to be made under the handes of the Vicechancellors of Our said Universities respectively, and delivered to the Master and Wardens

(1) Vide ante, p. 170.

of the Company of Stationers London for the tyme beinge, of all such Books originally printed att either of Our said Universities alreadie extant and in ordinarie sale; And to cause like Monethly Certificate to be made of all such other Bookes as shal be hereafter from tyme to tyme originally printed there. GIVEN att Oure Courte att St. James the first Day of April.

PER IPSUM REGEM.(1)

On the 8th of April, a Grace was passed that in the Morning of the 4th Sunday in Lent for ever, there should be a solemn sermon with praise to God for the perfect and happy state of the late King James, and in commemoration of the benefits which the University enjoyed from his benignity.(2)

The accession of King Charles and the decease of his father were celebrated in a Collection of Poems, entitled "*Cantabrigiensium Dolor & Solamen seu Decessio Beatissimi Regis Jacobi Pacifici et Successio Augustissimi Regis Caroli Magnæ Britanniæ Galliæ & Hiberniæ Monarchæ.*"(3)

Amongst the writers were James Duke of Lenox of Trinity College, Matthew Wren of Pembroke Hall, afterwards Bishop of Ely, Andrew Downes Greek Professor, Samuel Ward Master of Sidney College and Margaret Professor, and Richard Love of Clare Hall, subsequently Dean of Ely and Master of Corpus Christi College.

On the 12th of April, Thomas Mewtas Esq., and Talbot Pepys Esq. Recorder, were elected Burgesses in Parliament for the Town by "the greatest part of the Burgesses."(4) This appears to have been the first occasion of the kind on which the old mode of choice by a limited number of electors was entirely abandoned.

On Whit Sunday, died Orlando Gibbons Doctor of Music, "accounted "one of the rarest Musicians and Organists of his time." He was born in Cambridge,(5) and on the 31st of March, 1604, was appointed

(1) Rymer, *Foedera*, xviii. 8.

(2) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 376.

(3) "*Exeudebat Cantrellus Legge Almæ Matris Cantabrigiæ Typographus mdcxxv.*" 4to.

(4) *Corporation Common Day Book.*

(5) It is not improbable that he was the son of William Gibbons, who on the 3rd of Nov. 1567 was admitted one of the waytes of the Town of Cambridge, with the annual fee of 40s. In the *Corporation Common Day Book*, under the date of the 25th of November 1567, is this entry:—"Memorandum, that at the Court holden the xxvth daie of November in the tenth yere of the reign of our Sovereign ladie Quene Elizabeth. Mr. Maior did delyver to William Gibbons musitian fyve sylver collers called the waites collers, ponderinge xxvij ounces di. And the said William Gibbons hath found sureties for the delyverye of the same Collers agayne when they be required, viz. William Barnes & Richard Gravenes." On the last day of July 1573, William Gibbons, of Cambridge, musician, in consideration of £30, bargained and sold to John Hatcher of Cambridge, M.D. a messuage late in the occupation of William Bright, one of the aldermen of the town, in the parish of St. Edward, and at the Court of Pleas held on the 11th of August following, Mary wife of William Gibbons released to Dr. Hatcher her dower in the premises. The messuage mentioned in the foregoing bargain and sale abutted on the south on another tenement of William Gibbons, then late belonging to Corpus Christi College.

Two of the brothers of Orlando Gibbons were eminent for their skill in music. Edward, Mus.B. of this University, incorporated at Oxford 1592, was organist of Bristol cathedral and a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. He was master to Matthew Lock. Ellis Gibbons was organist of Salisbury cathedral, and has two madrigals in the *Triumphs of Oriana*.

organist of the Chapels Royal. In 1606 he was admitted Bachelor of Music by this University;⁽¹⁾ and in 1622 was created Doctor of Music at Oxford, that honour being conferred on him for the sake of Camden who was his intimate friend. Being commanded to Canterbury to attend the solemnity of the marriage of Charles the First with the Princess Henrietta Maria, he was seized with the small pox, of which he died at that place. He was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where his widow Elizabeth erected a monument to his memory, whereon is his bust and coat of arms (three escallops on a bend dexter, over a lion rampant) and this inscription: "Orlando Gibbons Cantabrigiæ inter Musas et Musicam nato, sacræ R. Capellæ Organistæ, Sphærarum Harmoniæ Digitorum: pulsu æmulo Cantionum complurium quæque eum non canunt minus quam canuntur conditori; Viro integerrimo et cujus vita cum arte suavissimis moribus concordissime certavit ad nupt. C.R. cum M.B. Dorobern. accito ictuque heu Sanguinis Crudo et crudeli fato extincto, choroque cœlesti transcripto die Pentecostes A.D.N. MDCXXV. Elizabetha conjux sepemque ex eo liberorum parens, tanti vix doloris superstetes, mærentissimo mærentissima. P. vixit A.M.D."⁽²⁾

One of his sons, Christopher Gibbons, Mus. Doct. Oxon., was Organist to Charles II., and though he was more celebrated for his skill and performance on the organ than for his compositions, there are many anthems of his extant.

Orlando Gibbons was concerned jointly with Dr. John Bull and William Byrd, in the composition of a music book for the virginal, entitled "Parthenia." In 1612, he published Madrigals of five parts, for voices and viols. He also composed the tunes to the hymns and songs of the Church, translated by George Withers, "they are melodies in two parts, and in their kind are excellent." Numerous services and anthems of his are extant in the cathedral books, and some are printed in various collections. The service in F, and his anthem of Hosanna are mentioned with great approbation by writers on music, who agree as to the superior excellence of his church music in general. Dr. Tudway, speaking of his services and anthems, says, they are "the most perfect pieces of church compositions which have appeared since the time of Tallis and Bird; the air so solemn, the fugues and other embellishments so just and naturally taken, as must warm the heart of any one who is endued with a soul fitted for divine raptures." Sir

(1) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, ii. Fasti, p. 406.

(2) The letters A. M. D. signify Annos, Menses, Dies, they were intended to be placed at a distance from each other and to be filled up. Dart in his *Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral* gives a translation of the inscription, in which "vixit A. M. D." is rendered "he lived 1500." Wood (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 842,) says that he had been told by those who knew Orlando Gibbons, that he was not quite 45 years of age when he died.

John Hawkins says, "the general characteristic of his music is fine harmony, unaffected simplicity, and unspeakable grandeur." Dr. Burney observes, "Orlando Gibbons, who appears to such advantage as a Church composer is utterly contemptible in his productions for instruments, of whose powers he was ignorant. Indeed, all instrumental Music, but that of the organ, seems to have been in a very rude state at this time throughout Europe."⁽¹⁾

On the 7th of May, being the day of King James's funeral, "All the University did meet at the Schools in their formalities, at nine of the o'clock in the morning, and went from thence to St. Mary's, in this order. The Regents and Non Regents did follow the junior Bedle, and other two Bedles did go before the Vice-chancellor, after whom all other Doctors of all faculties. The Regent-walk, School-yard, Non Regent and Regent-house, were all hung with blacks; St. Mary's was also hung with blacks, but there were many escutcheons and verses pinned upon them, and not one of them stirred or pulled off till the Oration was ended in the afternoon. Dr. Collins, the Regius Professor, did preach; and when the sermon was done, a Congregation was called against two of the clock that afternoon in the same place, where Mr. Thorndike, then Deputy Orator, did make an Oration; which being ended, the company departed to their several Colleges."⁽²⁾

In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St Mary's is this charge, "Item, paid for bonafires & ringing at the Queene's coming vj^s. viij^d." This might be supposed to refer to some occasion on which the Queen visited Cambridge, but I apprehend it relates to rejoicings on her arrival in England.

On occasion of the King's marriage (which took place on the 13th of June) appeared a collection of panegyrical and congratulatory verses, under the title of "Epithalamium Illustris. & Feliciss. Principum Caroli Regis et H. Mariæ Reginæ Magnæ Britanniæ &c. a Musis Cantabrigiensibus decantatum."⁽³⁾ Amongst the writers were James Duke of Lenox of Trinity College, Andrew Downes Greek Professor, Richard Love of Clare Hall afterwards Dean of Ely and Master of Corpus Christi College, Samuel Collins Provost of King's College, James Duport of Trinity College subsequently Dean of Peterborough and Master of Magdalene College, Abraham Whelock of Clare Hall afterwards Arabic Professor, and Thomas Randolph of Trinity College.

(1) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 768, 842; Sir John Hawkins, *Hist. of Music*, iv. 34, 412; Burney, *Hist. of Music*, lii. 91, 328, 357, 358, 461.

(2) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iv. 1049.

(3) "Excudebat Cantrellus Legge, Almæ Matris Cantabrigiæ Typographus mdcxxv." 4to.

Mr. Mead, in a letter from Christ's College, dated the 2nd of July, and addressed to Sir Martin Stuteville, observes, "They talk of divers Bills in the Parliament House against the Universities."⁽¹⁾ On the 8th of July, both Houses of Parliament delivered to the King, at Hampton Court, a Petition touching the apparent mischievous increase of Papists, with certain conceived remedies against this contagious and dangerous disease. The second of these "conceived remedies" was, "That the ancient Discipline of the Two Universities be restored; being the famous Nurseries of Literature and Virtue." On the 8th of August, the King delivered an answer to both Houses in Christ Church Hall, Oxford. With regard to the recommendation before mentioned, the answer was, "This is approved of by his Majesty; and the Chancellor of each University shall be required to cause due Execution of it."⁽²⁾ Nearly six months, however, seem to have elapsed before the King took any steps in the matter.

This year the plague prevailed to a most alarming extent in London, and other parts of the kingdom. Mr. Mead, in a letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, the 9th of July, observes, "It grows very dangerous on both sides to continue an Intercourse of Letters; not knowing what hands they passe through before they come to those to whom they are sent. Our Hobson and the rest should have been forbidden this week, but that the message came too late. Howsoever it is his last."⁽³⁾ In writing to the same gentleman on the 30th of July, Mr. Mead says "Blessed be God, we are yet well at Cambridge."⁽⁴⁾

On the 1st of August, a grace passed for discontinuing the University sermons and exercises for fear of the plague.⁽⁵⁾

It appears by a letter from Dr. Samuel Ward Master of Sidney College, to Archbishop Usher, dated the 3rd of August, that Cambridge then remained free from infection.⁽⁶⁾

On the 4th of August the King issued the following proclamation:—

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING THE KEEPING OF BARTHOLOMEWE AND STURBRIDGE FAIRES.

THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE, out of his Princely and Christian Care of his loving Subjects, that noe good Meanes of Providence may be neglected to stay the further spreading of the greate Infection of the Plague, doe find it necessarie to prevent all Occasions of publique Concourse of his People for the present, till it shall please Almighty God of his Goodnes to cease the Violence of

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 206.

(2) Lords' Journals, iii. 479.

(3) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, 207.

(4) Ibid. 208.

(5) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

(6) Parr, Life of Archbishop Usher, Letter lxxxvi.

the Contagion, which is very far dispersed into many Parts of the Kingdome already; And therefore, remembring that there are at hand two Faires of speciall Note, unto which there is usually extraordinary Resort out of all Parts of the Kingdome, the one kept in Smithfield neere the City of London, called Bartholomewe Faire, and the other near Cambridge, called Sturbridge Faire, the holding whereof at the usuall tymes would in all likelyhood be the Occasion of further Danger and Infection to other Parts of the Land, which yett by God's Mercy stand clear and free; hath, with the Advice of his Majesties Privy Councell, thought good by this open Declaration of his Pleasure and necessary Commaundement, not only to admonish and require all his loving Subjects to forbear to resort for this time to either of the said two Faires, or to any other Faires within fifty Miles of the said City of London, but also to enjoyne the Lords of the said Faires, and others interested in them or any of them, that they all forbear to hold the said Faires, or any thing appertayning to them at all tymes accustomed, or att any other tyme, till by God's Goodnesse and Mercy the Infection of the Plague shall cease, or be so much diminished that His Majesty shall give Order for the holding them, upon Payne of such Punishment as for a Contempt, soe much concerning the universall Safety of his People, they shall be adjudged to deserve, which they must expect to be inflicted with all Severity; His Majesties Desire being so intentive for preventing the general Infection threatned, as he is resolved to spare no Man that shall be the Cause of dispersing the same; And to that Purpose doth hereby further charge and enjoyne under like Penalty all Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City of London, that none of them shall repaire to any Faire held within any part of this Kingdom, untill it shall please God to cease the Infection now reigning amongst them, His Majesties Intention being, and soe hereby declaring himselfe, that noe Lord of any Faires, or others interested in the Profits thereof, shall by this necessary and temporary Restrayment receive any Prejudice in the right of his or their Faires, or Liberties thereunto belonging, any thing before mentioned notwithstanding. GIVEN at the Courte at Woodstock, the fourth Day of August, in the first Yeare of His Majesties Raigne of Great Brittain, France and Ireland.

PER IPSUM REGEM.(1)

On the 23rd of August, the Corporation ordered that certain members of that body should go that afternoon to Sturbridge fair field to see whether any goods were brought there by any of the possessioners of the fair, and to certify the Mayor or some Justice of the Peace, who were the owners and occupiers of the land where they lay, and whose goods they were, that they might be restrained from bringing or landing any goods there contrary to the King's proclamation for putting off the fair in restraint of the sickness.(2)

On the 26th of September, the Corporation made an order for putting off the Mayor's feast on Michaelmas day, "forasmuch as the infeccion
" of the Plague is dangerously disperced in sundry places of this King-
" dom of England and that in many Townes & hamletts neere unto the
" Towne of Cambridge, wherby the Assembly & concourse of much
" people usually meeting together at the Mayor's feast on Michaelmas

(1) Rymer, Foedera, xviii. 170.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

"day, beinge invited from several partes, may prove dangerous & infeccious to the inhabitants of this Towne, whoe are hitherto (Thanks be to God) altogether cleere from any such infeccion."⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of October, a grace passed for suspending sermons at St. Mary's, and exercises in the Schools on account of the plague.⁽²⁾

On the 30th of December, the King issued a proclamation declaring that the contagion having ceased, the citizens of London might freely repair to any fair.⁽³⁾

On the 26th of September, Christopher Rose one of the coroners elect, was discharged from that office by writ of privilege,⁽¹⁾ he being, as it seems, an attorney of one of the superior courts.

The subjoined charges occur in the accounts of Thomas Oliver and William Nixon treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, payed to Mr. Foxton by Mr. Maiores appointment to the use of a Germaine, j*li*.

Item, payed for 25 proclamacions, viz., one for salt peeter, one to apprehend Ekins, one for the observation of Lente, one for sea Cole, one for salt peeter, one about forreyne allum, 2 for to prerogue the Parliament, one to furnish the Navye, one for laten bokes, one for tobacco, one for farthen tokens, one for the adiornynge the Terme, one for the faste, one for restrayninge persons dwelling in infected places for cominge to the Courte, one for the Parliament at Oxford, one for to prohibitt Spanish tobacco, one for gentlemen for to repayre to theire dwellinge-houses, one other for tobacco, one for the orderinge of souldiours, one to withdrawe the multitude of people from the Courte, one for the plantation of Virginia, ii*li*. xv*s*.

Item, payed for proclamacions, one to proclayme the kinge, one to restore Justices, one for y*e* peace, vi*j**s*. v*j**d*.

Item, payed for 7 proclamacions, one to prohibit Stirbridge fayre, one to remove the Exchequer to Richmond, one for Jesuites, one for adiorninge Michelmas Terme, one for Captaynes to returne to their Charges, one to call home all his Majesty's subiectes that were in service withe the Archeduchesse & Kinge of Spaine, one for Cardecues,⁽⁴⁾ xvi*j**s*. v*j**d*.⁽⁵⁾

On the 19th of December, the Vicechancellor and eleven Heads of Colleges made a decree, reciting that contrary to the ancient statutes of the University and Colleges, within a few years, boys and men ignorant of letters, and altogether unapt to make any progress in the studies of the University; and women besides, had crept within the college walls, to do those works which used to be done by indigent students to help to bear their charges; from whence great damage

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 167.

(3) Rymer, Foedera xviii. 255.

(4) By a proclamation dated 4th of September 1625, the French coin called the Cardecue was declared to be current in England, at the value of nineteenpence halfpenny.—Rymer, Foedera, xviii. 184.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 22 Jac. I. & 1 Car. I.

had accrued to poor scholars, and scandal to the University at home and obloquy abroad. To prevent which evils, it was therefore decreed:—

That for the future, no boys, or men, so ignorant of letters, by any means, or pretext, should be permitted to reside or wander about any college, or in any manner, or by any pretext, intrude to do those sort of works; unless they were either Ministers of the College, or peculiar servants, who only do their own master's work.

That for the future, no woman of whatever age or condition, dare either by herself, or being sent for, be permitted by others, in any College, to make any one's bed in private chambers; or to go to the hall, or kitchen, or buttery, to carry any one's commons, bread or beer to any scholars' chamber, within the limits of the college; unless she were sent for to nurse some infirm sick person.

That the nurses of sick persons, and all laundresses, should be of mature age, good fame, and wives, or widows, who themselves should take the scholars' linen to wash, and bring the same back again when washed.

That young maids should not be permitted, upon any pretence whatsoever, to go to students' chambers.

That if it should be necessary to cleanse any college, the alms people, or old women of at least 50 years of age, should be permitted to perform the work.

That if any other women than were allowed by this decree should frequent colleges, they should be admonished to desist and be prohibited by the Masters, Presidents, or Deans, or if being prohibited they should not desist they should be brought before the Vicechancellor, when on conviction of contumacy they should as incorrigible persons be banished from the Town of Cambridge and all towns within four miles distance therefrom, according to the charter granted to the University by King Henry the Sixth.(1)

That the Heads and Presidents of Colleges should proceed against all students offending against this decree, as delinquents against the College Statutes. But if sufficient provision were not made by the College statutes, it was referred to those interested to make such ordinances as they should deem fit for the maintenance of the honour of the University and the preservation of the reputation and innocency of the Colleges.(2)

1625 } On the 26th of January, the King addressed the following letter to
26 } the Earl of Suffolk Chancellor of the University, with reference to the petition of both Houses of Parliament, for restoring the ancient discipline of the Universities :(3)—

CHARLES R.

Right trustee and well beloved Cosin, we greett you well. Whereas our lovinge subjects y^e Lords and Commons in Parliament have amongst other thinges humbly petition'd us, that y^e ancient discipline of y^e two Universities famous for good Literature and manners, might by oure care and authoritie be restored, which hath much declined in these latter yeares as hath beene conceived. We knowinge noe better course for y^e effectinge thereof then that the Chancellors of those Universities should themselves be vigilant therein & admonish y^e Vicechancellors and y^e heads of houses there in their severall places to take it into their spe-

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 209.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 482.

(3) Vide ante p. 179.

cial care, have thought fitt by these our Letters to will and require you forthwith upon ye receipt hereof to write your Letters to ye Universitie of Cambridge, whereof you are Chancellor, thereby directinge the Vice Chancellor and heads of Colledges and Halls there, to take knowledge of our speciall care hereof, and to assemble themselves together, and seriously to consider what are or have beene the true occasions of this generall offence taken at their Goverment, and what are fitt to be remedies thereof; And to returne their answers speedily to you againe. Whereupon (if they themselves, or you as their Chancellor, shall not finde yourselves able enough to reforme ye errors which have thus happened and are worthy of reformation) we who are very desirous that in our times these renown'd Nurseries of Religion and learninge should not in ye least measure decline from their former integrities and reputation may putt our hands alsoe thereunto, if there shall be cause. And of this wee shall expect an account from you answerable to ye trust, which we repose in you, and which ye place you hold as Chancellor doth require. Given under our Signett, at our Pallace of Westminster, Jan. 26th, in ye first year of our Reigne.

To oure right Trustie and well beloved Cosin Thomas

Earle of Suffolk, Chancellor of ye Universitie of
Cambridge.(1)

On the 6th of February, the Chancellor wrote, as required, to Dr. Goslin Vicechancellor and the Heads, to whom he also sent a transcript of the King's letter.(2)

On the 17th of January, Sir Thomas Coventry Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, addressed the following letter to the Corporation, soliciting that Mr. Thompson, his secretary, might be elected one of the Burgesses in Parliament for the town:—

To my very loveinge freinds the Maior Burgesses & Bayliffes of the Borough
of Cambridge.

After my very harty commendacions, I am desirous to recommend unto you Mr. John Thompson, one of my Secretaries, and a Man as I conceive not altogether unknowen unto you, for one of the Burgesses of your Towne this ensueinge Parliament. He is one I doe take more than ordinary care of, and for his sufficiencye I doubt not but hee will bee able to serve that Honourable Assembly and likewise to doe your Towne and Corporacion that due right and service you cann expect from another, without any charge or burthen unto you att all. I am as yet a Stranger unto you, but happily hereafter I may bee able to doe you a pleasure valluable to my present request; so intreatinge your best respects unto the Gent. for my sake, I reste

Your assured loveinge freind,

THO. COVENTRYE, C.S.

Dorsett Court, 17^o Januarij, 1625.

The following reply was sent by the Corporation on the 22nd of January:—

Right Honourable,

Accordinge to your Lordships request wee have determynd to make choyce of Mr. John Thompson, your Honors Secretary, to bee one of the Burgesses of our Towne this ensueinge Parliament, of whose sufficiencye and care, together

(1) MS. Baker, xli. 157.

(2) Ibid. 159.

with your Lordshipp's proteccion, wee make no doubt att all. But the better to enable him to bee thereto more duely elected, Wee have thought it fytt to make him a member of our incorporacion, which of necessitie wee must doe accordinge to our Charters, before wee can proceed to any eleccion. And to that end have this day made a letter of Attorney unto Mr. Talbutt Pepys Esquier, Recorder of our Towne, to see that oathe received of a free burgesse which others in the like kinde heretofore have taken, either before your honor or anie other that have power to administer the same. Uppon the performance whereof wee make no doubte butt to accomplish his eleccion accordinge to your Honor's desire. And thus wishinge all happines to your Lordshipp wee reste

Your Honor's in all due respecte,

THE MAIOR ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF CAMBRIDGE.

On the 24th of January, the Recorder thus certified the Corporation that Mr. Thompson had been sworn a free Burgesse before the Lord Keeper:—

Right Worshipfull,

Accordinge to your Letters to me, dated the 22th of this instant January, and the letter of Attorney under the Common Seale therewith sent, the Oath of a Free Burgesse thereunto annexed, was this day by me administred to Mr. John Thompson, and by him taken in the presence and audience of the Right Honorable the Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England, who taketh your respect to his Lordshipp therein verie exceedinge well. And soe I take my leave.

Your lovinge freind,

TALBOTT PEPYS, Recorder.

Middle Temple, London, 24 January, 1625.

On the 27th of January, Thomas Meautys and John Thompson Esquires, were elected Burgesses in Parliament for the town.⁽¹⁾

"An Act to prevent Corruption in Presentations and Collations to "Benefices, and in Elections to Headships, Fellowships, and Scholars "Places, in Colleges and Halls," was read a first time in the House of Commons on the 11th of February. On the 14th, it was read a second time and committed,⁽²⁾ but does not appear to have been further proceeded with that session.

1626.

On the 9th of April, died Francis Bacon Viscount St. Alban's, who by his last will gave the following directions with respect to the foundation of professorships in the Universities:—

And because I conceive there will be upon the moneys raised by sale of my lands, leases, goods and chattels, a good round surplusage, over and above that which may serve to satisfy my debts and legacies, and perform my will; I do devise and declare, that my executors shall employ the said surplusage in manner and form following; that is to say, that they purchase therewith so much land of inheritance, as may erect and endow two lectures in either the universities, one of which lectures shall be natural philosophy; and the science in general thereunto belonging;

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Commons' Journals, i. 818, 819.

hoping that the stipends or salaries of the lecturers may amount to two hundred pounds a year for either of them; and for the ordering of the said lectures, and the election of the lecturers from time to time, I leave it to the care of my executors, to be established by the advice of the lords bishops of Lincoln and Coventry. Nevertheless thus much I do direct that none shall be lecturer (if he be English) except he be master of arts of seven years standing, and that he be not professed in divinity, law, or physic, as long as he remains lecturer; and that it be without difference whether he be a stranger or English; and I wish my executors to consider of the precedent of Sir Henry Savil's lectures for their better instruction.

The intentions of this distinguished philosopher were not carried into effect, the anticipated surplus never having been realised.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of April, Sir Thomas Coventry knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, (afterwards Lord Coventry) was elected High Steward of the Town, in the place of Francis Bacon Viscount St. Alban's, deceased.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of May, the Vicechancellor and twelve Heads of Colleges, made a decree by way of interpretation of the statute "*De modestia*," in order to restore the ancient modesty and gravity of the University, that prevaricators, triposses, and other disputants should thereafter abstain from mimic salutations and gesticulations, ridiculous jokes and scurrilous jeers, at the laws, statutes or ordinances of the University, or the magistrates, professors or graduates. Violators of this decree were to be suspended from all degrees to be taken, or imprisoned by the Vicechancellor, or if the unworthiness of their conduct should require a greater punishment, were to be expelled the University for ever by the Vicechancellor, with the consent of the major part of the Heads of Colleges.⁽³⁾

This year, a Quo Warranto was brought against the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses to know by what title they claimed their liberties.⁽⁴⁾

On the death of Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk, Chancellor of the University, Dr. Neile Bishop of Durham, addressed a letter to the Master of St. John's College, signifying the King's pleasure that George Villiers Duke of Buckingham K.G., Lord High Admiral of England and Master of the Horse,⁽⁵⁾ should be elected Chancellor. The following letter to the Vicechancellor was also sent by the Bishop:—

Good Mr. Vicechancellor,

In my love to the universitie, & your self, I cannot but impart unto you y^e effect of that lettre which I have written to y^e Mr of St. John's. That being yesternight with his Majestie it pleased Him to declare his desire touching our

(1) Montagu, *Life of Bacon*, xiii. Note m.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 336.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book, June 1, 1626, Jan. 9, 1626-7.

(5) See a congratulatory letter from the University to him, when Marquess of Buckingham, in Herbert's Remains, 208.

Election of a new Chancellor, now upon my Lord of Suffolk's death, signifying how well it wold please Him, if my Lord Duke of Buckingham might be chosen by the universitie. By which overture of his Majestie's Inclination herein I do conceive, that in effecting thereof we shall not only gain an honorable Chancellor of the Duke, but in a sort purchase his Majestie himself our Royall Patron and Chancellor, in that we fixe our Election upon him whom himself desireth. This I held it my duty to impart unto you, hoping that you will by all good means further it. And you may make the substance of this my Letter knowne to such of our friends as you think fitt. So with my very harty comendacions to yourself and them. Nos Deo & I rest.

Yor very loving friend,

Durham House, May 29, 1626.

R. DUNELM.

To the Rt Worll my very loving good friend Mr. Docter
Gostlin Mr of Gonville & Caius Coll, and Vice-
chancellor of Cambridge.(1)

All the influence of the Court was used to secure the Duke of Buckingham's election, which however was not carried without opposition from a considerable number of the Senate, who resolved to support Thomas Howard Earl of Berkshire, the son of the deceased Chancellor. The election took place on the 1st of June, when there were 108 votes for the Duke of Buckingham, and 102 for the Earl of Berkshire.

The names of the voters have been preserved and are subjoined :—

ELECTIO CANCELLARII, 1 JUN, 1626.

PRO DUCE BUCKINGH.

Abr. Whelock,	Rad. Carr,	Leon. Mawe,	Tho. Medhop,
Tho. Watts,	Ste. Hall,	Tho. Harrison,	Hen. Mowlowe,
Tho. Adams,	Amb. Acroyde,	Joh. Norton,	Joh. Smythson,
Lionel Gatford,	Harrington Butler,	Joh. Howard,	Xtroph. Rudston,
Dan. Ambrose,	Fra. Cooke,	Ant. Sleepe,	Tho. Smyth,
Aquila Cruso	Tho. Goldfinch,	Tho. Wilson,	Tho. Gostlyn,
Arth. Scott,	Silvius Elvis,	Joh. Simpson,	Tho. Pell,
Geo. Heton,	Tho. Whaley,	— Love,	Geo. Banckes,
Will. Aufield,	Tho. Paske,	Fra. Gardiner,	— Cartwright,
Simon Sumpter,	Dux Lenox,	Ed. Quarles,	— Ward,
Rob. Hiche,	Joh. Hills,	Joh. Tennison,	Hen. Smyth,
Ri. Merredith,	Rob. Lane,	Joh. Mansel,	Will. Nelson,
Rob. Wells,	Barn. Oley,	Paul Wingfield,	Lu. Skipton,
Tho. Gibbs,	Tho. Goade,	Rob. Wimberley,	Tho. Boulde,
Jas. Bridgman,	Tho. Bambridge,	Will. Alcock,	Rob. Mason,
Will. Hardwick,	Will. Bodurda,	Ed. Loyde,	Tho. Sherley,
Rog. Andrews,	Joh. Pryse,	Will. Singe,	Car. Buckley,
Fra. Keniston,	Hen. Hopkins,	Caleb Dalecampe,	Will. Vaughan.
Sam. Sackville,	Simon Smyth,	Mat. Wrenn,	Ed. Boyse,
Joh. Allot,	Owen Gwynn,	Tho. Vincent,	Sam. Barron,
Tho. Buckley,	Joh. Woodward,	Ed. Merrywether,	Will. Archer,
Joh. Gostlyn,	Ant. Topham,	Sam. Walsall,	Tho. Adams,

(1) Original in University Registry.

Ludov. Wemes,	Fra. Blechendine,	M. Freeman,	Geo. Hinton,
Cheny Rowe,	Edm. Tyrrell,	Amias Redinge,	Tho. Fowle,
Pet. Harsnet,	Josep. Thurston,	Mat. Stokys,	Edm. Stubbinge,
Edm. Hacluit,	Joh. Browninge,	Tho. Wincop,	Dr. — Bord,
Joh. Alsop,	Hen. Downeholt,	Arth. Kempe,	Rob. Proctor.

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PRO COMITE BARCK.

Dan. Dent,	Nat. Fowle,	Will. Buckby	Rob. Metcalfe,
Oliv. Hob . . .	Joh. Symonds,	The. Hutchinson,	Will. Wake,
Tho. Ansel,	Joh. Garland,	Ri. Clerk,	Tho. Darcey,
Tho. Glover,	Sam. Meade,	Edv. Yonge,	Ri. Maydon,
Andr. Perne,	Gamal. Capell,	Tho. Boswell,	Edv. Martyn,
Hen. Meriton,	Joh. Sayers,	Nic. Felton,	Tho. Gibbs,
Hen. Willis,	Barn. Barlow,	Edm. Bell,	Geo. Chace,
Gualt. Carter,	Car. Harrison,	Hum. Tovey,	Rob. Kinge,
Ed. Stubbinge,	Joh. Thorpe,	Will. Andrews,	Joh. Slegge,
Jas. Betton,	Rad. Winterton,	Leon. Kempe,	Joh. Arrowsmith,
Ri. Dugard,	Joh. Hume,	Joh. Gilpin,	Phil. Clifford,
Will. Allistone,	Will. Dillingham,	Ant. Tuckney,	Car. Eden,
Car. Chauncey,	Alex. Blackhall,	Matt. Bennet,	Joh. Smyth,
Ri. Howlett,	Geo. Porter,	Cutbert Pierson,	Will. Robynson,
Edv. Brewster,	Jas. Whyte,	Rob. Palmer,	Tho. Claveringe,
Tho. Eallis,	Oliv. Leigh,	Rob. Mann,	Joh. Pleys,
Car. Denny,	Rob. Austin,	Rob. Killigrave,	Gualt. Forster,
Rob. Chambers,	Joh. Howarth,	Joh. Johnson,	Ed. Porter,
Ste. Naylor,	Tho. Woods,	Geo. Fawcet,	Will. Indey,
Joh. Bayes,	Will. Ch . . . ell,	Will. Leadall,	Will. Pinder,
Joh. Cuffe,	Sam.	Joh. Page,	Hum. Merridith,
Nat. Vincent,	Joh. Peckham,	Tho. Batt,	Hen. Goche,
Marm. Thompson,	Josep. Meade,	Rob. Payton,	Hen. Hall,
Fra. Ostler,	Hen. Prime,	Tho. Lock,	Joh. Hanchet.
Bartram Godwin,	Tho. Goodwin,	Will. Belke,	102(1)
Fra. Goade,	Joh. Lande,	Will. Cox,	

This election excited great attention, more particularly as the Duke of Buckingham was at this period under impeachment by the House of Commons. The subjoined letter from Mr. Mead of Christ's College to Sir Martin Stuteville, contains many curious particulars :—

Worthie Sir,

That you might not altogether want news this Week through your abundance the last, We have bred some; that the Age being so fruitful of wonders we Academians might not be wanting to produce something for the world to wonder at. To tell you plainly we have chosen the Duke of Buckingham our Chancellor and that with more than ordinary triumph. I will tell as much as my time will let me.

Our Chancellor my Lord of Suffolk died on Sunday about two a Clock in the morning: which no sooner came to ears on Monday, but about dinner time arrives Dr. Wilson (my Lord of London's⁽²⁾ chaplain) without Letters, but with a

(1) List in the University Registry made by Mr. Tabor the Registry, and attested by him and H. Moodey the Schoolkeeper.

(2) Dr. Mountain Bishop of London.

message from his Lord that we should chuse the Duke; such being his Majesty's desire and pleasure. Our Heads meet after Sermon, when by Dr. Wren, Beale, Maw, Pask, this motion was urged with that vehemency and as it were confidence of authority, that the rest were either awed or perswaded; and those that would not yet durst not adventure to make further opposition though they inclined, (if it be lawful to say so) to more advised counsel. It was in vain to say that Dr. Wilson's bare word from his Lord was no sufficient testimony of his Majesty's pleasure; nor such as might be a ground of an act of such consequence, that we should by this Act prejudice the Parliament: that instead of Patronage we sought for, we might bring a lasting scandal and draw a general contempt and hatred upon the University as men of most prostitute flattery: that it would not be safe for us to engage ourselves in publick differences: that at least to avoid the imputation of folly and temerity in the doing, it would be wisdom to wait our full time of fourteen days, and not to precipitate the Election. To this was answered, 'The sooner the better and more acceptable.' If we stayed to expect the event in Parliament, it would not be worth 'God-ha-mercy!'

Upon the news of this Consultation and Resolution of the Heads, we of the Body murmur, we run one to another to complain. We say the Heads in this Election have no more to do than any of us; wherefore we advise what to do and who to set up. Some are for my Lord Keeper,⁽¹⁾ others for my Lord Andover⁽²⁾ (Berkshire); but least we might be found over weak, being distracted, we agree that he that shall find most voices of these or any other set up, the rest should all come to him. Hereupon on Tuesday morning (notwithstanding every Head sent for his Fellows to perswade them for the Duke) some durst be so bold as to visitt⁽³⁾ for the contrary in public. Others more privily inquired how their friends and others were affected. But the same day about dinner time the Bishop of London arrived unexpected, yet found his own Colledge (Queens') most bent and resolved another way, to his no small discontentment. At the same time comes to town Mr. Mason (my Lord Duke's Secretary) and Mr. Cosens, and Letters from my Lord of Durham expressly signifying in his Majesty's name (as they told and would make us believe) that his Majesty would be well pleased if we chose the Duke. My Lord Bishop labours, Mr. Mason visits for his Lord, Mr. Cosens for the most true Patron of the Clergy and of Scholars. Masters be-labour their Fellows. Dr. Maw sends for his, one by one, to perswade them, some twice over. On Thursday morning (the Day appointed for the Election) he makes a large speech in the Colledge Chapel that they would come off unanimously; when the School Bell rung he caused the Colledge Bell also to ring as to an Act, and all the Fellows to come into the Hall and to attend him to the Schools for the Duke, that so they might win the honour to have it accounted their Colledge act. Divers in Town got hacknies, and fled to avoid importunity. Very many, some whole Colledges were gotten by their fearful Masters, the Bishop, and others, to suspend, who otherwise were resolved against the Duke, and kept away with much indignation: and yet for all this stirre the Duke carried it but by three Votes⁽⁴⁾ from my Lord Andover whom we voluntarily set

(1) Sir Thomas Coventry.

(2) The Earl of Berkshire was Viscount Andover, but on the 5th Feb. 1625-6, the higher title of Earl of Berkshire was conferred upon him.

(3) canvass.

(4) the votes were as before stated 108 and 102, "but two of the Dukes were void by statute as being given to the Vicechancellor by compromise to dispose of as he should think fit."—*Parliamentary History of England*, vii. 234.

Fuller says some suspected the Earl of Berkshire lost the election "not for lack of voices, but fair counting them."—*Worthices of England*, 8vo. ed. i. 511.

up against him, without any motion on his behalf, yea without his knowledge. You will not believe how they triumphed (I mean the Masters above-named) when they had got it. Dr. Pask made his Colledge exceed that night, &c. Some since had a good mind to have questioned the Election for some reason: but I think they will be better advised for their own ease. We had but one Doctor in the whole Towne durst (for so I dare speak) give with us against the Duke, and that was Dr. Porter of Queen's. What will the Parliament say to us? Did not our Burgesses condemn the Duke in their charge given up to the Lords? I pray God we hear well of it: but the actors are as bold as lions, and I half believe would faine suffer that they might be advanced.

* * * * *

Thus with my best respect I rest, and am

Yours most ready to be commanded,

JOSEPH MEAD.(1)

Christ Coll. Jun. 3.

The Earl of Berkshire (who had been nominated without his knowledge,) in the subjoined letter to Mr. Chester of Trinity College, returned thanks to the members of the Senate who had given their suffrages in his favour:—

Mr. Chester,

The infinite obligation which I owe to the University of Cambridge for the late most ample testimony of their great love & affection towards mee, emboldens mee to borrow your help to make knowne unto them my unfeigned thankfulness. Wherein I confess that the love & favour, which they have expressed unto mee joyned with the fashion of it, doth farr exceed the weake expression of soe feeble a style as myne is for they have been pleased out of their abundant affection to name mee to one of the greatest Honours of this kingdome, without any suite or means of myne, which was the Chancellorship of the University. The voting whereof in this noble fashion I account as much as could befall mee, and receyve it with as much thankfulness as if I were in full possession of the place. I must therefore entreate you to disperse this my thankfull acknowledgment to all my worthy friends there, who have soe freely bestowed their voyces & unsought for favours uppon mee. And this labour I doe the rather lay uppon yow, because I putt you to none in making means for mee; which I should undoubtedly have done, if I had preconceived any intention of standing for this dignity, soe often wedded by men of high places & noble Families of this Realme; whereof my honored father deceased enjoyed the late testimony & my unckle(2) before him, and not ceasing there, but expressed unto mee now by an hereditary affection. Thus much I pray yow make known for mee with this further assurance, that as I had my first breeding to my great honor in Cambridge, soe I will live & dye

The true servant of the University,

St. James's, 2^o Junij. 1626.

BARKESHYRE.(3)

The following letters from the Duke of Buckingham and the Bishop

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 228.

See allusions to this election in Letters from Dr. Samuel Ward to Archbishop Usher, Parr's Life of Usher, letters xcvi, xcvi.

(2) Henry Howard Earl of Northampton.

(3) Copy in University Registry.

of Durham to the Vicechancellor, appear to have been sent by the same messenger:—

Mr. Vicechancellor,

I accept the honor done me by the Universitye with the same affection it was bestowed, & my meditation shall be, by some reall Act to demeritt y^e title of so many honorable Predecessors. To neglect now y^e protection of the Universitye as her Chancellor, which I ever affected as her freind; were to growe worse upon the receiving of a courtesie, which my nature ever has abhord, & therefore assure yourselfe I shall to my power mainteyne her libertyes, & my owne honor shall not be deerer unto me then her privileges. For yourselfe, as I hold from your meanes a great share in the distribution of her favours, so I shall be reddie upon any occasion to acknowledge it, with assurance that I am

Your faithfull frend and servant,

G. BUCKINGHAM.

White-Hall, June the . . . 1626.

I pray lett y^e Heads understand they may deferr their coming unto me 'till your Commencement be past, both in respect of their's & my owne conveyencye.(1)

Mr. Vicechancellor,

I received your lettres by this Bearer, whereby yow advertise me of the accomplishing that which in my late lettres I recommended to yow; and as I was an Author to yow of signification of his Majesties inclination for that busines, soe it is fitt for me to assure yow the trueth of his Majesties well accepting of that, which yow and the heads, and others that joyned with yow have done therein. But that yow may have a more reall assurance hereof, I am perswaded you shall shortly receive lettres from his Majestie signifieing the same.

Though his Majestie were desirous that your presenting my Lo. Duke with his patent should presently be performed, yet, by his Grace's perswasions and in consideration of your manie present occasions betwixt this and the commencement, his Majestie is contented that it be deferred till after the commencement, unlesse upon some further resolucion he shall signify his pleasure to be otherwise; whereof yow shall have notice in convenient sort and tyme. In the meane while, referring other things to this bearer's relacion (by whom I am sure yow shall receive lettres from my Lo. Duke) with my hearty affection to your selfe and all my good friends with yow I commit yow to God and rest

Your very loving Friend,

R. DUNELM.

Dnrham house, 4 Junij, 1626.

To the right worll my very Loving good Frend Mr.

Dr. Gostlyn, vicechancellor of the universitie of Cambridge & Master of Caius Colledge there be thes delivered.(1)

The house of Commons were greatly incensed at the Duke of Buckingham's election, in consequence of his being at the time under impeachment. On the 5th of June, the House resolved itself into a grand Committee. The proceedings of that and the two subsequent days are thus recorded in the Journals:—

LUNÆ, 5 JUNII, 2^o CAROLI REGIS.

Mr. Herberte reporteth from the Committee, that it conceiveth this House, hath just cause of Offence, at the Choice of the Duke to be Vice-chancellor of

(1) Original in the University Registry.

Cambridge; and do think fit, that a Letter be written to the Corporation of the University of Cambridge, to signify this Dislike, and require them to send some to the House, to inform them.

Upon Question, a Letter to be written to the University of Cambridge, by Name of their Corporation, to signify unto them, that this House hath taken just Offence at their Election of the Duke to be their Chancellor; and to require them to send some, instructed and authorised, to inform and give Account to this House, of the Manner of their Proceedings in the said Election; and that, if any other will come to give Information, they shall be heard. These to be here upon Monday next.

And further, Resolved, If any will in the mean time, come, and inform, or complain, they shall be heard.

MARTIS, 6^o JUNII, 2^o CAROLI REGIS.

Some Exceptions being taken to the Letter to be sent to Cambridge; Master of the Wards, Mr. Chancellor Duchy, Sir Tho. Lake, Sir Jo. Ellyott, Sir B. Rudyard, Sir Nath. Rich, Sir D. Digges, Sir Tho. Hobby, Mr. Dr. Eden, Mr. Pymme, Mr. Littleton, to meet in the Court of Wards, Two a Clock; and the House to sit at Five a Clock.

Mr. Pymme reporteth from the Committee, for the Letter to Cambridge, about the Election of the Duke of Buckingham: Which being twice read; Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer delivereth a Message to the House; that the King, having taken Knowledge hereof, hath commanded him to signify his Pleasure, that the House forbear to send this Letter,

Resolved, To defer the further Consideration of this Message till To morrow, Ten a Clock.

MERCURII, 7^o JUNII, 2^o CARLO REGIS.

The grand Committee tender, in writing, the Substance of a Message to his Majesty, in Answer of that sent Yesterday.

This read, and allowed; and ordered to be sent to his Majesty by Mr. Chancellor Exchequer, Chancellor Duchy, Sir James Fullerton, and Sir Geor. Goring.(1)

The answer to the King's message was to the following effect:—

That they do acknowledge they were about to write to the University, because that the very Election itself, whereby the University is committed to the Government of one that is charged, and publicly complained of by the Commons in Parliament, whereof the Electors are a Part, is, in itself, a very great Grievance, and prejudicial in Example; whereof they have Reason to be the more sensible, because they are informed, that in the manner of the Election there were many Passages likewise done in Contempt of the House: And do humbly beseech his Majesty to believe, That neither in this, nor any other Thing, this House did or shall intend to enlarge their own Power and Jurisdiction, to the Diminution of his Majesty's Right or Prerogative.(2)

In the afternoon of the same day (7th of June) Sir Richard Weston Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported the King's answer to the Commons message. Such answer was in these terms:—

That the University of Cambridge and all Corporations derive their Right and Privilege from him; and that he hath Reason to esteem the Universities above

(1) Commons' Journals, i. 866, 867.

(2) Parliamentary History of England, vii. 235.

any other, and is resolved to defend them against any, which either wilfully, or by chance, shall go about to infringe their Liberties. Concerning the Election itself his Majesty is far from conceiving it a Grievance; for he never heard that Crimes objected, were to be taken as proved; or, that a Man should lose his Fame or good Opinion in the World, upon an Accusation only.

But whereas you say in the Manner of Carriage of the Election, there were many Passages done in it to the Contempt of the House: His Majesty is well pleased that you enquire and punish the Offenders, if there be any that have misbehaved themselves in that Respect. But for the Election itself, or the Form of it, his Majesty doth avow his first Message.⁽¹⁾

On the King's answer being read, it was "Resolved, to put off the " further Consideration and Debate thereof till Friday Morning." On Friday (the 9th of June), the further consideration of the King's message was adjourned to the next day⁽²⁾; but no further proceedings respecting the business are recorded, and on the 15th of June the Parliament was dissolved.

On the 5th of June, the Duke of Buckingham addressed the following Letter to the Senate:—

Mr. Vicechancellor & Gentlemen the Senat of the Universiye of Cambridge.

There is no one thing that concerns me in this life, I hould more deere then the good opinion of learned & honest men. Amongst which number as yow have ever held first rank in the estimation of the commonwealth & fame of the Christian world, so in conferring this honor of your Chancellorship upon me, I must confesse yow have satisfied an ambition of myne owne (which I hope will never forsake me) & that is to be well thought of by men that deserve well & men of your profession. Yet I cannot attribut this honor to any desert in me, but to a respect yow beare the sacred memorie of my dead master the King of Schollers who lov'd yow, & honord yow often with his presence, & to my gracious Master now living, who inherits with his blessed father's vertues the affection he bare your Universiye. I beseech yow, as yow have now made your choise with so many kind & noble circumstances, as the manner is to me as much as the matter: so to assure yourselves, that you have cast your votes upon your servant, who is as apprehensive of the tyme you have shewne your affections in, as of the honor yow have given him. And I earnestly request yow all, That yow would be pleas'd not to judge me comparatively, by the succeſſe & happineſſe yow have had in your former choise of Chancellors; who as they knew better (perhaps by an advantage of education in your Universiye) how to vauw the deserts of men of your qualities & degrees, so could they not be more willing to cherish them than my selfe, who will make amends for my want of Schollership, in my love unto the professors of it, & to the source from whence it comes. Having now just cause more cheerefully to imploy my utmost endeavor (with what favour I enjoye from a Royall Master) to the mainteyning of the Charters, privileges, & immunities of our Universiye in generall, & to the advancing of the particular meritts of the students therein. And since I am so far ingag'd unto

(1) Parliamentary History of England, vii. 235.

(2) Commons' Journals, 867, 869.

yow, I will presume upon a further courtesie, which is; that yow would be pleased to supply me with your advice, and suggest a waye unto me (as my selfe likewise shall not fayle to think upon some meanes) how wee may make posteritye remember, yow had a thankfull Chancellor, and one that really both loved yow & your Universitye, which is a resolution writt in an honest hart by him that wants much to expresse his affection unto yow who will ever be

Your faithful frend and humble Servant,

G. BUCKINGHAM.

White Hall, June the 5t, 1626.

To my assured loving friends the Vicechancellor,
Heads, Proctors, & the whole Senat of the
Universitye of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

The letter from the King (which the Bishop of Durham had intimated would be sent⁽²⁾), approving of the election, bears date the 6th of June, and is in the following terms:—

CHARLES R.

Trusty and welbeloved, wee greete you well. Whereas upon our pleasure intimated unto you by the Bishopp of Duresme for the choyce of your Chancellor, you have with such a dutie as wee expected highly satisfied us in your election. Wee cannot in our owne Princely nature (who are much possest with this testimony of your ready and loyall affections) forbear to lett you knowe, how much you are therein made partakers of our Royall approbation. And wee shall ever conceive that an honor done to a Person wee favour, is out of a loyall respect had unto our self, and as wee shall ever justefy Buckingham worthy of this your election, soe shall you finde the fruite of it, for wee that have found him a faithfull servant to our deare father of blessed memory and ourself can best undertake that hee will prove such a one unto you, and shall assist him with a gratiuous willingnes in any thing that may concerne the good of your University in generall, and the peticular meritts of any Students therein. GIVEN under our Signett at our Pallace at Westminster the Sixt day of June In the second yeare of our Raigne.

To our Trusty and welbeloved the Vice Chauncellor,
Heads, Proctors and the whole Senate of our University in Cambridg.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of June, the Senate sent the letters subjoined to the King and the Duke of Buckingham:—

Serenissimo invictissimoq. Principi ac Domino nostro, Carolo Dei gratia, Magne Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Regi, Fidei Defens. &c.

Serenissimæ Domine noster, invictissime Carole, multum nos fortunæ nostræ sed tuæ clementiæ infinitum quantum debemus; satis nempe erat judicio nostro satisfecisse cum illum nobis præficeremus, quem unum certissime præfici posse constabat. At tua admirabilis bonitas non patitur nos gratis nobismet ipsis benefacere, sed tibi imputari vis quod nobis fecimus beneficium. Enim vero arduam aliquam sibi materiam obsequium nostrum posebat & cujus tenuitas sublimitatem vestram assequi non posset difficultatem se, & molestia commendaret. Tu autem a te gratiam quod tanti Patroni beneficio usi sumus, qui ita

(1) Original in University Registry; Cabala, 126; Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 234.

(2) Vide ante, p. 190.

(3) Original in University Registry; Cabala, 203; Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 235.

nos amat, ut plurimum velit, ita a te amatur, ut plurimum nostra causa posset per quem vestra in nos transeat benignitas, & difficultates nostras discutiat: si quæ tamen in hac divina bonitate tua existere possit difficultas superasti, nempe majorum tuorum Clementiam, qui & easdem nobis immunitates indulges, & id etiam prospicis, ut iis rectissime utamur. Et quod unum tantæ felicitati reliquum erat ut esset perpetua, id ipsum precibus nostris superesse non sinis; præcurris enim vota nostra, & spem ipsam, qua nihil est importunius, exuperas: nam & ipsa fines suos habet, quos tuæ bonitati nullos esse experti sumus. Exhaustisti votorum nostrorum materiam, Serenissime Regum, nec quicquam nobis deinceps optandum est, quam ut tu regnes ut vincas, ut nos in perpetuum simus quod sumus,

Excellentissimæ Majestatis vestræ

humillimi servi & subditi,

PROCANCELLARIUS, & RELIQUUS SENATUS

ACADEMIÆ CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Data frequentissimo Senatu nostro, sexto Idus Junii, 1626.⁽¹⁾

Illustrissime Princeps, atq. auspicatissime Cancellarie,

Neptunum perhibent gratum cum Minerva iniisse certamen, utrum re magis mortalibus conferret domum: ille potens maris Deus illico effudit equum; Illa pacis & musarum numen, suppeditavit oleam; utrumque certe Deo dignum munus. Adeo nostrum non est tantam litem dirimere, quin facessat potius litis importuna vox, ubi non alia quam Amoris propinantur pignora. Perinde tecum se res habet, excellentissime Dux, quem jam olim potentissimus Oceani Britannici Neptunus, non solum suprema Maris Præfectura cohonestavit, sed & Prætoria donavit Equo: adeo ut illius munere & propria virtute, unus audias, Terræ Marique summus Dictator, ut sic dicamus Classis, & Magister Equitum. Post tanta honorum vestigia, ecce, nostra Minerva, tua jam Cantabrigia, supplex suas obtendit oleas, tanquam inter victrices lauros lambentes hederas; oleas quidem quibus & tuis rebus, & rebus tum publicis tum Literariis precatur simul & auspicatur pacem. Nec ad usque sumus gens togata impotentur superbi, ut hoc Cancellariatu arbitremur. Nos tantillos tibi in id Meritorum & Gratiae culmen evecto, quicquam vel testimonii ad æstimationem, vel tituli ad gloriam contulisse. Quod autem ipse aliter opinaris, vestra illa pietas est, haud ambitio, major tua tum virtus tum decus est, quam ut eis aut nostra quidpiam suffragia adderes, aut aliorum possit Invidia detrahere: stellæ in primo orbe, quas fixas vocant, altiores sunt, quam ut ad eas valeat terrarum umbra pertingere, quamquam felicissimæ memoriæ Jacobo, pientissimoque Carolo, non est, quod hoc quicquid est nominis te debere dicas, citra est, misellum munus Academicum, citra est quam ut tantos auctores mereatur, quin vestram potius celsitudinem, vestrum tutelare numen, Nos illis Principibus imputabimus, qui inde ex illius potissimum voto te elegimus, unde non nisi immortalia accipere beneficia solebamus. Quod si nostrum hoc in vestram Excellentiam studium tibi ipsa, uti scribis, commendat tempestivitas, nos illud saltem debituri sumus temporibus, cæterum non nimis fœlicibus, quod tibi vel inde gratiores sumus; quanquam suspicamur, ut hoc totum quod de opportunitate insinuas merum sit, nec magnis ingeniis insolens bene de suis cultoribus merendi artificium, quæ eo consilio singula suorum officia maxima tempestive autumant, quo uberius sibi remunerandi argumentum aucupenter: nam facilis credimus honorificis quibus nos dignaris promissis. Jamdiu est, ex quo te animo atque

(1) Cabala, 257.

opera Cancellarium sensimus, nihilque tibi hoc tempore nostra potuere suffragia, quam nomen adicere. Nolis tamen, ut cum illustrissimis heroibus præcessoribus tuis, te committamus, in quo sane tua prædicanda modestia illorum honori & memoriæ consuluit, ne tanti fulgoris claritudine effuscentur; ut enim nulla re magis se jactat Cantabrigia quam præteritorum gloria ac splendore Patronorum; hodie tamen, nescio quid solito augustius spirat, & tuis superba auspiciis, quasi Buckinghamiensis, aucta tutelis, magnaue spe grvida intumescit. Ad extremum, nos ad concilium vocas, qua potissimum ratione, quo digno monumento tuo, in nos amoris memoriam posteritati consecres; verum enim vero (Illustrissime Dux, indulgentissimeque Cancellarie) major est ea provincia, quam ut nos eam subeundo simus, quod tuo amori par sit monumentum, tuum potest solummodo excogitare ingenium. Nos interea alia manebit cura, quibus nimirum apud Deum precibus, quibus studiorum vigiliis, officiorum obsequiis, tantæ Clientelæ felicitatem nobis propriam & perpetuam despondeamus,

Vestræ Excellentiæ humillimi

devotissimique Clientes Servique,

PROCANCELLARIUS, & RELIQUUS

SENATUS CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Datæ, frequentissimo Senatu nostro, sexto Idus Junii, 1626.(1)

The following letter from Mr. Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, contains some further particulars with reference to the Duke of Buckingham's election as Chancellor:—

Worthy Sir

You shall have at this present not much news but what we University Men have bred.

On Saturday My Lord of Berkshire sent a grateful Letter to express his obligation to us who were his friends.(2) It was directed to Mr. Chester of Trinity Colledge whose brother lives with him. We were an Headlesse company, and he could not direct it otherwise.

The Parliament was wonderfully exasperated by our Election, aggravating it as an act of Rebellion, and had sent Letters to fetch up our Doctors to answer it; but the King stopped them and commanded them not to stir in this business of the University, which belonged not to them but to himself.(3) So it stayd for that time, and they will (as I ever thought) find (notwithstanding their mighty threats) that they do but beat the wind and strike at Sprites. Sure I am that ours fear no colours, that I may say no more. Dr. Eden our burgess, whilst the business was arguing in the House of Commons, made a speach desiring them (amongst many other things) not to have so hard a conceit of the University till they had more information; when perhaps they should find that which was done not to be an act of rebellion, but of loyalty and obedience. Whatsoever was more in his speech I know not, but that it was much distasted.

On Tuesday at night, late, returned Mr. Reading(4) who went to present our Election (unto the Duke). The Duke gave him for a reward a Chain of an 100li. He brought with him Letters from the Duke,(5) the King,(6) and the two

(1) Cabala, 126.

(2) Vide ante, p. 189.

(3) Vide ante, p. 191.

(4) one of the Esquire Bedels.

(5) Vide ante, p. 192.

(6) Vide ante, p. 193.

Bishops.⁽¹⁾ The two first were read publicly in the Regent House at the Congregation on Wednesday at three o'Clock. The Copies whereof I send You. Perhaps you will imagine that from his Majesty was purposely framed to stop all gaps when the Parliament might enter upon us.

* * * * *

Yours most ready to be commanded

JOSEPH MEAD.⁽²⁾

Christ Coll. June 10.

On Midsummer eve, a book containing three treatises on religious subjects was found in the belly of a cod fish exposed for sale in Cambridge market. Benjamin Prime, the Bachelor's Bedel, had it conveyed to the Vicechancellor, who took special notice of it and made inquisition into the truth of the matter. The book was sent to a binder to be restored.⁽³⁾ "It was wrapped about with canvass, and probably that voracious fish plundered both out of the pocket of some shipwrecked seaman. The wits of the university made themselves merry there—at,⁽⁴⁾ one making a long copy of verses thereon, whereof this distich "I remember:

"If fishes thus do bring us books, then we

"May hope to equal Bodlyes library."⁽⁵⁾

"But whilst the youngsters disported themselves herewith, the graver sort⁽⁶⁾ beheld it as a sad presage."⁽⁷⁾ The three treatises were reprinted in the following year with this title:

"Vox Piscis: or the Book Fish contayning Three Treatises which were found in the belly of a Cod-fish in Cambridge Market, on Midsummer Eve last, Anno Domini 1626.—London Printed for James Boler and Robert Milbourne MDCXXVII."

The three treatises were, I. "The preparation to the Crosse and to Death and of the comfort under the Crosse and Death In two Bookes Beeing very fruitfull for all devoute people to reade and meditate on." [By Richard Tracy first printed 1540.] II. "A Mirror or Glasse to know thy selfe. Being a Treatise made by

(1) of London and Durham.

(2) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 232.

(3) Cambridge Portfolio, 200: Richard Burton (or Nathaniel Crouch's) Admirable Curiosities, Rarities, and Wonders in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

(4) "A yongue Scholar (who had in a Stationer's shop peeped into the Titles of the Civill Law) there viewing this unconcocted booke in the Codd-fish, made a Quiblet thereupon, saying 'that it might be found in the Codd, but could never be entred into the Digest.' Another said or wrote, 'that hee would hereafter never count it a reproach to be called Codshead, seeing that fish is now become so learned an *heluo librorum*,' which signifieth 'a man of much reading, or skillfull in many bookes.' Another said, that 'at the Act or Commencement for degrees two things are principally expected, good learning and good cheare; whereupon this Sea-guest against the very time of Commencement brought his booke to furnish the one and his carcase to make up the other.'"—Cambridge Portfolio, 200.

(5) Thomas Randolph.

(6) See Parr, Life of Abp. Usher, Letters, c. ci.

(7) Fuller, Worthies of England, 8vo. edit. i. 562.

"John Frith whiles hee was prisoner in the Tower of London Anno Domini MDXXXII." III. "The Treasure of Knowledge. Out of which doth spring most sweet Consolations, right necessarie for troubled consciences, to the intent that they shall not despair in adversity and trouble."

On the 16th of August, Martin Peirce Esq. was elected Mayor, but on the 18th he was excused from serving the office on the ground that he was then Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, he expressing his willingness to serve if thereafter on a more fitting opportunity he should be elected.⁽¹⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of John Pettytt and Nicholas West, Treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, payed for wine att the guild supper, vijs. vjd.

Item, payed Mr. Day for the holberds and mendinge them, viijs.

Item, for a present of fishe to Mr. Alderman Peircie the high Sheriffe and for carriadge of it, jli. xs. vjd.

PROCLAMACIONS.

A proclamacion for not imbezzling Armor, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion for arminge shippes, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to prohibite commerce with Spayne, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to prohibite Souldiers, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to make prize all victual to Spayne, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion concerninge Recusants, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to adorne the parliament, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion concerninge Lent, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion for the Coronation, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion for thankgiveinge, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion for mendinge souldiers wages, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion concerninge fee deare, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion concerninge the peace of the Church, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to burne remonstrants, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion concerninge Marryners, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion concerninge the Kinges Evill, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to retorne the Inhabitaunts of the Sea Costes to their dwellinges, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion for a fast, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to authorize Cardecues,⁽²⁾ ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion about Crowne land, ijs. vjd.

A proclamacion to make Money currant, ijs. vjd.

Given to the French Trumpeters, xs.

Given to an Irish noble woman, vs.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

Mr. Peirce served the office of Mayor the following year. On the 24th of August, 1627, it was ordered that after his mayoralty ended, he should have precedence next after the Recorder, in regard of his having been High Sheriff, and being in commission of the peace for the county.

(2) Vide ante, p. 181, n. 4. The further currency of cardecues was prohibited by proclamation 26th July, 1626.—Rymer, Foedera, xviii. 736.

Given to a Scottish woman with lycence, iij^s.

Given to 2 schollers came out of Holland, ij^s.

Given 7 noble mens Trumpeters at the Commencement, x^s.

Given to 6 poore seafaringemen, iij^s.

Given a scottish lord, iij^s.

Given to a poore woman by 3 Justices lycense, ij^s.

Given to 3 poore men spoyled by Dunkerkes, ij^s.

Given to one that brought a present of venison from Mr. Thompsons, v^s.

Item, given to Mr. Henry Bell a captayne, j^l.

Item, payed unto Mr. Purchas and others when they went upp to London to present the high stewards patent to him havinge in his company the Recorder and fyve Aldermen as by particulers did appeare to the Auditours, xvij^l. vj^s. viij^d.⁽¹⁾

1626 } The following account of a visit from the Duke of Buckingham
27 } Chancellor of the University, is extracted from a letter, dated March the 10th, written by Mr. Mead Fellow of Christ's College, to Sir Martin Stuteville. "Our Chancellor on Saturday sat in the Regent House in "a Master of Arts Gowne habit Cap & Whood, spoke two words of "latine Placet & Admittatur. Bp Lawd was incorporated. The E of "Denbigh, Lo Imbrecourt, Lo Rochefort (Miles de Malta), Mr. Edw. "Somerset nephew to the Earle of Worcester, Mr. Craven, & Mr. Walter "Montagu, were made Masters of Art, though I think my Lo Imbrecourt needed no more but to be incorporated. His Grace dined at "Trinity Colledg, had Banquets at divers other Colledges, King's, St. "John's, Clare Hall, &c. He was on the Top of King's Colledg "Chappell but refused to have his foote imprinted there as too high "for him. He was wonderfull courteous to all Schollers of any Con- "dition both in the Regent House where every one that came in had "his Grace's Congie & in the Towne as he walked if a Man did but "stirre his Hatt he should not loose his labour."⁽²⁾

The Duke of Buckingham at this period contemplated the crec- tion at his own expense of a new University Library, at a cost of £7000, and to complete which all the Houses between Caius College and St. Mary's Church were required, but the execution of this design was ultimately prevented by his untimely and tragical death.⁽³⁾

At the Assizes held at the Castle on the 13th of March, the in- habitants of Cambridge were indicted for the non-repair of Garret Hostel Bridge, which was soon afterwards repaired at the expense of the Corporation.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1 & 2 Car. I.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxii. 386.

(3) Letter from Mr. Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, March 24, 1626-7, MS. Baker, xxxii. 388; xxx. 454.

(4) See Corporation Common Day Book, April 10, July 14, 1627, Jan. 8, 25, Feb. 19, 1627-8.

1627.

On the 8th of October, the Vicechancellor, the Mayor, and fourteen other Commissioners, acting under a Commission of Sewers, dated the 21st of May preceding, made a variety of orders for the preservation of the New River, and especially prohibiting the Inhabitants of Shelford from destroying the banks thereof.

1627 } On the 8th of January, the Corporation ordered that Jesus Green
28 } should be let for seven years, towards setting the poor on work, and for raising a stock for their maintenance.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of February, the King granted a Charter to the University. After reciting the grant to the University of the 26th Henry VIII., respecting Printers,⁽²⁾ the general parliamentary confirmation of the University Charters,⁽³⁾ the charters of the Company of Stationers of London, a decree made in the Star Chamber, in the 28th Eliz.,⁽⁴⁾ a proclamation for the observance of that decree, 25 September, 21 Jac. I., and that doubts had arisen whether the University Printers could print and sell any of the books specified in the grants to the Company of Stationers: in order to abolish all such ambiguities, to put an end to all controversies, and for the encouragement of learning, the King ratified the grant made to the University by Henry VIII., and declared that the University by their Stationers and Printers might print and expose to sale within the University or elsewhere within his dominions, all books which he or Queen Elizabeth, or King James the first, had licensed any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whatsoever, to sell, and also all other books whatsoever printed or to be printed, or which had been or should be by the Chancellor, &c., allowed as fit to be put to sale, any letters patent, or any prohibition, restraint, clause, or article, in any letters patent whatsoever, notwithstanding.

In February, Mr. Edwards of Queen's College,⁽⁵⁾ was charged before the Vicechancellor, with having, in a sermon at St. Andrew's Church about Midsummer, preached against obedience to superiors. He explained the particular passages excepted against, and was required to make a similar explanation at St. Andrew's, which he accordingly did in April, 1628.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 368.

(3) Vide Vol. ii. p. 274.

(4) Vide Vol. ii. p. 424.

(5) Probably Thomas Edwards M.A. a celebrated presbyterian minister, author of *Gangræna*. See Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. §16; Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, ii. 421.

(6) MS. Baker, vi. 191.

On the 12th of February, Thomas Meautys Esq., and Thomas Purchas Alderman, were elected Members of Parliament for the Town. The High Steward of the Town sent the following letter in favour of Mr. Meautys:—

To my very lovinge freinds the Mayor Aldermen Burgesses & Com-
naltie of the Towne and Corporacion of Cambridge.

After my harty comendacions to you Mr. Maior &c. The readines and good successe wherewith my former recomendacions to you on the behalf of Mr. Thomas Meautys Clarke of his Majestys privie Councell, were receaved and answered, gives me the freedome and assurance to recomend him now again unto you for one of your Burgesses this next parliament; hee is one whose forwardnes and abilities to doe you Service and to discharge the trust you shall repose in him are partly knowne unto you, and therefore in that I shall neede to say the lesse, only thus much I will add that as I shall have cause to give you my best thanks for your ellection of him, so I am well assured that when you shall know him better, you will have cause to thanke me for givinge you occasion to oblige a Man who as well out of parlement as in parlement & by reason of the place wherein he serves his Majesty will bee able and ready to serve and pleasure your Corporacion upon any your occasions that shall fall in his way. So not doubting of your readines to gratifie me herein, I bid you very harteley farewell, and reste,

Your assured and lovinge friend,

THO. COVENTRYE.

Ely Howse the 7th of Febrary, 1627.(1)

1628.

This year the King visited Cambridge. He seems to have been here at least two or three days. On the 29th of April, the Corporation ordered that the Mayor should be paid the several sums he disbursed for fees to the King's officers when he came to the Town.(1) The following is the account of such disbursements:—

MONEYES DISBURSED BY MR. PERSE MAIOR ATT THE KINGES MAJESTIES
COMEING TO CAMBRIDGE.

Imprimis, payed to the gent. Ushers dayly wayters, v^{li}.
Item, payed to the gent. Ushers of the privie chamber, v^{li}.
Item, payed to the Kinges Harbengers, iiij^{li}. vjs. viij^d.
Item, payed to the Sergeant att Armes, iiij^{li}. vjs. viij^d.
Item, to the gent. Ushers quarter Wayters, j^{li}.
Item, payed to the Sewers of the chamber, j^{li}.
Item, payed to the Knight Marshall, j^{li}.
Item, payed to the yeomen Ushers, j^{li}.
Item, payed to the groomes & pages, j^{li}.
Item, payed to the Footemen, ij^{li}.
Item, payed to the 4 yeomen of the mouth, ij^{li}.
Item, payed to the porters of the gate, j^{li}.
Item, payed to the 7 Trumpeters, j^{li}.
Item, payed to the Trumpeters, ij^{li}.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

Item, payed to the surveyor of the Wayes, j^{li}.

Item, payed to the yeomen of the Feilds, x^s.

Item, payed to the Coachman for his fee, jⁱⁱ.

Item, payed to the yeoman harbingers, j^{li}.

Item, payed unto the Jester, x^s.

Item, payed unto the sumpter man, v^s.

Item, payed unto him that carrieth the sword, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, payed unto Mr. Cooke groom of his Majesties stable for his fee for giving notice of his Majesties comeinge, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, Spent in wyne upon the Kinges servant the First & second Daye of his Majesties comeinge to Cambridge, & gave to the Trumpeters clayming it to bee due to them, in all, ij^{li}. v^s. iiij^d.

Item, payed more to the Duke of Buckingham's Trumpeters, x^s.⁽¹⁾

A Professorship of History was about this time established by Fulk Greville Lord Brooke, who constituted Isaac Dorislaus, D.C.L. the first professor. In a letter from Dr. Ward, Master of Sidney College, to Archbishop Usher, dated May 16th, are the following particulars respecting a charge brought against the new Professor:—

I suppose your Lordship will desire to hear somewhat of our Cambridg Affairs; though I doubt not but you hear, by some Cambridg Men which come over to you. I suppose you have heard of a Lecture for reading of History, intended to be given us by the Lord Brook. Who, as you know, first intended to have had Mr. Vossius of Leyden; afterward his Stipend being augmented by the States, he resolved of Dr. Dorislaw of Leyden also. He, before his coming hither, took his Degree of Doctor of the Civil Law at Leyden: was sent down to Cambridg by my Lord Brook, with his Majesty's Letters to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads, signifying my Lord Brook's intent: and also willing us to appoint him a place and time for his Reading; which accordingly was done. He read some two or three Lectures, beginning with Cornelius Tacitus; where his Author mentioning the conversion of the State of Rome from Government by Kings to the Government by Consuls, by the suggestion of Junius Brutus; he took occasion to discourse of the Power of the People under the Kings, and afterward. When he touched upon the Excesses of Tarquinius Superbus his infringing of the Liberties of the People, which they enjoyed under former Kings; and so, among many other things, descended to the vindicating of the Netherlanders, for retaining their Liberties against the violences of Spain. In conclusion, he was conceived of by some, to speak too much for the defence of the Liberties of the People; though he spake with great moderation, and with an exception of such Monarchies as ours, where the People had surrendered their Right to the King, as that in truth there could be no just exception taken against him: yet the Master of Peter-house complained to the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Christ's Colledg: and complaint also was made above, and it came to his Majesty's ear; which we having intelligence of, Dr. Dorislaw desired to come and clear himself before the Heads, and carried himself so ingenuously, that he gave satisfaction to all; whereupon Letters were written to his Patron, to the Bishop of Durham, and others, to signify so much. But he going to his Patron first, he suppressed the Letters, and said, he would see an Accuser, before any excuse should be made. After word

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 3 & 4 Car. I.

came from the Bishop of Winchester, then Durham, in his Majesty's Name, to prohibit the History-Reader to read. But after that, both his Majesty, and the Bishop, and all others above, and here, were satisfied, but then his Patron kept off, and doth to this day, and will allow his Reader the Stipend for his time; but we fear we shall lose the Lecture. I see a Letter which his Patron writ to him, to Malden, to will him to be gone into his Country; but he would assure him of his Stipend. The Doctor kept with me, while he was in Town. He married an English Woman about Malden in Essex, where now he is. He is a fair-conditioned Man, and a good Scholar.⁽¹⁾

Henry Wray of Cambridge, Stationer, by his Will, dated the 11th of June, devised and bequeathed certain estates in Cambridge to his grandchildren, with a proviso, that in case of their death unmarried under twenty-one, or without issue of their bodies, certain leasehold houses in Walls' Lane in Trinity Parish, should remain and be for an Hospital to help to maintain poor widowers and widows, of equal number and equal portions, that his freeholds and copyholds should be for the maintenance of the Hospital, that a leasehold estate held of Bene't College should be sold, and that with the produce and other his personal estate, lands should be bought for the maintenance of the Hospital. In 1635, his grandchildren being then dead, certain Commissioners of Charitable Uses made a decree establishing the Hospital, and directing that there should there be maintained four poor widowers and four poor widows inhabitants of Trinity Parish, to be elected by the Vicar, Churchwardens, Overseers, and six other of the more substantial parishioners.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of June, the King issued a Proclamation for calling in and suppressing two sermons, by Roger Manwaring, D.D., entitled Religion and Allegiance, which sermons had been condemned by Parliament as inculcating the principles of arbitrary power.⁽³⁾ All persons having any of these books in either University were required to deliver the same to the Vicechancellor, who was commanded to cause them to be entirely suppressed.⁽⁴⁾

On the 7th of July, the University addressed the Duke of Buckingham, their Chancellor, then about to take the command of the expedition for the relief of Rochelle, in a letter, of which the following is a contemporary translation:—

Most illustrious Prince,

With what fatherly affection, with what honor your highnes hath alwayes procured the safety and profit of this your University nether we can fully declare, nor any age be silent of.

(1) Parr, *Life of Archbishop Usher*, Letter cxxvii. See Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 313.

(2) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 70. In 1836, the gross annual income of this charity was £215. 2s.

(3) *Parliamentary History of England*, viii. 212

(4) Rymer, *Foedera*, xviii. 1024.

Your great benefitts doe overwhelme this present age with admiration, nether can they be otherwise recompenced, then by the rewarde of perpetuall fame and immortality.

Wee have triumphed over the London Printers by the singular patronage of your highnes, wee have felt thoroughly and one every side the rage of our enemies unminished, but the dignity of our university increased.

Wee can desire nothing by wishes, your highnes can bestowe nothing upon which wee have not already received of your bounty, and what do wee repaie but the barren harvest of our veneration: but your benefitts howe religiously posterity shall hereafter cherish with what praises and with what eternall honors our successors shall hereafter celebrate he will easily conjecture who hath knowen how much the University, peaceably governed, priviledges vindicated, the treasure, the liberty, the life itself bestowed on the Muses.

How many deadly enimes your highnes hath repressed, styrred up against our common wealth of learning, howe many guifts it has conferred upon us, nether they are able to acknowledge without sithing, nor wee are to repeate without astonishment.

While wee may beholde you, while we may lay hold upon your knees, wee little esteeme the rage of mortalls, and being hid in our recesses may savely imploy our houers in learning.

Now your highnes doth prepare a new warfare (which God Almighty grant may be glorious to your name, prosperous to Christian religion, happy to us all) to what dangers are wee exposed. Some will seeke to dry up our river, even that fountaine from which perhaps themselves have drawne there waters, others will seeke to take away againe the faculty of printing.

Most illustrious Prince, our goods are but few, our household litle the circuite of our Athens narrowe yet noe riches of Cræsus or of Midas are sought after more vehemently by the snares of lewde men then this unarmed and naked poverty of ours.

Your highnes sees what confidence we place in you, wee before the tempest begins doe fly to your altars, and although wee are not ignorant what a weight does now presse the shoulders of your highnes, yet wee boldly lay our Parnassus upon the many mountaines of your cares.

Let your highnes perfect this its Academy, as it has begun, adorne it flourishing, uphold it deprest, free it being in danger, which does perpetually beseech God that your highnes may obtaine all your glorious indevours, and that it may eternally enjoy the patronage of your highnes.

Most obliged to your highnes,

THE VICE CHANCELOUR AND THE REST OF THE
SENATE OF YOUR UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Given in our frequent Senate the Nones of July, 1628.(1)

The Duke of Buckingham's answer was in these terms:—

Gentlemen,

Such and so cordial have your respects been unto me, that no other Pen then your own can express them, nor no other heart then mine can apprehend them: and therefore, I labour not any verbal satisfaction, but shall desire you to believe, that what service soever you please to think I have hitherto done for you, I cannot so much as call an expression of that I would willingly do for you. And whereas, in your Letters, you seem to fear, that my absence may be an advantage of time, to make your adversaries active and stirring against you, and your Affairs

(1) MS. Lansd. 498, fo. 137; Cabala, 387; MS. Baker, x. 360.

consequently meet with partiality and opposition; I have therefore most humbly recommended them to the Justice of my Royal Master, and to the bosomes of some friends, where they shall likewise meet with mediation and protection, to what part of the world soever my Master or the States service shall call me. I can carry but one Chancellor of your University along with me, but I hope I shall leave you many behind me. And I shall presage likely of the success of our actions, since they are all so followed by your wishes and devotions; which I shall endeavour you may always continue unto

Your most affectionate friend, and humble servant,

BUCKINGHAM.

Chelsey, July 30. 1628.

To my very worthy and much respected friends, The
Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of
Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

Thomas Hobson of Cambridge, Carrier, by an Indenture of feoffment, dated the 30th of July, made between himself of the one part, and six persons ⁽²⁾ described as privileged of the University and named by the then Vicechancellor, and six others ⁽³⁾ described as of the town of Cambridge and named by the then Mayor, of the other part, (in all humbleness acknowledging God's mercies and blessings upon his labours, and in acknowledgment thereof and in testimony of his earnest and fervent desire to do good to the poor of the University and Town, and to the intent that the poorer part of the University and Town, wanting means to live upon and settle themselves in some honest calling, might thereafter be employed and set to work, and brought up and instructed in some trade or occupation trade or mystery, and thereby not only enabled to live of themselves, but by their labours become profitable members of the commonwealth, and helpful to others among whom they should live; and in consideration that there were then at the only care costs and charges of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University, and the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town, in a great part erected and built upon the property thereafter conveyed, divers buildings and houses, intended only for the benefit and employment of the poorer sort of people of the said University and Town); conveyed unto such twelve persons, and their heirs, a messuage and tenement, dove-house, and site of a dove-house, a barn, and all houses and edifices then built upon the farms, gardens, curtilages, courts, and grounds thereto belonging, with all their appurtenances, in the parish of St. Andrew without Barnwell-gate, in

(1) Cabala, 387; MS. Baker, x. 361.

(2) Thomas Buck, John Buck, Robert Tampuson, Henry Priest, Christopher Greene and Walter Frost.

(3) William Wilbore, John Lowrey, William Andrewes, Thomas Atkinson, jun., John Harrison, and John Durant.

Cambridge, upon trust, that they their heirs and assigns, with the assistance of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University, and the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town, and their successors respectively, should within the space of four years, build erect and finish, one or more convenient house or houses upon the premises, as well for setting the poor people of the said University and Town to work, as for an house of correction for unruly and stubborn rogues beggars and other poor persons who should refuse to work; and also, in convenient time, should provide a sufficient stock of wool and flax, and other materials, for setting of the said poor people of the said University and Town to work; and should, from time to time thereafter, well and sufficiently maintain and repair the said houses, to be by them erected, and all other the premises. and so by the same and every part thereof, and all rents and profits arising from the same, for and toward the uses aforesaid. With a clause of re-entry to the grantor and his heirs, in case of misemployment of the premises, and a provision that so often as it should happen that any eight of the trustees should die, that then within the space of five months, the survivors should, upon request of the University and Corporation or either of them, or of the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being or of either of them, and at the costs and charges of the University and Corporation, convey the premises to twelve other persons and their heirs, six whereof to be named by the University or Vicechancellor for the time being, and the other six by the Corporation or Mayor for the time being, upon the same trusts.⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 6th of August, the Corporation made an ordinance reciting that there were formerly orders made between the University and Town concerning the cleansing of the streets and drains, but that the years were then expired according to the composition made between them.⁽²⁾ It was therefore ordered and agreed that the orders in a printed paper remaining in the hands of Mr. Lukyn should stand in force, and that the Mayor should appoint one in every ward or parish, for the reformation of

(1) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 24; Corporation Muniments.

In 1632, an estate at Cottenham was purchased by the then Trustees of this charity, with £100. bequeathed by Hobson, and £500. the surplus of the collection for the poor made during the plague of 1630. In 1634, another estate in Cottenham, Over, and Willingham, was purchased of Apollo Pepys and Talbot Pepys by the then Trustees. Roger Thompson in 1642 gave £200. to the Workhouse, this sum was in 1646 expended in the purchase of an estate at Westwick. In 1686, George Griffith M.A. gave £100. to this charity, and £20. was subsequently given by Dr. James President of Queens' College.

The state of this charity (the revenue of which is about £280. per annum) is now under investigation in the Court of Chancery.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 332.

abuses, and to make presentment of them to him, upon the penalty of every man refusing to take the place or being negligent therein, of 10*s*. All penalties for not sweeping the streets were ordered to go to the use of the House of Correction, saving the right of the Mayor and Bailiffs concerning all penalties belonging to them. It was further ordered that the amerciaments of the Paving Leet⁽¹⁾ should be paid to the use of the House of Correction then building, provided the University would grant their Paving Leet amerciaments to the same use.⁽²⁾

At the same Common Day, an ordinance was made that no Burgess should be chosen of the twenty-four unless a sufficient man and a subsidy man.⁽²⁾

On the 22nd of August, the Corporation ordered that Mr. Purchas one of the Burgesses in Parliament of the Town, should have 4*s*. a day for his charges during the time he was present at the Parliament.⁽²⁾

The Duke of Buckingham Chancellor of the University, was assassinated at Portsmouth, on the 23rd of August, by John Felton. The Duke, during his short Chancellorship, exhibited a marked regard for the University. His intention to build a new Library has been noticed in a preceding page.⁽³⁾ He "gave the bedells their "old silver staves, and bestowed better and bigger on the University, "with the King's, and his own arms insculped thereon."⁽⁴⁾ He also purchased many curious Arabic MSS., collected by Erpenius a famous linguist, intending them for the University Library, to which they were accordingly presented by his Duchess after his death.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 410.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Vide ante, p. 198.

(4) Fuller, Hist of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 311.

Each of these staves contains the mottos "Mars Musas," and "Fidei colycula crux." There are also the arms of the University, and the cabled anchor the badge of the Duke's office of High Admiral.

The following sentences are also inscribed:

ON THE FIRST,

DUX TIBI ET SEMPER TALIS ET IPSE DUX. Mart. i. 12 Ep.
FACTÆ SUNT EI VIRGÆ SOLIDÆ IN SCEPTRA REGENTÆ. Exod. ix. 11.
DUX ERAT SUPER EOS JEHOVAH CUM EO. 1 Paral. 20.

ON THE SECOND,

TOLLE VIRGAM ET CONGREGA POPULUM. Numb. xx. 8.
ME DUCE CERTUS ERIS. Mart. Lib. i. Ep. 4.
VIRGA TUA ET BACULUS CONSOLANTUR ME. Psal. xxiii. 4.

ON THE THIRD.

PORTANS VIRGAM DEI IN MANU SUA. Exod. iv. 20.
ANNON IPSE BACULUS MANUS NOSTRÆ. Tob. xv. 25.
VIRTUTE DUCE COMITE FORTUNA.

Cambridge Portfolio, 528.

At p. 245 of the work last cited, these staves are erroneously said to have been given in 1671, at which period the second Villiers Duke of Buckingham was Chancellor of the University.

(5) Horace Walpole's Works, vol. i. p. 211; Sir Henry Wotton, Life and Death of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham (Harleian Miscellany, ed. Malham, v. 315.)

As soon as the intelligence of the Duke of Buckingham's assassination reached the University, the Vicechancellor wrote the subjoined letter to the King:—

Dread Sovereign,

The fatal blow given your most loyal servant, whom your Majesty made our Patron and Chancellor, hath so stounded our University, as (like a Body without a Soul) she stirs not, till your Majesties Directions breathe life again, in the choice of another. And although I am but one of many, and therefore (having to do with a multitude) cannot absolutely assure the effecting of your pleasure; yet I dare undertake for my self, with the rest of the Heads, and many others, truly and faithfully to labour in your Majesties desires, and now presume to send fair and strong hopes to give them full satisfaction: Humbly intreating the continuance of your Majesties love and care of your University, the onely stay and comfort of this her sad and mournfull estate, occasioned by such an unexpressible disaster; cherishing her self with that blessed word your Majesty used upon her last Election, That howsoever your Majesties appointment shadowed out another, yet your Self in substance would be her Chancellor. This as an indelible Character in her memory, shall ever return, as all thankfull observance, so to God prayers full of cordial zeal, for your Majesties long and happy Reign.(1)

On the 28th of August, the King addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges, recommending Henry Rich Earl of Holland to be elected Chancellor of the University:—

CHARLES REX,

Trusty and welbeloved wee greete yow well. as wee take in gracious parte your due respect in electinge heretofore for your Chancellor, a man who for his parts and faithfull service was most deare unto us, soe now wee are pleased to understand that yow are sensible of your owne and the comon losse by the bloody assassinate of soe eminent a person, and that you desire and expect for your comfort an intimacion from us of a capable subject to succede in his roome, this expression one your parte hath begotten in us a Royall affection towards you and more care for your good, out of which wee comend unto the free election of you the Vicechancellor and heads, and of the Masters Regents and non Regents, according to your ancient custome, our right trusty and right welbeloved Cosen and Counsellor, Henry Earle of Holland, lately a member of your owne body and well knowne to you all, whose hearty affection to advance religion and learninge generally in our kingdomes, and especially in the fountaynes, cannot be doubted of. Not that we shall cease to be your Chancellor in effect accordinge to our promise, but the rather for your advantage we advise yow to this choice, that yow may have a person to be our remembrancer and a solicitor for yow uppon all occasions, and your generall concurringe herein shall be to us a pledge of your good affections which wee are willinge to cherishe. Given at our Court at Portsmouth the 28th day of August, in the 4th year of our raigne.

To the Vice Chancellor & heads of houses in our
University of Cambridge.(2)

(1) Cabala, 388.

(2) MS. Wickstede, Part ii. 139 b; Cabala, 205.

The Earl of Holland was accordingly elected Chancellor, and thereupon he addressed the subjoined letter to the Senate:—

Mr. Vice-chancellor and Gentlemen, the Senate of the University of Cambridge,

The condition of man is so frail, and his time so short here, that in the sum of his account there are few accidents can deliver him worthy to posterity: yet to prevent my destiny in this defect, you have made my name to live, by your general and free election of me to be your Chancellor; the which will give me so to the world, not my merit. I take but my beginning by this Creation, and will endeavour to proceed with such strength, in my serious affection to serve you all, as you shall see this honour is not conferred upon an unthankful person. It is my hap to succeed the most excellent example of the best Chancellor, who had both will and power to oblige you: for the first, none can exceed me, that I am tyed by my education to serve you: for my power, although it be but short in all other things, yet in what concerns you, my Master, whose word you have, and whose thanks you will receive in my behalf, will for his own sake, if not for mine, accept of all humble requests for you, which may conduce to the support of every particuler good, that can any way advantage your whole Body, or advance the severall members of your University. For whose increase of fame and honour I do wish, from an affectionate heart, as I profess my self obliged, being

Your most thankful friend, and humble servant,

HENRY HOLLAND.(1)

The accounts of William Collett and Edward Potter treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, payed for building a booth in St. Thomas Layes by Mr. Maiors appointment for the Leivetenants for the County to sett in, vijs. viij^d.

Item, payed to Mr. Mayle for carriege the armer to Newmarkett, ijs.

Item, payed unto Mr. Maior that now is, for a reward to the Messenger that broughte the bucke from Sir John Carlton, xs.

Item, payed unto Mr. Bembridge for sendinge for the bucke & the mans drinke that brought it, vs. iiij^d.

Item, payed unto Mr. Maior that now is for a reward to the man that brought the bucke from Mr. Thompson's, xs.

Item, given to Thonge, a pressed souldiour, by Mr. Maior's appointment, is.

Item, payed to Mr. Purchas Alderman by the hands of Mr. Potter Treasurer, as money due the said Mr. Purchas as Burgesse of the Parliament xxjli. viijs.

MONEYES LAYED OUT BY MR. PERSE IN THE TIME OF HIS MAIORALTY FOR THE USE OF THE TOWNE.

Item, payed for horse hier from Cambridge to Newmarket the j of February, for the Capitaines & officers belonging to the billeted soldiours and their carriages when they went to bee billeted in Suffolke by the Counsell's order as followeth:—

Inprimis, to John Day for one horse hyer, js.

Item, to Christofer Tingey for the like, js.

Item, payed to George Mathew Constable for one horse hyer, & in charges for sendinge to Newmarkett for horses backe that the captaynes did ride on, ijs. vj^d.

Item, payed to Dovey Robinson for 4 horse hyers unto Newmarkett, iiij^s.

(1) Cabala, 254.

Item, payed to Mr. Pepys our Recorder for his paynes for lookinge over Kinge James's charter to the Towne, and for his paynes in goenge to Sergiant Attow to bee advised therein, *jli*.

Item, payed to Sergeant Athow for his advise & direction concerninge Kinge James's charter to the Towne, *jli*.

Item, payed unto Mr. Spaldinge for his paynes in goinge to the Recorder & to Mr. Sergeant Athow divers tymes with the said Charter about the advise & direction therein, *iijs. iiijd*.

Item, payed the first of November 1627 for a proclamacion for the restraint of extraordinary fees in Courts, *ijs. vjd*.

Item, payed for a proclamacion that all men should ride with byttes, *ijs. vjd*.

Item, payed for 2 proclamacions, *j* that soldiours should repayre to there Cullers, the other that all gentlemen should repayre to there houses against Christmas, *vs*.

Item, payed for a proclamacion for the apprehendinge of such as doe make away there Armes, *ijs. vjd*.

Item, payed for 4 proclamacions the one for keepinge Lente & fastinge Dayes one other for callinge in of privie Seales & letters from his Majestie one other for the restraynt of the waste of gunpowder one other for the apprehendinge of Rogues & vacabonds, *xs*.

Item, payed for a proclamacion forbiddinge men to borrow armes att the tymes of Muster, *ijs. vjd*.

Item, payed for 2 proclamacions one for the generall fast and the other for the East Indian Company, *vs*.

Item, payed for 3 proclamacions & for the Comission of the 2 first Subsedyes, *j* proclamacion for the suppressinge of Doctor Manneringes sermons, one other for Mariners, one other for the Kinges evill, *vjs. vjd*.

Item, payed for 2 proclamacions the one that Spaniards & Frenchmen that should bee taken att Sea should be ymprisoned & the other for the apprehendinge of Jesuites & Preists, *vs*.

Item, payed unto Mr. Oliver for charges which he expended in the Vicechancellors Court agreed of by the consent of y^e Towne, *vli. xvjs. iiijd*.⁽¹⁾

On the 30th of September, died, from the wound of an assassin, Fulke Greville Lord Brooke. By a codicil to his will, dated the 6th of September, and proved the 12th of November, he gave an annuity of £100. payable out of lands and tenements in Tofte Graunge, Fosdike, and Algarkirke, in the county of Lincoln, for the maintenance of a public History Lecture within this University for ever,⁽²⁾ according to certain articles drawn up with the advice of his chaplain William Burton; and he nominated Doctor Isaac Dorislaus,⁽³⁾ the first reader of the said lecture for life. The appointment to the office after his death, he gave to the owners of the inheritance of the lands out of which the annuity was payable.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 3 & 4 Car. I.

(2) Vide ante, p. 201.

(3) It is a coincidence worth remarking, that Dr. Dorislaus fell by the hand of an assassin, and that the founder of his professorship and the nobleman who was Chancellor of the University when he first began his lectures at Cambridge, also perished in the same manner.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 136. In the same MS., p. 159, is Lord Keeper Coventry's Decree,

This year, Henry Montague Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, (who had in the late reign filled successively the offices of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Treasurer of England, and Lord President of the Council,) was elected High Steward of the University in the room of Sir Edward Coke.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of October, the Earl of Holland was installed as Chancellor of the University, at Warwick House in London, where the University were entertained by him with a sumptuous dinner. They assembled at Southampton House, and went from thence to Warwick House in their formalities.⁽²⁾

1628 } On the 17th of January, the King issued a proclamation for suppres-
29 } sing a book published in 1625 by Richard Montague then B.D. but now Bishop of Chichester, and entitled *Apello Cæsarem*, or an *Appeale to Cæsar*. This book is characterised in the proclamation as the first cause of the disputes and differences which troubled the quiet of the church. All persons in either of the two Universities having any copies of this book in their custody were required to deliver them to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor to be suppressed.⁽³⁾

About the same time,⁽⁴⁾ the King reprinted the Thirty-nine Articles, and prefixed thereto a Declaration to prohibit disputations upon them. The King declared, that if any public reader in either of the Universities, Head or Master of a College, or other person in either University, should affix any new sense to any article, or publicly read, determine, or hold any public disputation, or suffer any such to be held either way, in either of the Universities or Colleges respectively; or if any Divine in the Universities should preach or print any thing either way, other than was already established in convocation with the royal assent; he, or they the offenders, should be liable to the King's displeasure, and the Church's censure in the commission ecclesiastical,

25 June, 10 Car. I. establishing the readership and vesting the patronage in the University after the death of Robert Lord Brooke, also at p. 143 the ordinances concerning the Reader.

The following is from Carter's Hist. of the University of Cambridge, 459:—

"History Professors.

"Founded by Fulke Grevile, Lord Broke Knight of the Bath, with a Salary of £100 per Ann.

"1. Isaac Dorislaus, L.D. of Trinity college (I think) he was killed in Holland in 1649, by a Party of Royalists, for his being so deeply engaged in the murder of K. Charles I. He was

"Envoy at the Hague for the Parl.

"2.

"3.

"4. Dr. George, Canon of Carlisle.

"5. Dr. Holmes, 1736.

"But whether it has quite failed, and by what means I cannot find."

(1) Woolrych, *Life of Sir E. Coke*, 163.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 245; xlii. 117. See MS. Lambethiani, 688

(3) Rymer, *Foedera*, xix. 26.

(4) *Parliamentary History of England*, viii. 342.

as well as any other. "And we," says the Declaration, "will see there shall be due execution upon them."⁽¹⁾

The office of town clerk being vacant, the following letters were addressed to the Corporation by the King and the Earl of Suffolk, on behalf of Roger Slegge, the son of Henry Slegge whose death had occasioned the vacancy:—

To our trusty & welbeloved the Mayor & Burgesses of our Towne of Cambridge.

CHARLS REX.

TRUSTY & welbeloved we greete yow well, WHERAS wee are informed by Roger Slegge our late Servant, that the Office of Towne Clarke is voyd by the death of Henry Slegge his father, whoe exercised the said place thirty yeers, and trayned up his son Roger therein by the space of twenty yeers, in hope that for his fathers sake & his fittnes therein he should succeed him in the said Office. In consideration wherof, as also for the good service he hath rendred us, we are moved at his earnest suite to recommend him unto yow. And therfore doe hartily pray & require you to admitt him to the said place forthwith with all the rights & proffits thereunto belonging. The which we will take in goode parte as a testimony of the duty you beare unto us. Given under our signett at our pallace at Westminster this fower & twentieth of January in the fourth yeere of our Raigne.

To my very lovinge freinds the Mayor & Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge.

After my very harty commendacions, you may perceive by his majesties lettres of Recommendation of Roger Slegge (late his majesties Servant when he was prince of Wales, and now my Servant) how graciously he is pleased to prefere him to be your townec Clarke for which he is conceived to be a man able to doe yow good service. I write not this in distrust of your wisdom in giving care to his majesties request & direccion in that behalfe, But by waye of advice & freindly Councell to tell you that yt wil be well taken. And soe I bid you very hartely farwel. From Suffolk Howse the 24th of January 1628.

Your very lovinge Freinde,
THEO. SUFFOLKE.

The foregoing letters were read at a Common Day held on the 4th of February, when, notwithstanding a previous grant to North Harrison of the reversion of the office,⁽²⁾ Roger Slegge was elected town clerk;⁽³⁾ but he held the office for less than a year, being ejected by an order from the Lord Keeper.⁽⁴⁾

"An Act to prevent Corruption in Presentations and Collations "to Benefices, and in Elections to Headships, Fellowships, and "Scholars Places, in Colleges and Halls," was read a first time in the House of Commons on the 7th of February. On the 23rd

(1) Prynne, *Canterburies Doome*, 160. See also pp. 161, 164; Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, i. 519. This Declaration is prefixed to the Thirty-nine articles in the *Book of Common Prayer*. It is without a date, nor does it thereby appear by what King it was made.

(2) Vide ante, p. 41.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) See under the next year.

it was read a second time, and referred to a Committee, of which the Representatives of the Universities formed a part.⁽¹⁾ The dissolution prevented the further progress of this bill.

On the 10th of February, the House of Commons ordered the Speaker to write to both Universities for copies of all recantations censures and submissions, in respect of Popery or Arminianism. The following entry appears on the Journal:—

MARTIS, 10 FEBRUARII 4^o CAROLI.

Ordered, Mr. Speaker, by his Letters to the Body politique of both Universities, in the name of the House, for sending Copies of all such Recantations, Censures, and Submissions as have been made by or to any in either the Universities, for Popery or Arminianism; and of all such Determinations, concerning the same, as have been there made.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of February, the matter was further mooted, as appears by these entries in the Journal of the House:—

VENERIS, 13^o FEBRUARII, 4^o CAROLI.

The Burgesses of both Universities to bring, this Day, to Mr. Speaker, the Titles of the Corporations of both Universities.

Sir Nath. Rich, Sir Ben. Rudyard, Mr. Pymme, Sir H. Martyn, to consider of, and pen, the letters to be sent to the Universities: to meet this Afternoon, at Mr. Speakers House.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of February, the subjoined letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons was brought to Dr. Wrenn the Vice-chancellor:—

To the right worshipful my very loving friends Mr. Vice Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, the Proctors, the Publick Professors of Divinity, and the Masters Regent and Non Regent of the University of Cambridge.

After my hearty commendations. I am commanded by the House of Commons assembled in Parliament, to pray and require you to send forthwith unto them, true information of the names of all such persons within your University of Cambridge, as since the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, have written or published any points of doctrine contrary to the Articles of Religion established in that year, or contrary to the true and generally received sense of those Articles, or the current doctrine of the Church of England. And withal to certify what Acts Determinations, Censures, Recantations, Subscriptions or other proceedings, have been thereupon had or made, together with true copies of the same, wherein having observed the commands of the House, and nothing doubting of your care & endeavour for the speedy & effectual satisfaction of the House therein, I rest

Your very assured loving Friend,

JO. FINCH, Speaker.

From my House in Chancery Lane, this 17 day of
Febr. 1628.

On the 24th of February, the Senate committed the care of this

(1) Commons' Journals, i. 927, 932.

(2) Ibid. 928.

(3) Ibid. 930.

business to the Vicechancellor, five other Heads, the Public Orator, the Proctors, and four other Masters of Arts, who consulted the Earl of Holland the Chancellor of the University, and then made a return, which they transmitted to the King for his view before it was presented to the House of Commons, which it probably never was, as Parliament was dissolved on the 10th of March.⁽¹⁾

In Lent, the Corporation made a present of fresh fish, of the value of £11. to the Lord Coventry High Steward of the Town and Lord Keeper.⁽²⁾

The Earl of Holland the Chancellor of the University, having intimated his intention to present new books to the Proctors, the Senate, on the 13th of March, passed a grace empowering the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and others, to collate the then Proctors' books, and reduce the contents into order, with a view to the transcription of such contents into the new books, which, together with the old ones, were to be yearly rendered up in the Senate to the succeeding Proctors, under a written obligation of £100. for the safe custody of such books.⁽³⁾

Upon a complaint of the Stationers of London against Thomas Buck, John Buck, and Roger Daniel, the University printers, for breaking a decree of the Star Chamber as to printing, the Privy Council ordered the Lord Chief Justices to certify their opinions, which they did on the 18th of March, when they stated that they had advised with the Lord Chief Baron, and all the Judges then in town (five in number), and that they were all of opinion that the three stationers and printers of books in the University of Cambridge, chosen and appointed by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars under the University Seal, might by law print there all manner of books approved by the Chancellor or Vicechancellor and Doctors of the University, notwithstanding any patents for sole printing.⁽⁴⁾

1629.

On the 16th of April, the Privy Council made an order that the University printers might print any number of English Bibles in quarto and the medium folio, with the liturgy in the same volume, and the singing Psalms at the end, but not these alone without the Bibles. And that they might yearly print 3000 of Lilly's Gram-

(1) MS. Baker, x. 362, xxv. 260; MS. Cole, lix. 298.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, 21 Apr. 1629.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 373.

(4) MS. Baker, xlii. 154, 155.

mar, but no more.⁽¹⁾ The restrictions in this order seem to shew, that the Council was not greatly influenced by the decisive opinions of the Judges in favour of the privileges of the University as respects printing.⁽²⁾

On the 28th of April, the Earl of Holland sent a letter to the Corporation, recommending Peter Harrison to be elected one of the Attornies of the Town. This letter was ordered to be answered, but the party on whose behalf it was sent does not appear to have been chosen.⁽³⁾

On the 9th of May, the Corporation made the following order:—

Queen's College having often digged up sodds in the Green by Newnham, for the repairing of their butts, without any leave or licence from this House, North Harrison & Michael Watson to have conference with the Master and fellows, to the intent it may be known whether they do it in their own right or in presuming the favour of the Town.⁽³⁾

It would appear from the foregoing, that the practice of archery was not discontinued in the Colleges at this period.

On the 10th of June, a grace passed empowering the Syndics appointed to revise the Proctors' books⁽⁴⁾ to reform all academical oaths, many of which referred to obsolete, unnecessary, and unintelligible matters. By the same grace, graduates and others taking oaths to the University (except parties incorporated and the officers of the University) were to be furnished by the Vicechancellor, with printed papers containing the substance of such oaths.⁽⁵⁾

This year, there was a great controversy between the University and Town as to the claim of the former to set the price of candles.⁽⁶⁾

The University made an order that no chandler should sell candles for more than fourpence halfpenny a pound, and Edward Almond, John Ball, Jonas Scott, and Thomas Oliver, chandlers, exceeding the price thus set, were proceeded against in the Vicechancellor's Court, and the three former were committed to prison by the Vicechancellor.

Oliver, in Trinity Term, applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of prohibition, which he obtained, that Court holding that the University had no right to imprison but by due course of law,

(1) MS. Baker, xlii. 154.

(2) Vide ante, p. 213.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Vide ante, p. 213.

(5) Hist. Account of Oaths and Subscriptions in Univ. of Camb. p. 47; Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 379, 387, 388.

(6) The Letters in Cabala (pp. 388, 389, 390) from the University to the King, Dr. Harsnet Archbishop of York, the Earl of Manchester, and Sir Humphrey May, appear to have been written pending this dispute.

and that as Clerks of the Market they had nothing to do but with victuals, which candles were not.⁽¹⁾ Almond, Ball, and Scott, sued out three several writs of Habeas Corpus, returnable in the same Court, by which they appear to have been discharged.⁽²⁾

On the 20th of July, the University discommoned the four chandlers before named, and also William Bridge attorney, and Francis Haselopp notary public,⁽³⁾ and the following paper was posted on the door of Great Saint Mary's:—

WHEREAS by ye consent of ye heads of Colledges & other Doctors of this University of Cambridge, William Bridge Attiorney, Francis Haselopp public Notary, Edward Almond, Thomas Oliver, John Ball, & Jonas Scott, Chandlers, are uppon just causes thought & pronounced not to be fit or worthy with whom any that enjoyeth ye priviledge of ye Universitie, should have comerce, or should contract or deale with them in any sort. THESE ARE THEREFORE TO GIVE NOTICE & warninge, to all Schollers of what degree soever, & all Schollers servants & other persons priviledged by ye University, that from this present, they nor any of them, nor any other for them, doe not directly nor indirectly, contract, bargaine, buy or sell, or have any tradinge or dealinge, with the said William Bridge, Francis Haselopp, Edward Almond, Thomas Oliver, John Ball, & Jonas Scott, or any of them, duringe ye tyme they shal be thought unworthy of ye society or comerce with those of ye Universitie or under their priviledge, uppon paine & forfeiture of five pounds for every tyme they or any of them shall doe contrary to this order. As allsoe of ye losse of their degree & of ye priviledge of ye Universitie, as by ye statuts of ye University is in such case provided.

MATTH. WREN, Vicecanc.

Julii 21^o 1629.

This paper was put upon Saint Maries Door the 20th of July, and was seet up the 21, 22, 23 in all foure daies. Wetnes,

HENRY MOODY.⁽⁴⁾

The University threatening proceedings against the Mayor and Bailiffs for having acted in obedience to the writs of Habeas Corpus, the Corporation, on the 21st of July, made an order that the charges of their defence, if any complaints or troubles should arise, should be borne by the Town.⁽⁵⁾

On the 1st of September, John Sherewood Mayor, and John Hurst one of the Bailiffs, were discommoned by the University for releasing Almond, Ball, and Scott;⁽⁶⁾ but on the 12th of the same month, Hurst was on his submission restored to the favour of the University.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Sir Thomas Hetley's Reports, 145.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, 21 July, 1629.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 379.

(4) Original in Downing College Library.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) MS. Baker, xxv. 259.

(7) Ibid. xxiv. 198.

Shortly afterwards, the Vicechancellor, Heads, and Doctors presented to the King the subjoined petition, which on the 6th of October was referred to the Lords of the Privy Council:—

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of y^e Vicechancelour with the Heads & Doctors of the Universitie of Cambridge.

HUMBLY SHEWETH, that whereas by y^e chartres of your Majesties royall progenitors confirmed also by Acts of Parliament, all Fewell & Candells are declared to be inter victualia and the assise & assay, the correction government forfeiture & punishment of all victualls and of y^e offenders therein is granted wholly & only to y^e said universitie, paying to your Majestie 10^{li}. per an. for the same, upon which grants the governors of y^e universitie ever since the 14th of K. Rich. y^e 2^d. from time to time have set prises of candles, and have punished them that sold above the same rates. Yet now this yeare Edward Almond, John Ball, Jonas Scott, & Thomas Oliver, chandlers & burgers of the Towne of Cambridge, out of a malicious practise against y^e universitie, pretending that candles are not inter victualia, & the Universite cannot have any such power given them by the Kings of this land, to set a prise of y^e same, have obstinately refused to be ordered therein. And for their refusall, after sundry monitions, the 3 former of them having at last bin imprisoned upon execution, yet were delivered out of prison by order from John Shirewood late Mayor, contrary to his alleageance to your Majestie and to the oath which he had taken to preserve the Universitie privileges.⁽¹⁾ And the 4th of them hath procured a writ of Prohibition out of your Majesties Court of Common Pleas, into which Court all the said parties have conspired to bring the tryall of y^e power of y^e royall charters, upon suggestion that all y^e said grants & the processe of all our Courts by virtue thereof holden, are against the right of y^e subject contained in Magnâ Chartâ.

NOW FORASMUCH as your Majestie may clearly perceive, that these courses tend not only to the utter infringing of the whole jurisdiction which by the gracious favour of your Majestie and of your noble progenitors your Majesties universitie hath hitherto enjoyed, or to y^e overthrow alone of sundry other royall charters, by which it is provided that your Majesties poore students shall not be molested & drawn to your Courts abroad, nor that any of your Majesties Judges shall intermeddle in any causes here begun mayme & felony excepted; But also to y^e finall subverting & abandoning of all studie & of good letters in your Majesties poore Universitie.

MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR MOST SACRED MAJESTIE according to your wonted gracious favour to the Universitie, & after the example of your most famous predecessors, upon all the like attempts either to infringe our privileges or to draw them into question by course of the common law, to give present order that the said Shirewood, Almond, Ball, Scott, & Oliver, doe appeare before the Lords of your Majesties most Hon. Privy Counsell, there to abide such orders as by their Lordships shall be found meet. And also that by signification from your Majestie to the Judges, all y^e proceedings herein at y^e Common Law may be forthwith stayed.

And your Majesties poor Orators, &c.⁽²⁾

(1) It was particularly complained against Sherewood that in addition to the oath he had taken as Mayor, he had violated the oath taken on his matriculation as a member of the University.—Statement of the University Case in Downing College Library.

(2) Paper in Downing College Library.

On the 4th of December, the King in Council made the following order:—

AT WHITEHALL THE 4TH OF DEC. 1629.

PRESENT: THE KING'S MAJESTY.

Ld. Keeper,	Ea. Holland,
Ld. President,	Ld. V. Dorchester,
Ea. Marshal,	Mr. of the Wards,
Ea. Suffolk,	Ld. Treasurer,
Ea. Bridgwater,	Ld. H. Chamb.
Ea. Kelly,	Ld. Chamb.
Ld. Bp. of Winton,	Ea. Salisbury,
Ld. Archbp. of Yorke,	Ea. Danby,
Ld. Privy Seal,	Ld. V. Grandison,
Ld. Steward,	Mr. V. Chamb.
Ea. Dorset,	Mr. Secr. Cooke.

THIS DAY his Majesty sitting in council did hear at large the controversy between the University of Camb. & certain Burgers of the Town, concerning the rating & setting the price of Victualia, and particularly of candles, and other necessities comprised under the term of Focalia; and of the consequences lately fallen out upon that controversy: which having been long debated by Council learned on both sides; his Majesty finally ordered by Advice of the Board, that as well the late Mayor & Bailiff, & Wm. Bridge, as Edward Almond, John Ball, Jonas Scott, & Tho. Oliver, shall acknowledge & submit themselves, by setting their hands to this order in the Council Book, to the jurisdiction & privileges of the University, as well for the rating and setting a price of all kinds of Victuals & of Candles, & all other necessities comprehended under the term of Focalia; as for the correcting & punishing of all such inhabitants of the town, as shall break and exceed the said rate and prices, so set by the V. Chan. or such Officers of the University, as are in that behalf authorized.

AND it is further order'd, that all the parties, fined by the V. Chancellor, shall pay the fines; & such charges of the court, as was set upon them by the V. Chan.; & shall make public confession in the V. Chan^s. Court of their fault in breaking the said rates & prices so set, & refusing to pay the fines assessed upon them, & questioning the privileges of the University. And as touching the discommuning of any of the persons in this order mentioned: It is order'd that peace & agreement shall be settled between both parties, according to performance of that respect & submission, which is due from the inhabitants of the said town of Cambridge to the said University.⁽¹⁾

At a congregation held on the 16th of December, a grace passed for restoring Almond, Ball, and Scott, (who had submitted to the Order of Council) to commerce with the academics. On the same occasion was read the list of the persons who then stood discom-moned, viz. Sherewood, Haselop, Oliver, and Bridge, before mentioned, Henry Cotton pewterer, and Tobias Smith chandler. Mr. Sherewood was subsequently⁽²⁾ restored to the favour of the University.⁽³⁾

(1) Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 142; Cabala, 335.

(2) 10 October, 1631.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 261, 263.

At a Common Day held on the 14th of August, the Recorder produced the following orders for the better government and quiet of the Town, made by the High Steward, Mayor, Recorder, four Aldermen, and four of the twenty-four. These orders met with the unanimous acquiescence of the corporate body :—

ORDERS set downe by Thomas Lord Coventry Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England High Steward of the Towne of Cambridge, for ye better government & quiet of the said Towne, & by the Aldermen and Commoners hereafter named, the sixt day of August 1629.

1. IT IS AGREED that no man that is or shal be Mayor shal be chosen Mayor the yeere ensueinge.

2. THAT if any Alderman be elected Mayor & refuse that he shall pay his fyne of Fourty Pounds: And that in no wise to be remitted.

3. THAT from henceforth none be chosen to be Alderman but out of the number of the fower & twenty, saveinge that it may be lawfull (uppon extraordinary ocaasion and by the consent of the greater parte of the fower & twenty) to make choice of a forrener or other man of speciall merite to be an Alderman: But this not to be done in those speciall cases without the consent of the major part of the fower & twenty.

4. THAT the election of the Mayor be after the forme heretofore accustomed by the Electors appoynted as hath beene heretofore used: But as it is used in other good Cityes & Townes the Alderman that hath not beene Mayor and whose turne is next to succede to be elected: unles for some important reason (concerninge the good of the Towne) he shal be passed by. And to the intent that that this may not be done but uppon very just cause, that he whose turne is to succede shall not be passed by unless the major parte of the Mayor & Aldermen shall agree thereto as well as the other electors.

5. AND because it is fitt that the fower & twenty should be of the most discrete & most able men of the Towne (next after the Mayor and Aldermen) And at this present some of that number are decayed, it is thought fitt that these decayed men shal be privately advertised by some of their freinds to resigne their places, And if not then consideration to be taken of removinge them, And their places to be supplied out of the ablest men of the Towne.

6. WHEN the place of an Alderman becometh voyd by death or otherwise another shal be chosen at the next Generall Day, to the intent the number of Aldermen may be allways kept as full as may be.

7. AND because it is desired that the Aldermen & fower & twenty might proceede with that unity as shall best effect the good of the Towne (howsoever it is thought fitt that the election of the Aldermen be reserved to the Mayor & Aldermen & of the fower & twenty unto them of the fower & twenty): It is wished that in the elections they should soe complye either with other as that the once ompany might lovingly give their advice & assistance to the other. Whereby the ablest of the Towne might be still brought into the Common Councell, & the ablest of the Common Councell preferred to be Aldermen without prejudice to the right of election pertaineinge to eyther.

8. THAT before the Mayor somon a common day he & the Aldermen (uppon warninge from the Mayor) meete & agre of the things that shal be propounded that day. And what shal be agreed by the major parte the Mayor shall propounde. And that noe proposition shal be made by the Mayor against the will of the

greater parte of the Aldermen: and when the propositions are agreed on then & not before the Comon Day to be warned.

9. THAT in the election of Bayliffs none be chosen Bayliffe of the Tolbooth but such as have beene Bayliffs of the Mills or high ward, and that none be chosen Bayliffe of the Bridge but such as hath beene Bayliffe of the Tolbooth.

THO. COVENTRYE, C. S.

JOHN SHIREWOOD, Maior,

TALBOT PEPYS, Recorder,

RICHARD FOXTON,
ROBTE LUKYN,
THOMAS ATKINSON,
THOMAS PURCHAS, } Aldermen,

WILLM. GRAYVE,
ROBTE TWELLS,
RICHARD BENBRIDGE,
JOHN LOWRY, } of the 24^{ty}.(1)

A letter from Mr. Mead fellow of Christ's College to Sir Martin Stuteville, of the date of the 26th of September, gives the following account of a visit of the French Ambassador and the Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University:—"The French Ambassador came hither on Wednesday about 3 a clock & our Chancellor with him was lodged at Trinity Colledg. That night also came my Lo. of Warwick with very many Horse &c. On Thursday Morning they had an Act at the Schooles well performed, went thence to our Regent House to be Incorporated, where the Orator entertained him with a Speech, then dined at Trinity Colledg where were great provisions sent in before by Our Chancellor, & a Gentleman of his also with them to order that part of the Entertainment. At 3 a Clock they went to the Comedie, which was *Fraus honesta*,⁽²⁾ acted some 7 years since. The Actors now were not all so perfect as might have bin wished, yet came off handsomely. The Musick was not so well supplied as heretofore, as sayd those that have skill that way. On Friday morning they visited many of the Colledges, where they were entertained with Speeches & Banquets & among ye rest at Ours & Emmanuel. From thence they went to Peterhouse, the Vicechancellors Colledge, where was also a Banquett & where the Orator made the farewell Speech. All this was so early done, that they went hence to London that night."⁽³⁾

On occasion of this visit, a proclamation was made through the Town by the Yeoman Bedell for all persons to clean the streets, mend the pavement, &c.; an order was placed upon the School-doors prohibiting all townsmen privileged persons burgesses and foreigners from coming into Trinity College, or any other College where the Chancellor or Ambassador might go; and an injunction

(1) Corporation Common Day Book; MS. Baker, xxxvi. 219.

(2) Vide ante, p. 105.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxii. 389; xxxi. 244.

was issued to the constables to find proper watch and ward from five o'clock in the morning till nine at night.⁽¹⁾

In the accounts of Jonas Scott and James Blackley treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas are these charges:—

Item, to the Earle of Suffolks keeper & to his man for their fees for bringinge a bucke which the Maior & Baylyves had at Sturbridge fair, prout patet per billam, xx^s.

Item, to Mr. Maior which he said he bestowed of som noblemens servants, v^s.

Item, for muzitions at the Maiors booth at Sturbridge faier, iijj^s.

Item, to hym that shewed the dancing horse⁽²⁾ before the Maior & Aldermen, v^s.

Item, paid old Hall for whippinge of Rogues, xx^d.

Item, to Mr. Shirewood which he said he laid out as followeth, to the Lord Keeper for a paier of gloves, ijli. x^s.

Item, to the Dore keeper, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to the Porter, iij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Frewin one of my Lords secretaries, v^s.

Item, to the Butler, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Bridge for his paines, xxxiij^s. iijjd.

Item, spent at the Taverne upon Two of my Lords men, prout patet per billam, iij^s. iijjd.

Item, to Mr. Wickstede for a note from the Clarke of ye Crowne to search who was first lievetenant of Cambridgeshire, v^s. 4d.

Item, for firinge in the parlour at dyvers meetings of the Vicechancellor & Maior, xjs. iijjd.⁽³⁾

Sir Edwin Sandys knt., of Northborn, Kent, by his will (dated the 25th of August, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the last day of October,) directed £1000. to be raised for the purchase of land to be conveyed and assured to the University of Cambridge for an annual stipend for a Lecture of Metaphysical Philosophy, such lecture to bear the name of his dear and worthy friend Francis Metham, Esq., deceased, from whom alone his estate had received any considerable advancement. He also gave £1500. to the University of Oxford for a similar purpose.⁽⁴⁾

1629 } On the 12th of February, Lord Coventry Lord Keeper, made a de-
30 } cree in a cause relating to the Town Clerkship of Cambridge between
North Harrison plaintiff, and Roger Slegge and John Sherewood de-

(1) Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, iii. 45 n.

(2) This was probably Bankes's famous horse Morocco, celebrated by Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Dr. Donne, Bishop Hall, Taylor the Water poet, Bishop Morton, and Sir Kenelm Digby, and which with its master was at last put to death at Rome, as Ben Jonson says—

“Being beyond sea burned for one witch.”

See Knight's *Illustrated Shakspeare*, *Love's Labour Lost*, Illustrations to Act i. sc. 2; Knight's *London*, i. 426.

(3) *Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town*, 4 & 5 Car. I.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxi. 239; Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 463.

Fuller supposed that Sir Edwin Sandys' gift was for the erection of a College in Cambridge, he adds, “debts not coming in according to expectation, his good intention failed in the performance thereof.”—*Worthies of England*, 8vo. edit. iii. 372.

fendants.⁽¹⁾ His Lordship having advised with the Judges, they were of opinion that the plaintiff ought to enjoy the office of town clerk until the defendant Slegge should evict him by due course of common law, and his Lordship ordered and decreed accordingly. At a Common Day held on the 23rd of February, Slegge, in obedience to this decree, delivered up the books of the Corporation to Harrison, who was thereupon sworn into the office of town clerk.⁽²⁾

The King gave the following injunctions orders and directions for the better government of the University, on the 4th of March, at Newmarket, where the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges appear to have waited on his Majesty, according to custom :⁽³⁾—

CHARLES R.

His majestys injunctions orders and directions to the vice-chancellor and heads of houses in the university of Cambridge, to be duly published for the better government of the same university. Given at the court of Newmarket this fourth day of March anno Domini juxta computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo nono.

1. THAT all those directions and orders of our father of blessed memory which at any time were sent to our said university, be duly observed and put in execution.

2. WHEREAS we have been informed that of late years many students of that our university not regarding their own birth degree and quality, have made divers contracts of marriage with women of mean estate and of no good fame in that town, to their great disparagement, the discontent of their parents and friends, and the dishonour of the government of that our university; we will and command you that at all times hereafter if any taverner inn-holder or victualler or any other inhabitant of that town or within the jurisdiction of that university, shall keep any daughter or other woman in his house to whom there shall resort any scholars of that university of what condition soever, to mispend their time or otherwise to misbehave themselves or to engage themselves in marriage without the consent of those that have the guardianship and tuition of them, that upon notice thereof you do presently convent the said scholar or scholars and the said woman or women thus suspected before you, and upon due examination if you find cause therefore that you command the said woman or women (according to the form of your charters against women de malo suspectas) to remove out of the university and four miles of the same: and if any refuse presently to obey your command and to be ordered by you herein, that then you bind them over with sureties to appear before the lords of our privy council to answer their contempt and such matters as shall be objected against them, and if any refuse to enter such bonds that you imprison them till they shall either remove or put in such bonds with sureties.

3. THAT you be careful that all the statutes of our university be duly executed, especially those De vestitu scholarium et De modestia et morum urbanitate.

AND WHEREAS we are informed that bachelors of law physick and masters of arts and other of higher degrees pretend that they are not subject to your censure

(1) Vide ante, pp. 41, 211.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, xxvii. 134.

if they resort to such houses and places as are mentioned in the said statute, to eat or drink or play or to take tobacco to the mispending of their time and to the corrupting of others by their ill example and to the scandalizing the government of our said university; our will and pleasure is by these presents, that you do also command them and every of them to forbear from coming to any such houses otherwise or at other times than by the said statute they of inferior order and degree are allowed to do, any statute or concession whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: and if any refuse to obey you herein that you proceed against them as contumaces, and if there be cause that you also signify their names to us or the lords of our privy council.

4. THAT you do severely punish all such of your body of what degree or condition soever, as shall contemn their superiors or misbehave themselves either in word or deed towards the vice-chancellor or the proctors or any other officers of our university, especially in the executing of their office.

5. LASTLY, we will and command that a copy of these our directions be delivered to the master of every college, and that he cause the same to be published to those of his college, and then to be registered in the register of their colleges and duly observed and kept by all persons whom they concern.⁽¹⁾

1630.

In April, it was discovered that the plague again prevailed in the town, having been introduced by a soldier who died of it on the 28th of February preceding.⁽²⁾

Mr. Mead of Christ's College, in a letter dated the 24th of April, thus speaks of the state of the University, and of his College in particular, at this period:—"Our University is in a manner wholly dissolved; all meetings & Exercises ceasing. In many Colledges almost none left. In ours of 27 Mess we have not five. Our Gates strictly kept, none but Fellowes to go forth, or any to be lett in without y^e consent of the major part of our Society, of w^{ch} we have but 7 at home at this Instant, only a Sizer may go with his Tutors Ticket upon an errand. Our Butcher, Baker, & Chandler bring y^c provisions to the Colledg Gates, where the Steward & Cooke receive them. We have taken all our Officers we need into the Colledg & none must stirre out. If he doth he is to come in no more. Yea we have taken 3 Women into our Colledge & appointed them a Chamber to lye in together. Two are Bedmakers, one a Laundresse. I hope the next Parlement will include us in y^e generall Pardon. We have turned out our Porter & appointed our Barber both Porter and Barber, allowing him a Chamber next y^e Gates. Thus we live as close Prisoners, & I hope without danger."⁽³⁾

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 288; Cabala, 204; Dyer, Privileges of the University of Cambridge, i. 324.

(2) Masters, History of Corpus Christi College, App. p. 71.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxii. 391.

The following is from the Conclusion Book of Trinity College, under the date of the 28th of April:—"It was agreed that the whole societie of this colledge should breake up and comons in the hall to cease upon Fridaye next, which is to be the 30th of this moneth, and that between this day and that every one whatsoever to provide for himself and to depart the colledge, and to provide that wheresoever they live, they must not expect ingresse and regresse into the said colledge till it please God to lessen or remove the great danger in which we live."⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of May, a grace passed for discontinuing sermons at St. Mary's and exercises in the Schools, on account of the plague.⁽²⁾

Dr. Ward Master of Sidney College, in a letter to Archbishop Usher, dated the 25th of May, thus refers to the state of the Town:—"Since the receipt of your Lordship's Letters, there hath hapned the most doleful dissolving of our University, and the most suddain dispersion of our Students that ever I knew, occasioned by the Infection brought hither by a Souldier or two, dismissed not long since from the King of Sweden's Army, in February last. So as, whereas this time was our chief time of the Year for Acts and Disputations, now our School-gates are shut up, and our Colledges left desolate and empty almost. There have died of this Infection, from the last of February till the 24th of April, 24 Persons; and since then till May 15, 30 more, and 7 more. The Magistrates are careful. But the Charge groweth great, both in maintaining the Infected, and the Poor amongst us, which want both Means and Work. I pray God we may be sensible of our Sins, and his heavy Hand, and may by serious Repentance meet him, that so he may forgive our Sins, and heal our Town and Land."⁽³⁾

The subjoined brief was issued on the 25th of June:—

CHARLES by the grace of God King of England Scotland France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all & singular archbishops, bishops, archdeacones, deanes, & their officials, parsons, vicars, curates, & to all spirituall persons: & also to all justices of peace, mayors, sherifes, baylifes, constables, churchwardens & headbroughs, & to all officers of cities, boroughs, & townes corporate, & to all other our officers, ministers & subjects whatsoever they be, as well within liberties as without: to whom these presents shall come greetinge.

WHEREAS we are given to understand as well by the humble supplicacion & petition of our poore distressed subjects the inhabitants of our Town of Cambridge, as also by the speciall & earnest reccomendacion of the most reverend

(1) MS. Bowtell, iii. 425.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

(3) Parr, *Life of Archbishop Usher*, Letter clx.

father in God our right trustie & welbeloved counsellour George lord archbishop of Canterburie primate & metropolitan of all England: the revd. fathers in God our right trustie & welbeloved counsellors William Lord Bishop of London; Richard Lord Bishop of Winchester & John Lord Bishop of Lincolne:—

THAT by reason of a grievous Visitation in this time of the greate contagion of the plague amongst our said poore subjects, the distressed inhabitants of our said Towne of Cambridge are left in great mysery & decay: for the universitie, fearing the rage thereof have broken up & left their colledges, & the number of poore people in the said towne beinge very great: & many of them aged & impotent & such as whilst the schollars continued there had much reliefe by means of them, now the colledges being left are like to famish & many others of our said poore subjects who heretofore lived by their commerce & trafique as well with the schollers as with the countrey, & maintained themselves & families in good sort & did help & releeve others, are nowe by this grievous visitacion brought into great want, and their trading with the Countrey being now (out of a kind of necessity) wholly forborne they also are forced to crave releife so as the whole number that percieve releife & maintenance are above 2,800 persons (besides those that are visited with the plague) the charge whereof doth & will amount to 150*li*. a week, at the least, which charge the university & towne are noe wayes able to disburse, there being not above seaven score persons at the most of the said inhabitants that are able any longer to contribute towards their releife: their estates being much weakened by the daily taxacions already laid upon them for the maintenance of the visited persons & other poore people.

WE taking these things into our princely consideracion & for that the said lord archbishop of Canterburie & the said other three lord bishops having upon our own reference certified under their hands the great necessity that the inhabitants of the said town should be speedily relieved; & that they find noe better meanes for effecting thereof then by the printing & issuing forth of briefes for the collecion of the benevolence of charitable people within their foure several diocesses, with some favourable clauses for the better & more sure & speedy gathering thereof.

WEE have thereupon resolved to commend the distressed estates of these poore soules unto the charities of all our people within the severall diocesses hereinafter mencioned, by granting them our gracious letters patent, and to that purpose not doubting but that all good Christians duely considering the miserie & pitifull calamity which soe many of their poore distressed & dejected brethren doe undergoe by such an inevitable & grevous visitation, will in their owne pious commiseracion of their great extremitie be herewithall moved out of the bowells of compassion & forward as feeling members one of another's miseries freely & willing to extend their liberrall contribucions towards the reliefe & comfort of a number of wretched creatures in this their great necessity.

KNOWE YEE therefore that wee, well weighing the wofull & lamentable estate of our said poore & distressed subjects & commiserating the same, of our especial grace & princelie compassion doe order & grant that a colleccion be made of the charitable devociions & libraltyes of all our loveing subjects within the severall diocesses of Canterburie, London, Winchester, & Lincolne; & within the jurisdictions & liberties of Westminster, & in all cities, townes corporate, priviledged places, parishes, villages, & in all other places whatsoever within the foresaid diocesses, for & towards the reliefe & succour of the said poore distressed inhabitants of Cambridge aforesaid: which colleccion we will grant appoint & require shall be ordered in manner & forme following, That is to say:—

WE will grant appoint & require all & singular parsons vicars & curates of the severall churches & chappells within the diocesses precincts & places afore mentioned, with all possible speed to publish & recommend this colleccion to the

charity of all weldisposed persons within their churches & preeincts, with an especiall exhortacion to the people for the better stirring up of their liberall & extraordinary contribucions in so good & charitable a deed.

AND we also will & require the chancellour or commissary of every the said diocesses, together with two or more justices of the peace to be nominated by the said lord archbishop & bishops within their severall diocesses respectively, shall take care of the furthering of the said colleccion; & shall appoint the constables & other officers to assist the churchwardens & sidemen to collect this charitable releife either in the severall churches or from house to house in every parish & preeinct, as the ministers & churchwardens shall conceive to be best behoofull for advancing of the profit; & what shall be by them so gathered to be by the minister & churchwardens endorsed on the backside of the briefe of those our letters patent in words at length & in figures; & the summe & summes of money so gathered & endorsed to deliver to the said justices chancellor or commissary together with the said briefe, to be by some of them from their severall divisions speedily sent to the vicechancellor & mayor of Cambridge, for & towards the releife & comfort of the poore inhabitants of the said towne.

AND we also will & require that within the citie of London & liberties thereof, every alderman in his severall ward shall appoint the constables to ioyn with the churchwardens to collect this charitable releife either in the church or from house to house as the ministers & churchwardens shall judge to be most conducent for the furtherance of this colleccion, & the moneyes so collected to be by some one of them, together with the briefe hereof endorsed with the hands of the minister & churchwardens of every parish, delivered to the alderman of that ward, who is also desired to send the same unto the vicechancellor & mayor of Cambridge, to be employed & disposed of according to the direction hereafter.

LASTLY we will & require that within the jurisdiction of Westminster there be nominated by the Lord bishop of Lincolne deane of Westminster such as he shall thinke fit to assist the churchwardens in the colleccion of this charitable benevolence in the church or otherwise as the said lord bishop shall appoint, & the summe & summes of money so gathered to be by some one of them delivered with the briefe endorsed by the minister & churchwardens, to two justices of the peace in Westminster, to be nominated by the said lord bishop of Lincolne, to be by them conveyed to the vice chancellor & mayor of Cambridge aforesaid, who are hereby desired to be carefull that all money sent them by vertue of this colleccion, may be distributed to & amongst the poore of the said towne, in such manner & by such proper course as they in their discreccions shall think fitt & needfull to partake thereof, according to the purpose & true meaning of our gracious intencion by these our letters patents, any statute law ordinance or provision heretofore made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents for the space of one whole yeare next after the date hereof to ensue.

WITNESSE our selfe att Westminster, the five & twentieth day of June, in the sixth yeare of our raigne.

GOD SAVE THE KING.(1)

Under this brief some thousands of pounds were collected in London.(2)

(1) MS. Bowtell, iii. 431.

"This benevolence was obtained at the paynes & travell of Talbott Pepys recorder of Cambridge, & Richard Foxton & John Wickstede aldermen of the same."—*Ibid.*

(2) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 315.

A pesthouse was finished by the end of June, and during this visitation the Vicechancellor and Mayor had constant meetings on Mondays and Thursdays, to make provision for the visited and distressed poor, by rates on the Town and by voluntary contributions.⁽¹⁾

Besides this affliction, the inhabitants appear to have been under apprehensions of famine, for upon enquiry made in the town and villages adjacent, it was found that there were no more than 781 quarters of grain of all kinds in the hands of the farmers, and on calculation 468 quarters were consumed monthly, the bakers and brewers had in hand 1,269 quarters, which not being thought a sufficient supply till the next harvest, the King and Council were moved that the farmers should be obliged to bring in their corn notwithstanding the plague should continue in the town.⁽²⁾

There was no Midsummer fair this year,⁽³⁾ and on the 6th of July, the Commencement was postponed till October, on account of the distemper.⁽⁴⁾ For the same reason the summer assizes were held at Royston.⁽⁵⁾

On the 3rd of August, the King issued the following proclamation prohibiting Sturbridge fair to be kept :—

A PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING THE KEEPING OF BARTHOLOMEWE
FAIRE, STURBRIDGE FAIRE, AND OUR LADY FAIRE IN SOUTH-
WARKE.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, out of his Princely care of his loving Subjects, that noe good means and providence maie be neglected to staie the further spreading of the Infection of the Plague, which threatneth the Cittie of London and the Borough of Southwarke, and hath much afflicted the Town of Cambridge, doth fynde it necessarie to prevent all occasions of publique concourse of his People for the present, untill it shall please Almighty God of his Goodness to stay the danger of that Contagion, which is already dispersed into manie partes of the Kingdom; And therefore remembering that there are at hand Three greate Faires of speciaall note, unto which there is usually extraordinary resorte out of all partes of the Kingdome, The one kept in Smithfield neere the Cittie of London, called Bartholomewe Faire, The other neere Cambridge, called Sturbridge Faire, The Third in the Borough of Southwarke, called our Ladie Faire: the houlding whereof at the usuall tymes would in all likelyhold be the occasion of further Danger and Infection to those and to other partes of the Land, which yet by God's mercy stand cleere; And therefore hath thought good, by this open Declaration

(1) Masters, History of Corp. Chr. Coll. App. p. 71.

(2) MS. Bowtell, iii. 423.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, Jan. 11, 1630-31.

(4) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

"This corruption of the air proved the generation of many doctors, graduated in a clandestine way, without keeping any acts, to the great disgust of those who had fairly gotten their degrees, with public pains and expence. Yea, Dr. Collins being afterwards to admit an able man doctor, did (according to the pleasantness of his fancy) distinguish inter cathedram "pestilencie, et cathedram eminentiæ, leaving it to his auditors easily to apprehend his meaning therein."—Fuller, Hist. of the Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 315.

(5) Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 138.

of his pleasure and necessary Commaundement, not onely to admonish and require all his loving Subjects to forbear to resort for this tyme to anie of the said Faires, or to anie other Faires within Fifty Miles of the said Cittie of London, but also to enjoyne the Lords of the said Faires, and others interested in them or anie of them, that they all forbear to hould the said Faires or anie thing apperteyning to them at the tymes accustomed, or at anie other tyme, till by God's Goodnes and Mercie the Infection of the Plague shall cease, or be so much diminished, that his Majestie may safely give order for houlding them, upon paine of such Punishment as for a Contempt soe much concerning the universal safety of his People, they shall be adjudged to deserve, which they must expect to be inflicted with all Severity: his Majesties desire being soe intentive for preventing the generall Infection threatned, as he is resolved to spare noe Man that shall be the cause of dispersing the same.

AND to that purpose doth hereby further charge and enjoync, under the like penalty, all Citizens and Inhabitants of the said Cittie of London, That none of them shall repaire to anie Faire held within anie part of the Kingdome, until it shall please God to cease the Infection nowe being, but such onely as shall have a Certificate under the Hand and Seale of the Lord Maior of London, that they may safely be received.

NEVERTHELESS his Majesties intention is, and also hereby declareth himselfe, That noe Lords of anie Faires, or other interested in the profits thereof, shall by this necessary and temporary restraint, receive prejudice of his or their Right in their Faires or Liberties thereunto belonging, any thing before mentioned notwithstanding.

WITNES our selfe at Canbury, the Third day of August.

PER IPSUM REGEM.(1)

Saint Bartholomew's day was observed at Norwich, at the instance of the Bishop, as a day of general thanksgiving for the deliverance of that city from the pestilence. Collections were made for the poor of Cambridge and Wymondham, where the plague also prevailed. The sum collected for the poor of Cambridge was £164. 8s. 8½d.(2)

Dr. Butts the Vicechancellor, whose magnanimous and christian-like behaviour during this season of affliction obtained general applause, wrote a long letter to Lord Coventry, in which he gives a most pathetic account of the state of the Town:—"There are," he states, "five thousand poor and not above one hundred who can assist in relieving them." It appears that the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages would neither suffer an individual to leave the town, nor come themselves with a supply of provisions, so that there was danger of famine as well as of the plague. He concludes, after complaining of the conduct of the justices of the county, "For the present state of the town the sickness is much "scattered, but we follow your lordships counsell to keep the sound "from the sick; to which purpose we have built nere 10 booths

(1) Rymer, Foedera, xix. 185.

(2) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 376

"in a remote place upon our commons, whether we forthwith remove those that are infected, where we have placed a German physician who visitts them day and night and he ministers to them: besydes constables we have certain ambulatory officers who walk the streets night and day to keep our people from needless conversing, and to bring us notice of all disorders; through God's great mercy the number of those who die weekly is not great to the total number of the inhabitants. Thirty one hath been the highest number in a week and that but once. This late tempestuous rainy weather hath scattered it into some places and they die fast, so that I fear an increase this week. To give our neighbours in the country contentment, we hyred certain horsemen this harvest-time to range and scowre the fields of the towns adjoining, to keep our disorderly pore from annoying them. We keep great store of watch and ward in all fitt places continually. We printed and published certayne new orders for the the better government of the people, which we see observed: we keep our court twice a week, and severely punish all delinquents.

"Your Lordship, I trust, will pardon the many words of men in misery. It is no little ease to pour out our painful passions and playnts into such a bosom. Myself am alone a destitute and forsaken man not a Scholler with me in College, not a Scholler seen by me without. God allsufficient (I trust) is with me, to whose most holy protection I humbly commend your Lordship with all belonging unto you."⁽¹⁾

The contagion had much abated towards the end of September,⁽²⁾ but the usual Corporate feast did not take place on Michaelmas day.⁽³⁾ On the 20th of November, commons were resumed in Trinity College.⁽⁴⁾ The effect of the plague was to reduce the number of members of the University for many years.⁽⁵⁾

It was not till January 1630-31, that the town was sufficiently free from the distemper to allow of a cessation of the weekly payments to the poor.⁽²⁾ Altogether 347 died of the plague and 617 of all diseases, and 839 families, consisting of 2,858 persons, were relieved by charity.⁽⁴⁾

There are several entries in St. Michael's Church Book, for pitch and resin to burn in the church on account of the plague, and in

(1) Masters, *Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* ed. Lamb, 166.

(2) Masters, *Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* App. p. 70.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, 29 Sept. 1630.

(4) MS. Bowtell, iii. 425.

(5) The Foundation of the Universitie of Cambridge, (London, 4to. 1651,) p. 17.

the accounts of the treasurers of the town are these charges:—
 “Item, for a key & mending the lock on the pesthouse dore on
 “Midsomer grene, xij^d. Item, paid for printed bills for the visited,
 “x^s.”(1)

On the 11th of May, the subjoined letter respecting the Town Lectureship at Trinity Church,(2) was addressed to the Vicechancellor, by Dudley Carleton Viscount Dorchester, one of the Principal Secretaries of State:—

St.

To My Revd. Friend Mr. Dr. Butts Vicechan. &c.

By reason of his Majesties late directions concerning Lecturers that they should read Divine Service according to the Liturgy before their Lectures, & the after-noon Sermons to be turned into Catechising, some doubt hath ben made of the continuance of the Lecture at Trinity Church in Cambr. which for many yeares past hath been held at one of the clocke in the afternoone without Divine Service read before yt, & cannot be continued at that hower yf the whole Service should be read before the Sermon begin. Whereupon his Majestie hath ben informed that the same is a publick Lecture serving for all the Parishes in that Town (being 14 in number) & that the University Sermon is held at the same tyme, which would be troubled with a greater resort then can be well permitted yf the Towne Sermon should be discontinued: & that the same being held at the accustomed hower there will be tyme enough left after that Sermon ended and the Auditory departed thence to their own parish Churches, as well for Divine Service as for catechising in that & all other Churches in the Towne, which could not well be yf Divine Service should be read in that Church before the Lecture; besides the Catechising in that Church would hereby be lost. Upon these Motives his Majestie bring graciously pleased that the said Lecture may be continued at the accustomed hower & in manner as yt hath ben heretofore used, hath given me in charge to make knowne to you his Royal pleasure accordingly, but under this

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & 6 Car. I.

(2) The Lectureship at Trinity Church appears to have originated in the following requisition from the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners to Richard Sibbes afterwards D.D. and Master of Catharine Hall:—

“To Mr. Sibs publique pracher of the Towne of Cambridge.

“We whose names ar heer Underwritten the Churchwardens and parishioners of Trinity
 “parishe in Cambridge, with the ful & fre consent of Mr. John Wilbore our minister, duely
 “considering the extream straytnes & divers other discomodities concerning the acustomed
 “place of your exercises, & desireing as much as in us lyeth the more publique benefit of your
 “ministry, doe earnestlye entreat you wold be pleased to accept of our parishe church, which
 “al of us doe willinglye offer you for & concerning the exercising of your ministry & awditors
 “rye at the awntient and usual daye & howre. In witnes hereof we have heerunto set to our
 “hands this 22nd of November 1610.

“JOH. WILBORE, Minister.

“EDWARD ALMOND, } Churchwardens.
 “THOMAS BANKES, }

[Signed also by 29 Parishioners.]

Neal (Hist. of Puritans, ed. 1837, i. 582,) states Mr. Sibbes's ministry here “was very successful to the conversion and reformation of his hearers.”

Dr. Preston's election as Lecturer has been noticed. (Vide ante, p. 108.)

The Lecturer at the time the above letter was sent, was Dr. Thomas Goodwin elected in 1628, and who held the situation till 1634, when he left the University and all his preferments through dissatisfaction with the terms of conformity. (Neal, Hist. of Puritans, ed. 1837, i. 618.)

Randolph, in a poem “On Importunate Dunnes,” after a curious malediction on the Cambridge tradesmen, adds—

“And if this vex'um not, I'll grieve the Town
 “With this curse, States put *Trinity-Lecture* down.”

Randolph's Poems, ed. 1643, p. 110.

Caution that not only Divine Service but Catechising be duely read & used after that Sermon ended both in that & the rest of the Churches of the Towne; & that the Sermon doe end in convenient tyme for that purpose, soe as no pretext be made either for the present or in future tyme by color of the foresaid Sermon to hinder either Divine Service or catechising, which his Majestie is resolved to have maintained. And so I bidd you hartily farewell, & rest

Yours to doe you service,

DORCHESTER.

From Whitehall, the 11th of May 1630.(1)

In a letter dated the 27th of June, from the Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University, to the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, Regents and Non Regents, there occurs the following passage:—
 “ His Majesties exceptions heretofore against the Students in generall & in several conditions of ryott altogether present them in a summe obnoxious to every Stranger’s observation, happily misrepresents directs others censure but being cryed up to belief every suspicion adviseth for a generall visitation to reforme them. And yet all these accusations hath not withheld the King’s grace & favour to recall the late Commission for that purpose in Pembroke Hall, though the difficulty to effect it makes it evident, which many men’s judgments conclude, that more Commissions of that nature would worke better effects then private admonitions have donne. But his Majestie is pleased to accept of some Reformation for the present, expecting a more exact account at his next coming to you at New Markett.”(2)

The following charges occur in the accounts of Nicholas Coyntree and Samuel Rapier, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Inprinis, paid to Mr. Sherewood for moneys by hym expended at three several journeys to London about the sute between the University and the Towne concerninge the Chandlers(3) as appeareth by his bylls at large, xliijli. ijs.

Item, for settinge up a booth on St. Thomas leys for the Deputy Lieutenants upon their trayninge of horse, ix^s.

Item, paid Mr. Recorder for money laid out by hym for the Towne at dyvers tymes betwene Michaelmas terme 1629 & May 24 1630 upon attendance of my Lord Keeper concerninge light horses & other busines, vii^{li}.

Item, paid hym more for the statuts at large in 3 Volumes, xlv^s.(4)

1630 } On the first of January, died in the 86th year of his age Thomas
 31 } Hobson, the celebrated carrier. He was the eldest son of Thomas Hobson and Elinor his wife, being born in or about 1544, and as it seems probable at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, of which place his

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 137.

(2) Ibid. 133.

(3) Vide ante, p. 214.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & 6 Car. 1

father was a native. His father was settled in Cambridge in 1561, in which year he was admitted by purchase to the freedom of the town. He was a carrier by trade, and at the time of his death in 1568, was one of the treasurers of the Corporation.⁽¹⁾ By his will (dated the 10th of November, 1568,) he devised his copyhold lands in Grantchester to his son Thomas, to whom he bequeathed, on condition of his being obediently ruled and ordered by his mother, "the team ware that he now goeth with, that is to say, the cart and eight horses & all the harness and other things thereunto belonging with the nag, to be delivered to him at such time & when as he shall attain & come to the age of 25 years, or £30 in money for and in discharge thereof."⁽²⁾

After his father's death he appears to have carried on the business of a carrier with great success.⁽³⁾ In 1582, he purchased a barn and yard in Little St. Mary's, subject to small annual payments to the poor and for a sermon as directed by the will of Thomas Scott, a former owner.⁽⁴⁾

It does not appear at what period he began the practice of letting horses for hire, but it is asserted that he was the first person who carried on that business in the kingdom, and that he had an extensive selection of horses for the use of his customers.

The scrupulous pertinacity with which he refused to allow any horse to be taken from his stables except in its proper turn, gave rise to the well known proverb of Hobson's choice. A paper by Steele, in the Spectator, under the signature of Hezekiah Thrift, contains so good an explanation of this proverb as to justify the transcription of so much of it as refers to the subject. "I shall conclude this discourse with an explanation of a proverb, which by vulgar error is taken and used when a man is reduced to an extremity, whereas the propriety of the maxim is to use it when you would say, there is plenty, but you must make such a choice, as not to hurt another who is to come after you. Mr. Tobias Hobson, from whom we have the expression, was a very honourable man, for I

(1) Corporation Common Day Book. Mr. Bowtell, who confounds Hobson with his father, states him to have been a native of Holbeach. Mr. Bowtell states the arms of Hobson of Lincolnshire to have been sable, a cinquefoil ermine, a chief chequy or and azure. Crest, a panther's head erased and gardant proper, issuing fire from his mouth and ears, gorged with a collar chequy or and azure. (MS. Bowtell, vii. 2607, 2616.)

(2) Regist. Test. probat. in Cur. Archidia. Elien.—The only children mentioned in his will are Thomas, Edward, Dorothy, Joan the elder, and Joan the younger, but Dr. Stukely (Itin. Curios. i. 18,) says the famous carrier had a brother William, who lived at Holbeach, and was one of those who first set up the cattle market in Smithfield.

(3) Before the introduction of the post-office system, the University licensed persons to carry letters, and the earlier acts of parliament relative to the post-office, contain clauses saving the right of the University to do so.

(4) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. App. p. 9.

“shall ever call the man so who gets an estate honestly. Mr. Tobias Hobson was a carrier, and, being a man of great abilities and invention, and one that saw where there might good profit arise, though the duller men overlooked it; this ingenious man was the first in this island who let out hackney-horses. He lived in Cambridge, and observing that the scholars rid hard, his manner was to keep a large stable of horses, with boots, bridles and whips to furnish the Gentlemen at once, without going from college to college to borrow, as they have done since the death of this worthy man: I say, Mr. Hobson kept a stable of forty good cattle, always ready and fit for travelling; but when a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was great choice, but he obliged him to take the horse which stood next the stable-door; so that every customer was alike well served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice: From whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your election was forced upon you to say, Hobson's choice. This memorable man stands drawn in fresco at an inn (which he used) in Bishopgate-street, with an hundred pound bag under his arm, with this inscription upon the said bag:

‘The fruitful mother of a hundred more.’

“Whatever tradesman will try the experiment, and begin the day after you publish this my discourse to treat his customers all alike, and all reasonably and honestly, I will insure him the same success.”⁽¹⁾

In 1604, he contributed £50. to the loan to the King, Sir John Cutts Sir John Hynde and Sir John Peyton contributing no more, whilst Sir Richard Cocks and Sir John Cotton contributed but £30. each, Sir John Wood with Aldermen Chace Wallis and Yaxley but £20. each, Doctors Payman and Goad but £12. each, and Dr. Smith but £10.⁽²⁾

The Vicechancellor Mayor and others, having by direction of the Lords of the Council made certain orders to prevent hazard to the University and town by fire, occasioned chiefly by thatched houses, and also for restraining the number of inmates whereby the University and town were overcharged with poor; Hobson amongst others refused to obey the orders thus given, and being reported to the Privy Council, he was on the 16th of May, 1623, directed to be

(1) Spectator, No. 509. It will be observed, that in this paper Hobson's christian name is inaccurately stated.

(2) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2617.

fetched up by a messenger to answer for his contempt.⁽¹⁾ How the matter terminated does not appear.

In 1623, Hobson was entitled to £200. per annum payable out of the Court of Wards, formerly part of the Lady Walsingham's pension.⁽²⁾

In 1626, Mr. Hobson gave a large Bible to the Church of St. Benedict, in which parish he resided.⁽³⁾ In 1627, he became possessed of the site of the Priory of Anglesey, with the manor of Anglesey-cum-Bottisham, which in 1629, he conveyed to Thomas Parker, Esq., his son-in-law.⁽⁴⁾ He was also owner of the manors of Crowlands, Lisles and Sames in Cottenham, and as lessee of the Crown held the Denny Abbey estate, with the manors of Waterbeach and Denny.⁽⁵⁾

On the 30th of July, 1628, he conveyed to trustees on behalf of the University and Town the ground on which was erected the structure commonly known as the Spinning House, but which is frequently and more correctly designated "Hobson's Workhouse."⁽⁶⁾

Hobson was twice married, first to Anne or Annis Humberstone, buried at St. Benedict's, 25th of April, 1615,⁽⁷⁾ by whom he appears to have had eight children, viz. I. Thomas, baptized at St. Benedict's, 1st of April, 1582.⁽⁷⁾ He died *vita patris* leaving five children Thomas, Charles, Elizabeth, Anne or Agnes, Margaret, and Mary. II. John, baptized at St. Benedict's, 11th of January, 1584-5, buried there 5th of September, 1619.⁽⁷⁾ III. Dorothy, baptized at St. Benedict's, 18th of June, 1587,⁽⁷⁾ married first to William Haye, Esq., who died without issue 14th of February, 1617, secondly in or before 1620, to Sir Symon Clarke, of Salford, in the county of Warwick, Knight and Bart. She died without issue in 1669, leaving an annual rent-charge to the poor of St. Benedict's.⁽⁸⁾ IV. Richard, baptized at St. Benedict's, 17th of September, 1588, and buried there 9th of November, in the same year.⁽⁷⁾ V. Katherine, baptized at St. Benedict's, 15th of August, 1591.⁽⁷⁾ VI. Mary, baptized at St. Benedict's, 31st of October, 1593.⁽⁷⁾ VII. Elizabeth, baptized at St. Benedict's, 13th of October, 1594,⁽⁷⁾ married to Thomas Parker, Esq. VIII. Anne or Annis, baptized at St. Benedict's, 25th of May, 1609,⁽⁷⁾ married to — Knights, Esq.⁽⁹⁾

(1) Vide ante, p. 159.

(2) *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, viii. 39.

(3) *Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* App. p. 10.

(4) *Lysons, Cambridgeshire*, 90.

(5) *Ibid.* 272.

(6) Vide ante, p. 204.

(7) *MS. Bowtell*, vii. 2619.

(8) *Baronetage*, ed. 1741, i. 282; Inscription in Guilden Morden Church. Sir Symon Clarke and his lady greatly encouraged Sir William Dugdale in his antiquarian pursuits. (*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 693.)

(9) Mrs. Knights's daughter Elizabeth Knight founded six almshouses in Cambridge.

Hobson's second wife was named Mary. He appears to have survived her.

In 1630, Hobson's visits to London, which he had regularly continued to make notwithstanding his advanced age, were suspended on account of the plague by order of the constituted authorities,⁽¹⁾ and it was during this cessation from business that his death took place.

According to the usage of the period, his will (dated 24th of December, with codicils dated 27th and 31st of December and 1st of January,) commences with a declaration of his faith and expectation in the following terms: "I commend my soul into the hands of "Almighty God my Creator, and altho' my sins have been many and "grievous, yet my trust and confidence is that by the merits and "passion of Jesus Christ they shall all be washed away in his blood, "and that by virtue of his resurrection I shall be made partaker of "life everlasting, and my body I commit to the earth from whence "it came, hoping at the latter day of the general resurrection I shall "receive the same by the mighty power of God not a corruptible weak "mortal and vile body as it is now but an incorruptible, immortal "and perfect body." He directed his body to be buried decently in the church of St. Benedict, and devised to his grandson Thomas, his manors and lands in Cottenham, the house in which he dwelt in St. Benedict's, and seven acres of arable land behind King's College, the estate at Cottenham being however subjected to the payment of a debt of £400. to his daughter Mrs. Knights. He also bequeathed to him all the household stuff in his house in Cambridge. Lands in Moulton, Lincolnshire, and Tidd St. Giles, Cambridgeshire, were devised to his four granddaughters. His lease of Denny Waterbeach, he bequeathed to his daughter Mrs. Knights, subject to a debt of £400. due from him to her son William Knights, and he gave to his grandson Charles all his lands in Chesterton (one meadow excepted,) subject to an annual payment of £20. for four years to William Knights. To his sister-in-law Katherine Hobson, widow, he gave two houses and a shop for life with remainder to her son Jonathan, to whom he devised his arable land in House-field. He gave a messuage to his cousin Thomas Hobson, and another to his servant Edward Sisley; to Henry Parnell the elder, he gave a barn and close opposite Pembroke Hall, for life, provided he assisted his grandson Charles Hobson in getting home his corn in harvest time, with remainder to his kinsman William Rymer, subject to the payments for

(1) His journeys to London had been stopped for the like cause in 1625. Vide ante, p. 179.

charitable purposes under the will of Thomas Skott. He devised to his godson Thomas Sober, two pieces of arable land, and directed the sale of his malthouse and other houses in Sparrow's Lane, for payment of his debts and legacies. To each of his executors he gave a small estate for twelve years, with remainder to his four granddaughters. His pecuniary legacies were as follow: to his daughter Lady Clarke and Mrs. Parker £6. 8s. 4d. each, as a fatherly remembrance and token of love, he having previously given them large portions. To Cornelius Archer his cousin, £10. To Katherine Field his kinswoman, £4. To the Corporation, to purchase lands for the house of correction and workhouse, £100. To Thomas Camm his servant, £5. He gave to John Peapys, Edward Spencer, and Richard Sober and their heirs, seven leys of pasture in Swinescroft,⁽¹⁾ upon trust, to bestow the profits towards the perpetual maintenance of the Conduit, in Cambridge, the top of which he desired might within two years after his decease be made half a yard higher or more if it could conveniently be done, for which purpose he gave £10., directing that if that sum should not be sufficient, the charges should be defrayed out of the profits of the seven leys. The unbequeathed residue of his estate he gave to his daughter Mrs. Knights and his grandsons, for distribution at their discretion amongst his poor kinsfolk and to the poor of Cambridge, Chesterton, Waterbeach, Cottenham, and Buntingford. His executors were Mr. Serjeant Byng and Christopher Rose, gent.⁽²⁾

There is no authority for the statement that Hobson founded an almshouse for six poor widows in St. Bene'ts.⁽³⁾ The almshouse referred to is of remote antiquity.⁽⁴⁾

Hobson was buried in the chancel of St. Benedict's on the 12th of January, 1630-31,⁽⁵⁾ but no monument or inscription marks the spot, a circumstance naturally calculated to excite surprise. Milton wrote two humorous epitaphs on Hobson.⁽⁶⁾ In one are refer-

(1) On Swinescroft, also called Saint Thomas's Leys, now stands Downing College. The sum paid by the College in respect of the leys devised by Hobson has been invested in the purchase of an estate at Over.

(2) Peck, Collection of Historical Pieces.

(3) Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 154.

(4) Vide Vol. i. p. 106.

(5) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2609.

(6) ON THE UNIVERSITY CARRIER,

Who sickened in the time of his vacancy, being forbid to go to London, by reason of the Plague.

Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas, hath laid him in the dirt;
Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter, that if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down;

ences to the cart and wain of the deceased. Hence it appears that there is no foundation for the popular opinion that Hobson carried on his business exclusively by means of pack-horses.

The name of Hobson has in modern times been given to the street in which for many years has been conducted an extensive carrying business, now belonging to Messrs. Swann and Sons, who possess a curious portrait of Hobson, mounted on a stately black nag. This was preserved for many years at Hobson's London inn, the Bull in Bishopsgate-street, and was the property of the late Alderman Burleigh the predecessor of Messrs. Swann.

There was formerly a picture of Hobson at Anglesey Abbey, and Roger Gale had another supposed to have belonged to Mrs. Katherine Pepys, who in her will dated 1700, bequeathed "Old Mr. Hobson's picture."⁽¹⁾

For he had any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
And surely death could never have prevail'd,
Had not his weekly course of carriage fail'd;
But lately finding him so long at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn,
In the kind office of a chamberlin
Show'd him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pul'd off his boots, and took away the light:
If any ask for him, it shall be said,
Hobson has supp'd, and's newly gone to bed.

ANOTHER ON THE SAME.

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his trot,
Made of sphere-metal never to decay
Until his revolution was at stay.
Time numbers motion, yet (without a crime
'Gainst old truth) motion number'd out his time:
And like an engine mov'd with wheel and weight,
His principles being ceas'd, he ended straight.
Rest that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of breath;
Nor were it contradiction to affirm
The long vacation hasten'd on his term.
Merely to drive the time away he sicken'd,
Fainted, and died, nor would with ale be quicken'd;
Nay, quoth he, on his swooning bed out-stretch'd,
If I mayn't carry, sure I'll ne'er be fetch'd,
But vow, though the cross doctors all stood hearers,
For one carrier put down to make six bearers.
Ease was his chief disease, and to judge right,
He died for heaviness, that his cart went light:
His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life burdensome,
That even to his last breath (there be that say't)
As he were press'd to death, he cried more weight;
But had his doings lasted as they were,
He had been an immortal carrier.
Obedient to the moon he spent his date
In course reciprocal, and had his fate
Link'd to the mutual flowing of the seas,
Yet (strange to think) his wain was his increase:
His letters are deliver'd all and gone,
Only remains this superscription.

(1) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2612, 2614.

There are several engraved portraits of Hobson,⁽¹⁾ whose saddle and bridle were preserved in the Town Hall as curiosities during the present century.⁽²⁾

"It was Hobson who told the Scholars they would come time enough to London if they did not ride too fast."⁽³⁾

There was formerly a public house towards the north west end of Mill Lane, called "the Old Hobson;" this seems to have been pulled down or to have adopted a new sign, in 1780. The White Swan, in St. Botolph's, pulled down about 1760, for the improvement of Catharine Hall, was called Hobson's House, but there has long been a tradition that Hobson resided in the house at the south west corner of Peas Hill, occupied for many years by Mr. Joseph Stanley, and that the two adjoining houses to the west occupy the ground on which stood some of his stables.⁽⁴⁾

Even in his life time his popularity must have been great, as in 1617 was published a quarto tract, entitled "Hobson's Horse Load of Letters or President for Epistles of Business, &c."⁽⁵⁾

Dr. Butts the Vicechancellor of the University was one of the Commissioners of Sewers present at King's Lynn, on the 13th of January, when the contract with the Earl of Bedford for draining the fens, commonly called Lynn law, was made. By this it was provided, that the navigation passage and highways, in upon and about all and every the navigable rivers within the limits of the commission should be preserved, and if it should happen that any prejudice, annoyance, hurt, or hindrance should be committed or done in upon or about any of the said navigable rivers, contrary to the intent and meaning of that law; that upon complaint thereof, it should and might be lawful from time to time for eight of the Commissioners, whereof the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being, and the Mayors of King's Lynn and Cambridge, should be three, if they would be present, to reform, abate, prosterne, and amove all such prejudices, annoyances, hurts, and

(1) That by John Payne, who died about 1648, represents Hobson in a cloak grasping a bag of money, and has these lines underneath:—

Laugh not to see so plaine a Man in print,
The shadows homely, yet ther's something in't,
Witnes the Bagg he wears, (though seeming poore)
The fertile Mother of a tbousand more:
He was a thriveing Man, through lawfull Gain,
And wealthy grew by warrantable paine,
Then laugh at them that spend, not them that gather
Like thriveing Sonnes of such a thrifty Father.

(2) Cambridge Guide, 1808, p. 145.

(3) Clark, *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*, p. 111.

(4) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2614, 2618.

(5) Ibid. 2609.

hindrances, and every of them, so that the ancient navigation, passages, and highways might be restored and continued, in upon and about the said navigable rivers, as theretofore had been used and accustomed.⁽¹⁾

The inn licences used by the University at this time were in the following or similar form :—

The Hanging Burbolt in St. Andrew's Parish, an Inn.

TO ALL XTIAN PEOPLE to whom these presents shall come to be read or seene, HENRY BUTTS Do^r. of Divinitie and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Sendeth Greetinge. KNOW YE that I the said Vice-Chancellor, having been credibly informed that the House of William Pether, called the Hanginge Burbolt, in St. Andrew's Parish, in Cambr. is a fitt and convenient House to be made an Inn, and hath sufficient and fit Lodgings and bedding for such guests as shall resort thither, and large Stable Room for their Horses, and convenient and fitt passage into the same, have admitted and allowed the said House to be made an Inn, and to be hereafter known and called by the Signe of the Hanginge Burbolt. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal of office, this second day of March A^o Dni Juxta etc. 1630.

HENRY BUTTS, Pro Canc.⁽²⁾

On the 25th of January, the Corporation agreed that the Mayor and Counsel should advise of a course for the stay of the Quo War-

(1) Wells, Hist. of Bedford Level, ii. 105.

(2) Victualler's Book in University Registry. The house above-mentioned is still used as an inn, by the sign of the Birdbolt.

The following licenses are in the same book :—

1628. July 31.—License from Dr. Bainbridge Vicechancellor, that the house lately rebuilt in Chesterton by Henry Mann, which was heretofore the house of Richard Covington, and known by the sign of the Dog and Bear, should be an inn by the sign of the Crown, it having seven or eight rooms fit and convenient to lodge and entertain guests, and stable room for 20 horses at the least.
1630. Oct. 11.—License from Dr. Butts Vicechancellor, that the house called the Blue Anchor near the butchers' shambles on the Market Hill, where Christopher Adams then dwelt, should be an inn, the same having stable room and bedding to receive and entertain 20 horses and passengers or strangers at the least.
1630. Oct. 19.—License from the same, that the house called the Green Dragon in Chesterton by the waterside should be an inn, the same having been an ancient victualling house, being very fit to be an inn, and being able to receive 20 men and horses, and to give them sufficient entertainment upon all occasions in bedding and stable room.
1633. May 31.—License from Dr. Benjamin Lany Vicechancellor, that the house in Little St. Mary's, wherein Ralph Knowles dwelt, should be an inn by the name of the White Swan, it having fit and convenient chambers and bedding to entertain and lodge 20 persons, and stable room for 30 horses.
1634. May 30.—License from Dr. Richard Love Vicechancellor, that the house in Botolph parish, wherein Francis Stephens then dwelt, should be renewed an inn, by the sign of the White Swan, it having sufficient stable room to receive 40 horses and rooms fit and convenient for 20 beds, with other necessary rooms for such business, and it appearing by indentures and ancient writings that it was theretofore an ancient inn, known by the sign of the Swan.
1658. Mar. 15.—License from Dr. John Bond, Vicechancellor, that the house of Thomas Pecke, in St. Clement's, should be an inn, by the sign of the Talbot, it having formerly been an ancient inn known by that sign, and having sufficient stable room for 40 horses and rooms fit and convenient for 20 beds.
1660. Mar. 2.—License from Dr. Henry Ferne, Vicechancellor, that the house in Chesterton, wherein Roger Munsey dwelt should be an inn, by the sign of the Queen's Arms, it having stable room to receive 30 horses, and convenient chambers and other rooms with bedding to lodge 40 men.
1666. Nov. 9.—License from Dr. James Fleetwood, Deputy Vicechancellor, that the house wherein William Talbot dwelt in St. Benet's, called the Harts horns, should be an inn by that sign, it containing convenient rooms and furniture to lodge 20 men and sufficient stable room for 20 horses.

ranto sued out of the Crown office against the Corporation, or to appear thereto.⁽¹⁾

The Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University wrote to Dr. Butts Vicechancellor, requesting that the servants of the Queen of Bohemia might be allowed to exercise the faculty of playing in the University during Lent; but the Heads agreed they had no power to comply with the Earl's request, and they intimated that the season proposed was in their opinion very objectionable.⁽²⁾

About this time, the comedy of *Senile Odium* was performed in Queens' College by the students of that house. It was written by Peter Hausted, M.A. of Queens' College, and was printed at Cambridge in 12mo. 1633.⁽³⁾

1631.

In consequence of a petition to the King from the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houses and the Mayor and Aldermen, the Privy Council on the 11th of May made the following order:—

AT WHITEHALL, the 11th of May, 1631.

Present,

Lord Keeper,	Earl of Kelly,
Lord Treasurer,	Lord Viscount Dorchester,
Lord Privy Seal,	Lord Viscount Wentworth,
Earl Marshal,	Lord Viscount Falkland,
Lord Chamberlain,	Lord Bishop of London,
Earl of Dorset,	Lord Bishop of Winton,
Earl of Salisbury,	Lord Newburgh,
Earl of Exeter,	Mr. Treasurer,
Earl of Carlisle,	Mr. Comptroller,
Earl of Holland,	Mr. Secretary Coke,
Earl of Danby,	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THIS DAY a Petition of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor of the University and Town of Cambridge, and of other the Heads of Colleges, and Aldermen of the Town, (being referred by his Majesty to the Board) was read, and duly considered of, by their Lordships; wherein they, first, rendered most humble thanks to his most royal Majesty for granting his letters patent for the relief of the visited, and other poor people in the late visitation; who, altho' they were about 4000, and that the weekly allowance amounted to above £200., yet, they shewed, that somewhat remaineth in their hands; which, together with what is to be received more, will suffice for the relief of the poor in these hard times, and for a stock to set them on work hereafter.

AND WHEREAS, before the visitation began, they had exhausted themselves by a collection of above £500. wherewith they built a workhouse for the poor, and furnished the same with some stock; intending, for the better ordering of the said workhouse, to build a house of correction; they humbly desired, that

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Baker, xxvii. 136.

(3) Retrospective Review, xii. 29, 36.

his Majesty would be pleased to permit them to employ so much of the said collections, and other voluntary contributions, remaining, as, upon just amount, they find, may conveniently be spared, upon a house of correction, and upon a stock for their workhouse; and that, for a yearly maintenance of the said stock and workhouse, they might enclose, and hold enclosed for ten years, the part of the commons called Jesus Green, containing by estimation, fifty acres, together with some other parcels of their waste grounds which might best be spared: And also, that no inhabitant of the town of Cambridge should, within the said town, and precincts thereof, exercise jointly more trades, occupations or handicrafts, than one; nor exercise any trade, occupation or handicraft, wherein he shall not first have served there seven years, at the least, as an apprentice; nor retain as an apprentice, or a servant, any not born there, if he shall be judged, by the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor for the time being, unable to maintain an apprentice or servant.

THIS being the sum and effect of their several suits, all tending to the good of the said University and Town of Cambridge, it pleased the Board, after mature and serious consideration, to order as followeth:—

FIRST, For the remainder of the monies that are either collected, or shall be hereafter, by virtue of his Majesty's said license and letters patent, or otherwise, contributed, it was ordered, That the sum shall be disposed of as is desired.

AND, as touching the enclosing of the commons before mentioned, their Lordships, well weighing and considering, that it is not otherwise desired but for the relief and maintenance of the poor; and that, by the course intended, they are likely to reap a greater benefit than before, (without which the whole work will fall to the ground, and their good endeavours be made frustrate;) the same also being but for the space of ten years only, after the setting apart of the same; their Lordships did well allow and approve of this proceeding, and did think it fit it should be put in execution accordingly. But, because none should have cause to complain hereafter, their Lordships did order, That those who have any particular interest in the said commons, should be fairly treated with, to yield their consent to this, being so good a work; but, if any shall be found refractory, and will not yield their consent thereunto, in that case their Lordships did order, that the said Vice-Chancellor and Mayor shall inform this Board of their obstinacy and miscarriage, whereupon, this Board will do therein as to honour and justice shall appertain.

AND, LASTLY, concerning tradesmen, apprentices and servants, it was ordered by the Board according to the petition, That no inhabitant of the town of Cambridge shall, within the same town and precincts thereof, exercise jointly more trades, occupations or handicrafts, than one; nor exercise any trade occupation or handicraft, wherein he shall not first have served there seven years, at the least, as an apprentice or servant; nor retain as an apprentice or servant, any not born there, if he shall be adjudged, by the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor for the time being, unable to maintain an apprentice or servant.⁽¹⁾

At the same meeting of the Privy Council the subjoined order was made respecting thatched houses, inmates, and cottages:—

IT WAS THIS DAY ORDERED that two former orders of the Board, the one of the 2nd of June, 1619,⁽²⁾ and the other of the 16th of May, 1623,⁽³⁾ concerning

(1) Clarendon State Papers, i. 51; Corporation Cross Book 179; MS. Baker, xlii. 152.

(2) Vide ante, p. 126.

(3) Vide ante, p. 159.

thatched houses, inmates, and cottages in the town of Cambridge, should be perused and considered of by the Justices of Assize for the county of Cambridge, to which end and purpose the Vicechancellor and Mayor of Cambridge are to present the said orders to the said Justices, who are to consider how the same orders, and with what additions or alterations, may be put in execution for the good of the University and Town.⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of July, the King granted the subjoined special licence to Thomas Buckell of Cambridge, to use the trade of a draper, notwithstanding the act of parliament which prohibited any person from setting up a trade to which he had not been apprenticed for seven years at least:⁽²⁾—

A SPECIAL LICENCE TO THOMAS BUCKELL TO USE THE TRADE OF A
DRAPER AT CAMBRIDGE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE STATUTE, &c.

CHARLES by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS by a Statute made at Westminster the fifth yeare of the Reigne of the late Queene Elizabeth, it was amongst other things ordeined and enacted, that it should not be lawfull for any person or persons, other than such, as at the tyme of the makeing of the said Statute, did use or exercise any Arte, Misterie or Manuall Occupation, to sett up, occupie, use or exercise any Crafte, Misterie or Occupation then used or occupied within the Realme of England or Wales, except hee should have been brought upp therein seaven yeares at the least, as Apprentice in forme in the said Statute mentioned; nor to sett any person on work in such Misterie, Arte or Occupation, being not a Workeman at the tyme of the makeing of the said Statute, except he should have bynn Apprentice as aforesaid, or else, haveing served as Apprentice, should become a Journeyman or hired by the yeare, upon pain that everie person doing the contrary should forfeit Forty shillings for every Moneth, as by the said Statute or Act of Parliament more at large appeareth.

AND WHEREAS Thomas Buckell Draper dwelling in our Towne of Cambridge, hath by his humble Petition shewed unto Us, That he, having served Apprentice seaven yeares with a Chaundler in the said Towne of Cambridge, and Three years more to a Draper in the said Towne, And being now possessed of the Estate and Goods of his late Maister being a Draper, doth exercise that Trade, and hath many Debts oweing unto him by reason of the said Trade of a Draper, and is alsoe indebted to many of that Profession: and being now questioned upon the said Statute, having not served to the Trade of a Draper for the space of seaven yeares according to the said Statute, he hath humbly besought Us, that in respect he is thus settled to the profession of a Draper, that Wee would be graciously pleased to graunt him a Licence to continue his said Trade, which otherwise would be to his absolute Undoeing; Which Petition and Request of him the said Thomas Buckell, Wee were graciously pleased to referr to the Consideration of Our right trusty and right welbeloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Earle of Holland Chancellor of Our Universitie of Cambridge, Who, upon Conference with the Vicechancellor of the said University, hath humbly certified Us that this Request will no waies prejudice the Priviledges of the said Universitie, and that for divers respects his

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 186.

(2) The University seem to have paid for this licence, MS. Baker, xxvii. 135.

Case is considerable, his Condition being of good Approbation and soe the more capable of Our Grace and Favor.

KNOW YE THEREFORE that Wee, takeing the Premises into Our princely Consideration, and being graciously pleased to condescend to the humble Request of the said Thomas Buckell, for diverse good Causes and Considerations Us hereunto especially moveing, of Our especiall Grace, certaine Knowledge and meere Motion, have given and graunted, and by theise Presents, for Us, Our Heires and Successors, doe give and graunt unto the said Thomas Buckell full and free Libertie and Licence for ever hereafter to exercise, practise and use the said Arte, Trade or Mysterie of a Draper within the said Towne of Cambridge, without incurring any Penalty, Forfeiture, Losse or Damage whatsoever, unto Us, Our Heires or Successors, or unto any other person or persons whatsoever; The Statute before mentioned, or any Clause, Sentence, Matter or Thing whatsoever therein conteyned, or any other Law, Statute, Proclamation, Provision or Restraine to the contrarie notwithstanding.

AND THEREFORE Wee doe hereby Will and require all Our, and singuler Our Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and Subjects whatsoever, that they, and every of them, doe permitt and suffer the said Thomas Buckell to exercise, practise and use the said Arte, Trade or Misterie of a Draper, quietly and peaceably according to Our Pleasure before declared, and not any way to molest, trouble, inquiett, vexe, disturb, lett hinder or sue the said Thomas Buckell, of and for the same as they tender Our Pleasure, and will avoid the contrarie at their perils.

Although expresse mention, &c.

IN WITNES whereof, &c.

WITNES Our Selfe at Canbury, the second Day of July.

PER BREVE DE PRIVATO SIGILLO, &c.(1)

This year, Sir Giles Alington, of Horseheath, did penance at Great St. Mary's, and also at St. Paul's Cross, for marrying Dorothy Dalton, his niece, the daughter of his sister Mrs. Dalton. The same punishment was inflicted on the lady,(2) and Sir Giles Alington was fined £120,000. by the Star Chamber.(3)

The King having issued a Commission to redress abuses respecting fees and duties in all Courts and other places,(4) the Universities through their respective Chancellors moved his Majesty "that no Foreign Power might be sent to the prejudice of their Privileges." The King accordingly about the beginning of July, sent the following letter to the Earl of Holland Chancellor of this University, and Bishop Laud the Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

CHARLES R.

Right trusty, and Right well beloved Cousin and Counsellour, and Right Reverend Father in God, Right trusty and well beloved Counsellor, We greet you well. We have long had a gracious Intendment for the good of our Subjects to

(1) Rymer, *Foedera*, xix. 304.

(2) George Garrard in a letter to Viscount Wentworth dated 11th of January 1634-5, says, "Sir Giles Allington's Wife, that he was fined so horribly for in the High Commission being "his Neice is dead of the Small Pox." (Strafford Letters, i. 359.) Messrs. Lysons erroneously state this lady's death to have occurred in 1644.

(3) Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 217, 294.

(4) Rymer, *Foedera*, xviii. 844.

rectifie the Proceedings of all Courts and other Places, as well within Liberties as without, in matter of their Fees and Duties which they Challenge. To this purpose We have granted a Commission to some Lords of our Privy Counsell and others, to Examine what they find amiss, that a remedy may be found for the Abuse, where and in whomsoever it is, and the Fees of all Officers, and Courts reduced to that which they were found to be allow'd in the Eleventh Year of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory : And this Commission we shall pursue, till we have settled those things with honour and justice to the great ease of all our loving subjects. Now whereas you, taking notice of this our Intendment to reduce the fees of both our Universities, (where you are our Chancellours) as well as other places to the same Standard, have made humble suit to Us, that this Commission may not trench upon the Liberties granted to the Universities by our Royal Progenitors: These are first to let you know, that We will as carefully preserve the Rights and Privileges of our Universities, as We or our Progenitors have given or confirmed them: And then, that our further Will and Pleasure is, that presently (to prevent our Commission) you write expressly to your Deputy Governors in either University, to Will and Require them in our name to rectifie and reduce all Fees given to Officers, Readers, Bedels, Registers, or others, for Degrees, or any thing else, to that quantity which they bore in the said Eleventh year of Queen Elizabeth. For the Abuse is great and burdensome unto them, which bring up their Sons in Learning. And We will remedy it by our Commission, if you (according to your Places) do not see it remedy'd to our hands. And We are the more Careful for Our Universities; Because we have not forgotten, that Our Royal Father of ever blessed Memory gave Bountiful Gifts to supply divers wants There, which We assure Ourself were not given, but with an intent, that when they were possessed, the Fees should lessen, at least return to that just proportion to which we have limited them in our Commission. So we grant your Suit, not to break the Liberties of our Universities, by sending another power upon them: But withal, We require you both, to send to our several Universities respectively, that We may have present redress of this Abuse, and that a Table may be made according to the Eleveneth of Queen Elizabeth, and hung up in the Congregation, and in some convenient place in every College and Hall, that every man may know what Fees he is to pay, and no man presume to take beyond the Allowance in that Table, as he will answer it at his Peril: And we shall look for an Accompt of this from you both respectively. GIVEN under our signet at . . .

To our Right trusty and Right Well beloved Cousin and Counsellour, Henry Earl of Holland, Chancellour of Our University of Cambridg: And to the Right Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Wel beloved Counsellour, William Lord Bishop of London, Chancellour of our University of Oxford.(1)

At the Summer Assizes, the town was indicted for not repairing Sturbridge bridge and Paper Mills way.(2)

On the 13th of September, a grace passed for suspending sermons at St. Mary's and exercises in the Schools on account of the plague.(3)

This year, the University published a book of verses in commemo-

(1) Remains of Abp. Laud, vol. ii. pp. 26, 27.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, Sept. 6, 1631; Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 7 & 8 Car. 1.

(3) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

ration of the birth of Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles the Second), born 29th of May 1630,⁽¹⁾ and the Princess Mary (mother of King William the Third) who was born at St. James', the 4th of November 1631. The title was "*Genethliacum illustrissimorum Principum Caroli & Mariæ a Musis Cantabrigiensibus celebratum.*"⁽²⁾ Amongst those whose poems formed this collection, were Thomas Comber Master of Trinity College, Thomas Fuller of Sidney College, Henry Fern of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Chester, Edward King of Christ's College, Richard Stern of Corpus Christi College subsequently Archbishop of York, James Duport of Trinity College afterwards Dean of Peterborough, and Abraham Whelock of Clare Hall.

This year, the play of Zeno written by — Simon was acted in
 1631 } this University.⁽³⁾
 — }
 32 }

On the 10th of January, the Corporation ordered that John Harrison son of North Harrison town clerk, should have a patent under the common seal of the office of town clerk, in the like form as the patent of his father.⁽⁴⁾

At a Common Day held on the 31st of January, the Corporation ordered that a present of fish, of the value of £11. should be given to the High Steward of the Town before Lent. At the same Common Day, the following order was also made: "It is also agreed that a present of fish to the value of x^{li}. shal be bestowed on the Right Worshipfull Talbott Pepys, Esq^r. our Recorder, to be presented unto him against the tyme of his Reading this Lent next, in respect of his manie worthy favours and kindnesses heretofore done to this Towne."⁽⁵⁾

On the 6th of February, the King granted a charter to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses.⁽⁶⁾ After a recital similar in its terms to that contained in the charter of James the First,⁽⁷⁾ he granted that the borough should be a free borough, that the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses should be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, capable of holding or granting lands, &c., of pleading and

(1) At the birth of the Prince, the University was dispersed in consequence of the prevalence of the plague, (vide ante, p. 223,) and it was to this circumstance that the delay in the customary congratulations is to be attributed.

(2) "*Excusum Cantabrigiæ 1631.*" 4to.

(3) Retrospective Review, xii. 30.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book; vide ante, p. 41.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

Mr. Pepys was on the 8th of June 1631, appointed one of the learned Counsel of the Town "in regard of the great good service he hath done for this Towne and his ever readiness to doe all good and lovenge offices to the same."

(6) At a Common Day held on the 14th of June, 1631, it was agreed that the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen Foxton and Wicksted, should take such course as should be thought meet for renewing the town charter, towards the expence of which the aldermen, the four-and-twenty and divers free burgesses had subscribed.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(7) Vide ante, p. 17.

being impleaded, with power to have a common seal, and to break change and renew the same. He also granted:—

I. That from thenceforth there might and should be within the Borough one of the Burgesses, who should be and be called Mayor of the Borough.

II. That there might and should be twelve of the Chief Burgesses of the Borough, who should be and be named Aldermen and of the Privy Council of the Borough, as of ancient time, as it was said, had been accustomed.

III. That there should be four and twenty of other discreet burgesses who should be and be named of the Common Council of the borough, who should be from time to time assisting and aiding to the Mayor and Aldermen in all businesses touching the borough, so often as they should be required by the Mayor, as they had used and accustomed theretofore and of ancient time had enjoyed.

IV. That there should be two treasurers to be chosen by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the greater part of them, which treasurers should be sworn upon their oaths for the faithful and due execution of their office before the Mayor or his deputy for the time being, and also before the Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the University, at the same time and place and in the same words as the Mayor and Bailiffs were yearly bound to be sworn, and that, after taking such oaths, the treasurers might implead sue and prosecute all persons not being scholars or scholars servants ministers families or persons privileged by the charters or privileges of the University, in the Court of Record holden before the Mayor and Bailiffs, for any cause debts sums of money or any other thing matter or penalty forfeited for not duly observing the ordinances and customs of the borough. Provided, that such treasurers or their deputies should not sue or implead the Chancellor Masters and Scholars or any of them or any person privileged by the University, and provided, that such debt sum penalty or forfeiture should not exceed 40s.

V. That the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the greater part of them, whereof the Mayor should always be one, upon public summons by the Mayor for the time being for that purpose made, being assembled, should have full power of making such laws statutes rights constitutions decrees and reasonable ordinances in writing, which to them or the greater part of them, whereof the Mayor to be one, should seem fit for the good rule and government of the Mayor Bailiffs Burgesses and all other burgesses officers ministers inhabitants and residents within the borough and its liberties, (excepting all persons privileged and exempted by the University) for the public good common profit and good government of the borough, and for the better disposition and demising of the lands possessions revenues and hereditaments of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, and of other things and causes touching the borough and the state right and interest of the same. That such laws, &c., might be enforced by penalties, by imprisonment, or by fines and amerciaments, and that such fines, &c., should be gathered by the treasurers for the time being, and in case of refusal to pay the same, should be sued for by the treasurers in the Court of Record holden before the Mayor and Bailiffs, and, when recovered, should be by them applied to the use of the Mayor and Bailiffs, with provisos, that scholars and persons privileged of the University should not be subject to such penalties, &c., or be liable to be sued, and that such laws, &c., should not be repugnant to the laws of the realm or the reasonable and laudable prescriptions in the borough of ancient time used, or the charters privileges and customs of the University.

VI. That Thomas Pottall and Richard Watson should be the first treasurers of the borough, and should within 30 days take the oaths aforesaid and continue in office until the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and thenceforth

until two other burgesses should be elected and sworn in that office in their stead.

VII. That if the Mayor within one year after he should be sworn into the office of Mayor should be sick or for any other necessary cause should not be able to execute his office, he might, with the assent of three of the Aldermen, appoint a fit man of the Aldermen who had before borne the office of Mayor to be his deputy. And that any Bailiff might in like case also with the assent of the Mayor appoint one of the burgesses who had served the office of Bailiff to be his deputy. That every such Deputy Mayor or Bailiff taking their oath before the Mayor and Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the University or his deputy, should have and execute that office during the invalidity and absence of the Mayor and Bailiffs aforesaid.

VIII. That the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, whereof the Mayor should be one, should yearly on the Tuesday in the second week after the feast of Easter, commonly called Hock Tuesday, nominate two of the most discreet and approved burgesses of the borough, who should be the treasurers of the borough for one whole year from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next following, and until others should be appointed to succeed them, and that on that feast they should be sworn to the due execution of their office before the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University or his deputy, and before the Mayor of the town or his deputy, in the presence of the Aldermen and Common Council then present.

IX. That if any treasurer should die or be removed within one year after his election, the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses or the greater part of them might within 14 days assemble in the Guildhall or some other convenient place within the borough, and elect another treasurer for the residue of the year.

X. That no inhabitant or any other person within the liberty or precinct of the borough (scholars or persons privileged of the University excepted) should use or exercise any art mystery or manual occupation, unless such person had served the full term of seven years as an apprentice, upon pain of forfeiture of 20s. for every month, to be recovered by the treasurers of the borough, to the use of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, by action of debt in the Court of Record before the Mayor and Bailiffs, unless for instructing the poor in making cloth and other manufactories of wool hemp flax or other materials.

XI. That the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses might from time to time as they should see fit, reasonably and indifferently tax impose and assess upon all inhabitants and dwellers in the borough (not being scholars or persons privileged of the University) such reasonable rates proportions or sums of money for the better support and sustenance of the burthens and expenses of the borough, and for maintenance of the bridges, highways and other necessary works for the public and common good which to them should seem convenient, and such taxations, &c., to levy to the use of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, and for nonpayment of the same, to distrain or sue by the treasurers in the Court of Record before the Mayor and Bailiffs.

By the same charter the King ratified and confirmed to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, all grants, customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, quittances, exemptions, fairs, holidays, markets, tolls, rights of merchandize, jurisdictions, emoluments, commodities, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, holden by them by any name or incorporation whatsoever, by virtue of any charter or letters patent, prescription or custom, notwithstanding any nonuser, misuser, disuser or forfeiture, rendering to him his heirs and successors the rents

and services theretofore payable and of right accustomed. He also granted that they should not be molested vexed grieved or in any wise disturbed by writ of quo warranto, or any other writ or process whatsoever, and that this charter should be valid and sufficient in law in all Courts of law and elsewhere without any confirmation licence or toleration, notwithstanding want of form, &c., with a proviso that nothing therein contained should prejudice the jurisdiction, privileges, liberties, customs, prescriptions, compositions, easements, fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, profits, or hereditaments, to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University, or to their predecessors, granted by the King his progenitors or ancestors, or by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, or other persons within the University privileged by reason or pretext of any lawful prescription use or custom theretofore had made or used.⁽¹⁾

Thomas Adams Esq., alderman of London, this year established an Arabic lecture in this University, Abraham Wheelocke of Clare Hall being the first professor. The following letters from Mr. Adams to Mr. Wheelocke relate to this lecture, which Mr. Adams at first engaged to maintain for three years only. but which he continued for a much longer period, and permanently endowed in 1666:⁽²⁾—

Mr. Wheelocke,

My true love premised, your Letters I have received, and understand the Contents thereof, and as the shortness of time will permit my thoughts to conceive of it, I return you answere, what my opinion is. First, I conceive it no easy, nay an impossible thing to engage the City or a particular Company in the business, neither can I apprehend there is any Bank of money, as you call it, undisposed, which may this way be appropriated. Yet I conceive the worke is of worthy use, and the pains of the Professors to be greatly encouraged, and I cannot doubt but what you intend may, by God's help, in due time be effected. And for a beginning to the furtherance of this worke, I make no doubt but meanes will be found by particular Friends to raise a reasonable summe annually, for two or three yeares certein, and if the work be well accepted in that interim, it is most probable that meanes may be found for the establishment of it. Only in the first place I commend two things to be performed by you. First, to signify unto me by your Letter what will be the yearly charge of this Lecture intended. Second, to procure from the Vice-chancellour and the chief of the University, a certificate or testimoniall that this intended Lecture is of principall use, and that the University doth desire the establishment of it. Hereafter I shall enlarge in writing, as occasion shall be offered. At present I thought fit to scribble these few Lines for your satisfaction. Not further enlarging, I commit you and your studious employment to the Almighty's blessing, in whome I ever rest.

Your assured freind,

London, the 3^d of Febr. 1631.

THOMAS ADAMS.

You mentioned in your Letter a Lecture in Greek, Hebrew, &c., I pray you send me word if there be not already a Lecture in those Tongues.

(1) Rot. Pat. 7 Car. I. p. 12; Corporation Cross Book, 192.

(2) See under that year.

Mr. Wheelocke,

I have received your Letter, with the enclosed from the Vice-Chancellour and Heads of your famous University, myself an unfit object in such manner to be saluted by such reverend persons. I am right glad of their good acceptance of the Worke intended, although I could have wished the manifestation thereof had been rather to others then to myself, and my name wholly concealed. I pray God make the worke prosperous by his almighty power, that it may be for his own glory, the increase of learning, the honour of your renowned University, the good of the Kingdome, and his whole Church throughout the world. I am right glad also of their good acceptance of your self, with acknowledgement of your sufficiency for the employment intended, your self being the only person our friends here purposed and designed for the honor and burthen of that Oriental Chair. And now, with the leave and favour of those worthy Cedars, or Seraphims rather, of your learned Academy, I wish you much joy in the execution of that hopeful employment, that you may be deservedly honoured in Cambridge, and renowned in England.

I cannot doubt but convenience of place for the Lecture is already fitted, and touching the maintenance, whereas I formerly mentioned I doubted not to procure an exhibition of £40. per annum for two or three years certeine, whereas it hath pleased the Heads of the University to understand it for three years absolutely, I purpose not to wave that construction, and (God willing) shall provide to be duly performed unto you, £40. per annum for three years, from the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, being the 25 of this present March, to be payd you quarterly by £10. a quarter, the first payment to begin at Midsummer next, and so continuedly for three years, from the time premised, if your self so long live, and continue in the employment of publick Professor of the Arabick tongue in Cambridge; whereto I reckon by the authority of the University, you shall be speedily called. And I do further purpose upon the experience of good liking of the employment, to the furtherance of learning, and the honor of the University (as it is hoped) to endeavour to perpetuate the same publick Lecture by a settled maintenance for ever.

What you mentioned touching thankfulness from the University, or your self to me-wards, I neither expect it nor conceive my self in any measure worthy thereof. All our thankfulness is due to our most bountiful Benefactor, and to him I say as I have learned; O Lord, all is thine, and of thine own hand have I given thee, O let my small Current finde his silent Channell, to return to that Ocean from which it originally flowed, and let not man hear of it. And touching me, if you have care of my content, and to do me pleasure in any thing, let no mention be made of my name in this worke, the publication whereof in so publick a matter will procure me that emulation, which for my good, I know you would willingly decline. And therefore let thanks, let praises, let titles wholly cease; and use me in words and writings, as your loving and true friend, with accustomed plainness and sincerity, which to me is most acceptable. "Verbum Sapienti."

Finally, I give you to understand that I have conferred, although very lately, with our learned and bright shining star Mr. Holsworth touching the business intended, and desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereto I formerly sticked, as you may remember; his approbation and encouragement to the worke was very great: even more than I expected, his satisfaction clear, his profession of love, of thankfulness, of readiness to assist in any thing by himself or friends, all which evince my most gratefull acknowledgement, and which conceived of my great content in his sweet familiarity, which he was pleased with all fredome lovingly to invite. Further, his good words of your self, whom he had formerly known, and since heard of; his desire to have his

kinde love signify'd unto you with all possible encouragement to the prosecution of the worke; so commendable I say, as they evince your gratitude also, and you shall do well to write a few wordes unto him in manifestation thereof, and of my kind acceptance of his abundant love.

I hope you still remember, that the more wise the Preacher was, the more he taught the people, and you intend to make all subservient to that great worke the winning of soules. The Author of wisdom make us wise to salvation, whose glory I hope you seek above all. Remember me in your prayers to that safe Keeper of Israell, to whose protection I committ you, and rest

Your very loving freind,

THO. ADAMS.

London, the 3^d of March, 1631.

Good Mr. Wheelocke,

Your Letter I received, with the enclosed to Mr. Howlesworth, who is gone this afternoone about the business you mentioned, and is minded to let you hear from him the next weeke. I shall desire you to acquaint the Heads of the University, at their first convenience, with the contents of my last Letter, touchinge the promised Exhibition for three yeares certeine, and the time when it doth begin; and withall to present my humble request unto them, to call you to the worke, and to consummate your election, and to be further pleased to consider of the times for your publick reading (twice a weeke as I conceive during the Termes) and at such houres as shall be most opportune in respect of other exercises, all which I refer, as is most meet, to their provident consideration.

Touching yourself, since matters have thus proceeded, I desire you to alter your purpose to begin with privacy in your Chamber for this first quarter, and to take resolution to prepare your Oration by the beginning of the next terme, which is a full month from this present day; and to give life and beginning to the publick Lecture, the next terme by all possible meanes, and to reckon greater honour to your famous University at the Commencement, to have the Arabick Lecture already then established, then to be entred upon after that long vacation following; the succeeding terme being more then six monthes hence. I cannot doubt but your second thoughts will confirm my purpose herein, especially sithence your Oration being to be provided in this convenient time, you are already sufficiently fitted for the publick worke.

One thing more, you must please to forbear to me-wards the title of Benefactor. Luk. 22. 25. they that exercise authority upon them are called Benefactors. It sufficeth me that you are gratefull, and, knowing you to be religious, you can be no less to God and his instruments. I reckon your gratefulness cordially, and necessitate towards me a restraint of titles; you may use them elsewhere warrantable, but you know my meaning. Not further enlarging, I commit you to our gracious God, and rest

Your very loving Freind,

THOMAS ADAMS.

London, the 16th of March, 1631.(1)

The King and Queen visited the University on the 22nd of March. Subjoined is a contemporary account of this visit:—"King Charles & "his Queen came from New-Market to Cambridge March 22, 1631, & "went thence to Royston that night. The Schollers Bacchellors Fellow Commoners Regents & Non Regents were placed in the Streets

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, 145—150.

"in like manner as they were when K. James came thither March 1622. They made a great Acclamation as the K. & Q. passed by them, saying, Vivat Rex, Vivat Regina, &c. Their Majesties sat both together in one side of the Coach when they came by Jesus Coll. Gate, & so they did when they came into Trin. Coll. Court, where the Orator Mr. Creiton made them a short speech. Then their Majesties went up into the Lodging next the dining Roome where two Chayres of State were placed for them to sitt in. Then Dr. Comber Master of the Colledge made another Speech which being ended their Majesties went into the drawing Roome or rather Chamber of Presence, where after a little stay their dinner was served up, & when their Majesties had dined they went presently into the Hall to the Comedy, which being ended they returned into the Chamber of Presence, & after a little resting & refreshing themselves there, The King said that he would show the Queen King's Coll. Chappell. But before they went out of the Chamber, Mr. Creiton made another short Speech, & their Majesties did stand all the time to hear it. After this speech was ended, they went to King's Coll. Chappell, where the Provost did entertain them with a Speech, their Majesties now sitting in Chayrs of State. The Speech ended, the King led the Queen into the Quire, where they viewed the Windows & stately Structure &c. and then took Coach for Roystone."⁽¹⁾

It would seem that two⁽²⁾ comedies were acted here before the King and Queen, viz.: *The Rival Friends*,⁽³⁾ by Peter Hausted M.A. of Queens' College, and the *Jealous Lovers* by Thomas Randolph Fellow of Trinity College by the students of which House it was performed.⁽⁴⁾

Amongst the articles issued for regulating the conduct of the Scholars on this occasion, was one in these terms: "Item, that no tobacco be taken in the Hall, nor any where else publicly, and that neither at their standinge in the streets nor before the Comedy beginne, nor all the tyme there any rude or immodest exclamations be made; nor any humming, hawking, whistling, hissing, or laughing, be used, or any stamping or knocking, nor any other such uncivill or unschollarlike or boyish demeanor upon any occasion; nor that any clapping of hands be had untill the Plaudite, at the

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 235.

(2) Three comedies were provided for their Majesties' entertainment as early as the 23rd of February.—Sir Henry Ellis's *Collection of Letters*, second series, iii. 267.

(3) Wood (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 713.) states the *Rival Friends* to have been acted before the King and Queen at Cambridge on the 19th of March, 1631. The same date occurs in the *Retrospective Review*.

(4) *Retrospective Review*, xii. 37.

“end of the Comedye, excepte his Majestie, the Queene, and others
“of the best qualitie here do apparently beginne the same.”⁽¹⁾

The Corporation borrowed £50. on mortgage towards defraying the expences of the royal visit.⁽²⁾ Subjoined are extracts from the town treasurers accounts:—

Item, for xij matts for the Maior & Aldermen to kneele on when the Kinge cam to Towne, v^s.

Item, for an ell of cloth to put the cuppes in & for the baggs, iij^s. viij^d.

Item, for making cleane Jesis lane against the Kings cominge, ij^{li}. iiij^s. ix^d.

MONEYS DISBURSED BY MR. HOLLAND IN HIS MAIORALTY AT THE
KINGE AND QUEEN'S COMYNGE.

Inprimis, paid to Mr. Vaughan Goldsmyth for the two cupps which were presented to the Kinge & Queene, xxvij^{li}. xij^s. vj^d.

Item, to Thomas Bridge for his horse hier, viij^s.

Item, to Jonathan Hobson for carriage of the cupps from London, iiij^s.

Item, for sendinge a messenger to Newmarket when the kinge was there to know when the kinge wold be here, v^s.

Item, to Jonas Scott for the charge of his iorney to London to buy y^e cupps, xxvij^s.

Item, to the kinge & Queene's coachmen, xl^s.

Item, to the King's Trumpeters, xx^s.

Item, to the kinge & Queene's footmen, xl^s.

Item, to the Provost Marshall, x^s.

Item, to the sword bearer, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to the king's jester, x^s.

Item, to the Lord of Holland's Trumpeters, v^s.

Item, spent for interteymment of the kings officers in the tyme of the kings being here, vj^{li}.

Item, for a present of fish bestowed on the Lord of Holland, ij^{li}. xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Mr. John Harison & Ambrose for their charges to Walden to learne what charge that Towne was at when the kinge & Queene was there, xv^s.

Item, for the warrant which y^e Lord Chamberlaine sent for me, x^s.

Item, paid the messenger that was sent by my Lord Chamberlaine for me, xl^s.

Item, spent that day the messenger cam for me, vj^s.

Item, paid at London to the Kings officers when he was fetched to my Lord Chamberlaine by my Lords appointment, xv^{li}. xvj^s. viij^d.

Item, spent upon the messenger & king's servants when we cam from the Lord Chamberlains, xj^s. viij^d.⁽³⁾

From the foregoing it would appear that the Mayor refused to pay the fees claimed by the King's officers, and was consequently brought up to Court under a warrant from the Lord Chamberlain.

1632.

On the 1st of April, being Easter day, Dr. Henry Butts Vicechancellor, hung himself in his chamber at Corpus Christi College, of which he was Master. A verdict of felo de se was returned at the inquest

(1) Nichols, Progresses of James the First, iii. 45 n.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 7 & 8 Car. I.

held by John Harrison one of the coroners of the town, and on the 8th of September, Francis Bishop of Ely Lord High Almoner, granted the goods of the deceased, which had been forfeited to the King, to Henry Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of May, Nathaniel Bernard Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in London, preached at St. Mary's from 1 Sam. iv. 21: "The glory is departed from Israel: because the ark of God was taken." In his sermon he intimated that the nation had departed from the purity of God's worship. He inveighed against those who esteemed reading to be preaching; those who dared not preach twice on a Sabbath for fear of being accounted Puritans; those who held a possibility of salvation in the Church of Rome; and those who set up crucifixes and altars. He averred that treason was not limited to the blood royal, but that he was a traitor against the nation who deprived it of God's ordinances; and he prayed that God would honour the gospel with the conversion of the Queen. He was cited before Dr. Comber Vicechancellor and the Heads of Colleges, and appeared before them on the 18th and 25th of June and the 23rd of July. On the 15th of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads remitted the case to the High Commission Court and committed him to the custody of Thomas Buck one of the Esquire Bedels, by whom he seems to have been confined in the Tolbooth till the 8th of November, when a warrant for his removal to London was issued by the Commissioners, before whom refusing to recant, he was committed to prison again and there died, having been, it is said, treated with great cruelty.⁽²⁾

On the 21st of June, the Privy Council made the following additional order respecting thatched cottages, &c.:—

AT STAR CHAMBER, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1632.

Present,

Lord Keeper,	Earl of Bridgewater,
Lord Archbishop of York,	Lord Viscount Wentworth,
Lord Treasurer,	Lord Viscount Falkland,
Lord Privy Seal,	Lord Cottington,
Earl Marshall,	Lord Newburgh,
Earl of Dorset,	Mr. Treasurer.

WHEREAS it was ordered the 11th of May, 1631,⁽³⁾ that the Judges of Assize for the county of Cambridge, should peruse two former orders of this board, the one the 2d of June, 1619,⁽⁴⁾ and the other of the 16th of May, 1623,⁽⁵⁾ concerning

(1) Masters, *Hist. of Corpus Christi College*, 141; MS. Baker, vi. 43.

(2) MS. Baker, vi. 191 b; Fuller, *Hist. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 316; Prynne, *Cantaburges Doom*, 363, 367; Granger, *Biog. Hist. of England*, ed. 1824, ii. 365; Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 863; Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, i. 533.

(3) Vide ante, p. 240.

(4) Vide ante, p. 126.

(5) Vide ante, p. 159.

thatched houses, inmates, and cottages in the town of Cambridge, and consider how and with what additions and alterations the same orders may be put in execution for the good of the said University and Town. FORASMUCH as a certificate thereupon made by the said Judges was this day read at the board as followeth in hæc verba:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS, we have perused the two orders of the 2nd of June, 1619,⁽¹⁾ and of the 16th of May, 1623,⁽²⁾ in this order annexed mentioned, and we are humbly of opinion that so much thereof as concerning thatched houses is most proper for this honourable board to order, and for the other part thereof concerning inmates and cottages, which we understand do much increase there, and if care be not taken therein speedily it will very much annoy and impoverish both the University and Town, we desire your Lordships will be pleased to direct new orders to the University and Town, reciting the former and renewing the charge given them, and commanding the Vicechancellor and Mayor to prepare a true certificate against the next assizes and to every assize hereafter of their present state in these particulars, and to express therein who are the inhabitants and who the owners and landlords of those houses and cottages. And we shall from time to time, as there shall be cause, without infringing the liberties of either body, endeavour to direct by a legal course to put your Lordships orders in execution and prevent that mischief which is feared and ease your lordships of further care herein, so as the Vicechancellor, Mayor, and Justices of either body, have also express commandment from this honourable board duly to observe and execute all such orders and directions as your Lordships or the Justices of Assize shall give unto them. And as there shall be cause we shall from time to time acquaint your Lordships with our directions herein, and their execution of the same, and if cause require humbly desire your Lordships further assistance.

RO. HEATH, FR. HARVEY.

Their Lordships upon consideration had thereof and agreeable to their accustomed care for the good and welfare of the said University and Town, did think fit and ORDER that the said former orders of the 2nd of June, 1619,⁽¹⁾ and the 16th of May, 1623,⁽²⁾ be ratified and confirmed in all parts which concern the tiling of thatched houses, and building up brick chimneys, removing of stacks of reed, &c. which may by casualty of fire endanger the safety of colleges or dwelling houses. And as concerning inmates, divided tenements, and cottages, it is likewise thought fit that the said former orders be ratified and confirmed, and that for the best ways and means of putting them in execution according to the tenor of the said Judges certificate, the Vicechancellor and Mayor cause true certificate against the next assizes (and so every assize hereafter) to be made and presented to the Judges of Assize for the time being, of the estate and condition of the said University and town, concerning the said inmates, divided tenements, and cottages, and to express therein who are inhabitants and who the owners or landlords of these houses and cottages, whereupon the said Justices of Assize are hereby prayed and required from time to time to give such orders and to direct them in such a legal course for the putting in due execution of the said former orders of this board, as may be most speedy and effectual for remedy herein, preserving the liberties and privileges of either body. And that the Vicechancellor, and Mayor, and Justices of Peace of either body, be hereby strictly required and enjoined to cause as well the said former orders of this board as the further directions of the Judges of Assize thereupon to be duly observed and put in execution.⁽³⁾

(1) Vide ante, p. 126.

(2) Vide ante, p. 159.

(3) Corporation Cross Book, 186.

On the 26th of June, the King addressed a letter to the University and Town concerning the sewers and drains about Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of July, Lord Coventry High Steward of the Town sent the following letter to the Corporation respecting the course to be pursued in the election of Mayor for the ensuing year:—

After my verie heartie commendacions, Upon occasion of some differences arising within that Corporacion, I did my best endeavour heretofore to settle those questions which were then propounded to me (as your Steward) and particularly touching the election of your Mayor, that the Alderman that had not been Mayor and whose turne was to succeed, should be elected unles for some important reason concerning ye good of ye Towne he should bee passed by, and none to be passed by unlesse the greater parte of the Mayor & Aldermen should agree thereto as well as the other electors.⁽²⁾ And having understood that by this course observed ever since there hath much quiet followed in the Towne. But that there is now some doubt least the same maie be interrupted againe for that all the Aldermen have alreadye undergon the office of Maioraltie, soe as some scruple may arise what is most agreeable to the true intent of that order, and fittest for you to doe in this or the like case. I have thought good for avoiding all inconvenience and strife thereabouts, to advise and wish you when the like doth now or hereafter happen to returne and beginn at the auntientest Alderman and soe to discend in course of succession whensoever there shall want an Alderman to preferre to that place who hath not formerlie borne that office, and none to be passed by or put from his tourn, unles for some important reason concerninge the good of the Towne it shall be agreed as well by the greater parte of the Mayor & Aldermen as by the other Ellectors, that it is meet & just to passe by him and in that case to take the next unles for like important reason he shal be also passed by by consent as well of the greater parte of the Maior & Aldermen as the rest of the Towne, in which case alsoe the next in succession to whome there is no just excepcion taken as well by the greater parte of the Mayor & Aldermen as by the other Electors would be elected. And soe having declared unto you mine advise & opinion for the good & quiet of the Towne, my hope is you will hearken thereunto to preserve peace & good accord among you, whereof I shal be most heartilie glad. And soe rest

Yor verie loving freind,
THO. COVENTRYE, C. S.

Canbury, 23^o Julij, 1632.⁽³⁾

On the election day (16th of August), Edward Almond one of the twenty-four having been chosen an Alderman in the room of Edward Potto deceased, was elected Mayor. He refused both offices, but all fines were remitted, and he was restored to his place as one of the twenty-four. On the 24th of August, Thomas Purchas was elected Mayor, and four days were given him to consider whether he would accept the office, which he did on the 29th.⁽⁴⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xlii. 153.

(2) Vide ante, p. 218.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book. At a Common Day held the 11th of October 1633, it was agreed that the foregoing letter should stand and be as an order, the Mayor and nine Aldermen then present on the bench consenting thereto.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 8th of October, died at the age of 70, Francis Lord Aungier Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was born in Cambridge, being eldest son of Richard Aungier Esq.⁽¹⁾ by Rose his wife, daughter of William Steward Esq. He was a member of Gray's Inn, and in the 44th Eliz. was Autumn Reader of that House. He was knighted at Greenwich on the 23rd of May 1609, and on the 5th of October following was made Master of the Rolls in Ireland, of which kingdom he was a Privy Councillor. On the 29th of June, 1621, he was created an Irish Peer by the title of Baron Aungier of Longford in the county of Longford, it being stated in his patent that he was descended from the ancient family of the Counts of Aungier in France. Lord Aungier married, first, Douglas youngest sister to Gerald the fourteenth Earl of Kildare, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz. Gerald, who succeeded to the title; Ambrose, who entered into holy orders and graduated as D.D., and from whom descended the Aungiers Earls of Longford; and Thomas; Elizabeth, married first to Simon Caryll Esq., secondly to Richard Barne Esq., thirdly to John Marshall Esq.; and Lettice, married first to Edmond or Edward Cherry Esq., secondly to Sir William Danvers, and thirdly to Sir Henry Holcroft knight. Lord Aungier's second wife was Anne daughter of Sir George Berne knt. who bore him a son and a daughter, George; and Frances. By his third wife, Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Cave of Stamford

(1) Richard Aungier was the son of John Aungier Esq. by Eleanor daughter and one of the coheiresses of John Bacon gent. of Norfolk. He was admitted of Gray's Inn, 1551, called to the Bar 1555, constituted one of the Ancients of that Society 1563, Autumn Reader 1572, and Double Lent Reader 1578, one of the Treasurers of that Society 1578, 1584 and 1597, in which latter year he was murdered, his son Richard being suspected of the foul deed, as appears by the following warrant from the Privy Council:—

"17th Dec. 1597.

"A letter to Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Topcliffe, Nicholas Fuller, Mr. Gerard, and Mr. Altham. Whereas the body of Richard Aunger, a double reader of Graye's Inn, was found "on Tuesday last floating on the Thames, he having been myssed almost a moneth. Because "upon view of the body by certaine skillful chirurgeons yt is not thought he was drowned in "the water but styfled or murdered, and after throwne into the Thames, which by other con- "jectures is greatlie to be also suspected; and there are great presumptions against one of his "sonnes, called Richard Aunger, and Edward Ingram, porter of Graye's Inne, to be the com- "mitters of that foule murder. Forasmuch as the facte is so horrible that an auneynt gen- "tleman should be murdered in his chamber, yt is thought meete that the manner of this "foule murder should be by all meanes found out. And therefore we have thought good to "require you to examyne the porter of Graye's Inne, and Richard Aunger, the sonne, more "strictly upon such articles as you shall thinke meete, upon former examynations and other "circumstances to be propounded unto them. And if by those persuasions and other meanes "you shall use, you shall not be able to bringe them to confesse the truth of this horrible facte, "then we require you to put them both or either of them to the manacles in Brydewell, that "by compulsory meanes the truth of this wicked murder may be discovered, and who were "complices and privy to this confederacy and fact."

Richard Aungier was one of the Counsel at Law of the town of Cambridge in 1572, and had a present from the town "at his readinge." (Vide Vol. ii. p. 311.) His arms (quarterly, 1 & 4v ermine, a griffon segreant [per fess or and azure] 11 & 111 gules, a boar passant [or]) are in the window of Gray's Inn Hall. The family bore for a crest an escarbuncle or, which Lord Aungier's patent states to have been borne by the Counts Aungier.

From John Aungier, a younger brother of Francis Lord Aungier, descended the Hangers Lords Coleraine.

—Lodge, Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall, iii. 376 n, vii. 78; MS. Harl. 1912, fo. 178; Dugdale, Origines Juridiciales, 294, 298, 305; Jardine, On the use of Torture in England, 43, 102.

knt. and widow of Sir John Wynne, he had no issue. She re-married Sir Thomas Wenman of Dublin knt.⁽¹⁾

Lionel Gatford one of the Proctors claimed the right of acting as assessor to the Vicechancellor, and upon its being denied him appealed to the University. The Vicechancellor not admitting his appeal, he presented his petition thereupon to the King.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 10th of October, the Corporation ordered that the Chamber over the Shambles should be employed for tanners, that no hides of tanned leather should be sealed or sold in any other place, and that Tanners' Hall, where formerly the leather was sealed and sold, should be no further used for that purpose, but only for a house of correction for the prisoners of the Tolbooth.⁽³⁾

In the accounts of Richard Potto and Thomas Watson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, are these charges:—

Item, for a proclamacion concerninge the Kinges evill, ijs. vjd.

Item, another proclamacion concerninge the Kinges evill, ijs. vjd.

Item, for a proclamacion concerninge dressinge flesh in Lent, ijs. vjd.

Item, for Mr. Recorders present of fish at his readinge,⁽⁴⁾ xli.

Item, for another proclamacion concerninge the silke trade, ijs. vjd.

Item, paid towards the renueing of the new chartre,⁽⁵⁾ xxli.

Item, paid to Mr. Spaldinge for the remainder of the charge in suenge out the last charter,⁽⁵⁾ xxvli. xvij^s. vjd.⁽⁶⁾

In December, the King was attacked with the small pox.⁽⁷⁾ On his recovery, the University congratulated him in a book of verses, with this title, "*Anthologia in Regis exanthemata seu Gratulatio Musarum Cantabrigiensium de felicissime conservata Regis Caroli valetudine.*"⁽⁸⁾ Amongst those who have verses in this collection are Samuel Collins Provost of King's College and Regius Professor of Divinity, Thomas Comber Master of Trinity College, Matthew Wren Master of Peterhouse afterwards Bishop of Ely, Henry More of Christ's College, Richard Crashaw of Pembroke Hall, John Pearson of King's College afterwards Bishop of Chester, James Duport of Trinity College subsequently Dean of Peterborough, Edward King of Christ's College, Richard Love Master of Corpus Christi College subsequently

(1) Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, ed. Archdall, iii. 376 n; Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, iii. 47; MS. Baker, xxxiv. 347; Nichols, *Progresses of James the First*, ii. 258; *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, iii. 159; Dugdale, *Origines Juridicales*, 295; *Visitation of Cambridgeshire*, 1619, p. 3.

(2) *Inquiry into the right of appeal*, p. 21 n.

(3) *Corporation Common Day Book*. A somewhat similar order, in which Tanners' Hall is called Leathersellers' Hall, had been made 16th of August, 1631.

(4) *Vide ante*, p. 244.

(5) *Vide ante*, p. 245.

(6) *Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town*, 7 & 8 Car. I.

(7) Sir Henry Ellis's *Collection of Letters*, second series, iii. 274.

(8) "*Ex Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Typographeo Anno Dom. mdcxxxii.*" 4to.

Dean of Ely, Henry Fern of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Chester, and Richard Stern of Corpus Christi College afterwards Archbishop of York.

This year, the Castle was granted in fee farm to Henry Brown and John Cliffe, in trust, as it seems, for the Justices of the Peace for the county.⁽¹⁾ It had been long previously used for the assizes and sessions, and as the county prison.

1632 } On the 8th of March, the King sent a letter to the University
33 } directing that none should be admitted to any degree but upon performance of acts or putting in caution, any letters mandatory to be thereafter granted to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽²⁾

On the 16th of March, the following order was made by the Judges of Assize respecting cottages and inmates:—

Martij xvijth Anno Domini 1632.

WHEREAS complaints have been made and often renewed by the University and Town of Cambridge to the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, concerning the great increase of cottages and inmates in that University and Town, whereby they are exceedingly pestered and endangered. And their Lordships having referred the consideration thereof to the Justices of Assize for that county, and a former certificate hath been made by two of his Majesty's Justices of Assize,⁽³⁾ Whereupon some further directions have been given by the Lords of the Council to the now Justices of Assize. And the University and Town have prepared and delivered unto us informations in writing comprehending both their grievances and such remedies as they desire for redress if they shall be held consonant to law. We taking consideration of the said informations, do think fit that all those who shall erect, place, continue, or maintain, any cottages or inmates in the said University and Town, without the consent of the chief governors of the University and Town, and the officers of the several parishes, shall be compellable to give good security to those governors for saving harmless the parishes and places where such cottages or inmates shall be so placed or settled. And if they shall refuse to give such security that then they be bound with sufficient sureties to appear at the next Assizes, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour. And further, that if there be cause of relief of any impotent or poor person by such means brought upon the Parish, that every such person having been the occasion thereof, and their heirs, executors, and administrators, having assets not liable to other debts or legal judgments, shall be rated and assessed towards the relief of such poor people in as great sums as shall amount to the charges of such poor.

RO. HEATH,

RO. BARKLEY.⁽⁴⁾

1633.

On the 8th of April, John Normanton appeared before the Vice-chancellor and Heads in the consistory, charged with having in a sermon at St. Mary's, on the 24th of March, 1632-3, uttered words

(1) Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 140.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 152. Vide ante, p. 171.

(3) Vide ante, p. 253.

(4) Corporation Cross Book, 186.

touching the irresistibility of Grace contrary to the King's declaration. He submitted himself to the Vicechancellor's admonitions, and promised to be very careful not thereafter to utter anything which might be subject to misapprehension. He seems however to have been again complained of for a sermon preached in St. Mary's, on the 10th of January following.⁽¹⁾

A question having arisen as to the right to dower of the widows of boothholders in Sturbridge fair, the Corporation on the 14th of May, executed a declaration:—"That the custom in such cases is (and so "hath ever time out of mind been used) that the relict and widow "of her husband (who in his life time was seised of booths in Stur- "bridge fair) shall have her dower of such booths only whereof her "husband was seised and died intestate. But where the husband in "his life time made sale of his booths or devised them by his last "will and testament, the wife and relict in such case shall have no "dower of any booths."⁽²⁾

On the death of Dr. Gwyn Master of Saint John's College, "the "Fellows were upon an equal foot in the choice of a new Master. "Dr. Lane was then President of the College, a man of no mean "abilities, and favoured by the Seniors, but his party not being "strong enough among the Fellows, a way was thought of to "strengthen his interest by dispatching Dr. Ambrose to Court, upon "pretence of giving notice of the Master's death, but in reality to "procure his Majesty's letters." The King accordingly sent letters, dated from Berwick the 11th of June, in pursuance of which the Seniors, with some of their friends, chose Dr. Lane Master. "Mr. "Holdsworth,⁽³⁾ a man of much greater worth, and sometime Fellow "of the same Society, was put up by the younger sort of men, and "was undoubtedly chosen by a clear majority, but being then sus- "pected as puritanically inclined, (though he approved himself other- "wise in the time of his Tryal) he met with less favor in the Uni- "versity. Both parties presented their Master Elect to the Vice- "Chancellor, Dr. Laney, in order to admission, but the case being "doubtful, or he unwilling to do anything that should look like "opposing the Court, which he must have done by allowing the "better plea, he refused to meddle or admit either of them: upon "which refusal both parties returned to the College, gave the oath "and a sort of admission to their pretended Heads, and so the "House enjoyed two Masters."

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 225, 226.

(2) Corporation Coucher.

(3) Afterwards Master of Emmanuel College.

Thus matters continued for some time, during which some irregularities passed on both sides. At length "his Majesty was pleased "to vouchsafe a hearing, when such heinous crimes and aspersions were cast upon Dr. Lane, as he thought it necessary to "grant a commission to the Heads of Houses to enquire into the "truth of them. Enquiry was made upon that commission; but "neither then did truth clearly appear, oaths being returned almost "directly against oaths, as well in defence of, as against Dr. Lane. "So the matter continued yet perplexed, and the Commissioners divided. His Majesty took the matter back again into his own "hands, and partly upon colour of a devolution, as well as upon the "right he had from both parties having submitted themselves to his "determination, to prevent divisions, and least either of the parties "should be exasperated if the other were preferred, he pitched upon "a third man and sent his letters mandatory for Dr. Beale,⁽¹⁾ who "after a long struggle of eight or nine months betwixt the contending "parties, was admitted Master Feb. 20, 1633,⁽²⁾ by the greater part "of the Fellows." Dr. Lane soon after died, it is said, of vexation and annoyance.⁽³⁾

On occasion of the King's return from Scotland in the month of July, the University published a collection of congratulatory verses, entitled "*Rex Redux sive Musa Cantabrigiensis voti damnas de incolumnitate & felici reditu Regis Caroli post receptam Coronam Comitæq. peracta in Scotia.*"⁽⁴⁾ Amongst the authors were Samuel Collins Provost of King's College, Richard Love Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, Edward King of Christ's College, Richard Sterne of Corpus Christi College afterwards Archbishop of York, Thomas Randolph of Trinity College, Matthew Wren Master of Peterhouse afterwards Bishop of Ely, Edmund Waller of King's College, Richard Crashaw of Pembroke Hall, Henry Bowd of King's College afterwards Viscount Bellomont, Thomas Fuller of Sidney College, Abraham Whelock of Clare Hall University Librarian and Arabic Professor, and Henry More of Christ's College.

On the 13th of August, Lord Coventry High Steward of the Town, sent the following letter to the mayor aldermen bailiffs and burgesses, with reference to the election of aldermen and a riot which

(1) William Beale, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

(2) 1633-34.

(3) Baker, Hist. of St. John's College, cited in Cowie's Catalogue of St. John's College Manuscripts, p. 142.

(4) "*Ex Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Typographeo Ann. Dom. MDCXXXIII.*" 4to

had been occasioned by disputes touching the government of the House of Correction.⁽¹⁾

After my very harty commendacions, I understand that the day of your election of the Maior of your Towne for the next yere is at hand, and that before that election there ought to be a new Alderman made in the room of Sir Edward Hynd, lately deceased, to make up the full number of Twelve Aldermen against the day of election of the Maior, accordinge to the orders established by the Lordes of the Counsaile the 21 of September, 1624.⁽²⁾ I am likewise informed that as things now stand amonge you there wil be difficulty to make a fittinge choice of an Alderman to supply that roome out of the number of the 24^{ty} which groweth by the neglect of an order made with full consent of all those that were with me for quietinge the differences risen amongst you in August, 1629,⁽³⁾ by which it was appointed that such of the 24 as were decayed shold be privately advertised by some of their friends to resigne their places, And yf they did not then consideracion was to be taken of removeinge them and supplience their places out of the ablest men of the Towne. In which, as I am enformed, nothinge hath been yet done so as albeit there are many able men in the Towne fytt to be of the number of the 24, & in their due tyme to be Aldermen and to beare the office of Maioralty, yet amonge the number of the 24 there are many of soe meane estate and quality as are not fytt to hold that, much lesse can they be fytt to ascend higher to the roomes of Aldermen, or to undergoe the place of Maior, the consequence whereof must needes be, that eyther the Aldermen must needes be taken out of the inferior Townesmen that have not bene of the 24, to the disgrace of that order and rancke, or ells they will be such as neyther in their estates or otherwise are fytt to bear those places of government within your Towne, and the maioralty shall be put to often upon the same men; all which as they are against the true intencion of the orders heretofore established, soe they will tend to the great inconvenience of your Towne. For preventinge all which I have thought good hereby to admonish and require you, that you carefully observe as well those orders which were established by the Lords in September, 1624⁽²⁾, as those which were resolved and agreed on before me in August, 1629⁽³⁾. And that therefore, you of the 24 forthwith cause those decayed & unfytt men that are now of that number eyther to resigne or ells to be removed from their places, and others of the ablest of your Towne for quality and estate to be placed in their roome, whereby there may be able and fytt men of that number to be chosen Aldermen. And yf by your neglect herin, the major parte of the Bench of Maior and Aldermen shall not fynde able & fytt persons amongst the 24 whereby they may have cause to comply with you of the 24^{ty} to elect an Alderman out of your number, then I doe declare unto you that they are to elect and chuse an Alderman out of the most able and sufficient men of the Corporacion although they be not of the 24, accordinge to the order of the Lords of the Counsaile in the yere 1624,⁽²⁾ and agreable to the ancient custome used and practised before the makeinge of the said orders of 1629.⁽³⁾ And I doe further declare unto you, that yf at any tyme hereafter, the sayd Maior and Aldermen & the 24 doe not accordinge to the

(1) The Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 8 & 9 Car. I., contain charges for the journey of Mr. Purchas to London to the Lord Keeper, "about an order for the Rioters & for his Lordship's direction therein."

(2) Vide ante, p. 167.

(3) Vide ante, p. 218

orders of 1629, comply and agree in fyndinge fytt persons amongst the 24 to be chosen into the place of an Alderman, then the Maior and Aldermen are not bound by the said orders of 1629 to chuse an Alderman out of the 24, but are lefte by the full scope of the 7th article of the orders 1629, to chuse Aldermen accordinge to their auncient right and former course of election of an Alderman used before the makinge of the said last mencioned orders. Havinge now & formerly signified my mynd unto you herein, I wish more heede shold be taken for observance thereof, & for establishinge peace and good order amonge you then hath beene. Assuringe you that those that shall oppose themselves whereby the good government of the Towne shal be disturbed and faction nourished and mainteyned, will undoubtedly be called to accompt, wherein they will finde themselves unable to answeere the contempt of those good orders and directions which have been settled for the good of the Towne. And upon this occasion & opportunity, I cannot but mention unto you those evils that have hapned amonge you touchinge the government of your House of Correction, wherein the Lords of the Counsell upon his Majesty's reference have formerly signified their pleasures unto you. But instead of conformity and obedience thereunto, by the countenance & private animacion of some, there hath followed a publiq & notorious ryot. These refractorie courses are very much to be misliked in the authors thereof, and fitter for severe punishment then any further admonition or advice. Neverthelesse, out of my good wishes to your Towne & the peaceable government thereof, & the deserving members of the same. I have thought fytt againe to advise you to desist from cherishinge these and all other disturbances stirred up within yourselves, otherwise I shall much repent my paines herein as in other things. See wishinge you seriously to thincke of it, I bid you farewell. At Canbury house, this xijth of August, 1633.

Your very loveinge frend,

THO. COVENTRYE, C. S.

At a Common Day held on the 16th of August, the foregoing letter was read and agreed to be observed; Robert Twells was elected alderman in the place of Sir Edward Hynde, Knt., deceased, and George Saunders was chosen mayor.⁽¹⁾

In order to prevent clandestine elections to Masterships of Colleges, the King, on the 27th of September, sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads:—

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS, we understand that for prevention of undue and clandestine elections to masterships and headships of colleges and halls in that our university, it is provided by the local statutes of sundry houses there, that upon the vacancy of any such place the intimation of the vacancy and citation for a new election shall be forthwith affixed to the chapel door or other publick place of that house, and shall so continue publickly affixed during such time as is appointed by the said statutes respectively: and whereas, as we likewise understand that (notwithstanding this provident care of the founders of the said houses to have all things orderly performed) the said statutes have not of late been so well observed as they ought to be.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book

WE of our princely affection to learning and care of the good government of that our university, willing to reform whatsoever we find amiss, and reduce all exorbitances to their right course, do hereby signify our express will and pleasure that from henceforth no master or head of any college or hall within that our university, shall resign his place but in a fair and open way before a publick notary, and according to the local statutes of the hall or college respectively, but shall tender the said resignation by himself or his proctor to his next superior that hath power to admit the same, and pronounce the place void. And we do likewise hereby straitly charge and command that the citation for a new election to the said headship so become void, shall be affixed to the chapel door or other publick place appointed by the local statute of the said house, in the day time, and so continue affixed there so many days as the statute requireth, without taking the same down: that so the whole society and all others whom it may concern may take notice of it, and proceed to the election fairly without undue practice, according to the true intent and meaning of the said founders and local statutes respectively. Herein we require your and every of your care and diligence, and that you give us from time to time a good account of your observing this our royal commandment.

GIVEN under our signet at our palace of Westminster the seven and twentieth day of September in the ninth year of our reign.

To our trusty and well-beloved the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges and houses within our university of Cambridge.(1)

These charges occur in the accounts of James Elliote and Thomas Nicholson, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, for puttinge in 20 skynnes of parchment into the Crosse booke & new bindinge it with a new cover & gildinge parte of it, xvij^s. vjd.

Item, for settinge up the Bull ringe, xv^d.

Item, for a proclamacion for prise of Wine, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for a locke for the dore of ye Witches gaiole, ij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a proclamacion against makeinge collections, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for a proclamacion for french Wines, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Recorder for drawinge an answer for the Towne to Sir Thomas Maples bill & for ingrossinge it, xxx^s.

Item, for a proclamacion for well orderinge the court when the Kinge went into Scotland, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for a proclamacion concerninge Draperie, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Maior that he gave to three gent., v^s.

Item, to hym more that he gave to two Irishwomen, ij^s.

Item, more that he gave to two schollers in want, v^s.

Item, more that he gave to six Frenchmen, iiij^s.

Item, for a proclamacion for transportinge of corne, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for a proclamacion for gold waits, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Blackley for his extraordinary disbursements at Sturbridge faire in the intertaynement of Sir John Cutts & his company, iiijli.(2)

The birth of James Duke of York afterwards King James the Second, which took place on the 14th of October, was com-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 290.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 8 & 9 Car. I.

memorated by the publication of a collection of verses entitled, "*Ducis Eboracensis Fasciæ a Musis Cantabrigiensibus raptim contextæ.*"⁽¹⁾ Amongst the contributors were Samuel Collins Provost of King's College, Thomas Comber Master of Trinity College, Richard Sibbes Master of Catharine Hall, Richard Love Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, Samuel Ward Master of Sidney College, Abraham Whelock of Clare Hall University Librarian and Arabic Professor, Henry Fern of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Chester, James Duport of Trinity College afterwards Dean of Peterborough, Richard Sterne of Corpus Christi College afterwards Archbishop of York, Richard Crashaw of Pembroke Hall, and Edward King of Christ's College.

1634.

In a letter from Dr. Ward Master of Sidney College to Archbishop Usher, dated the 14th of June, are the subjoined passages:— "We have had some doings here of late about one of Pembroke-Hall, who preaching in St. Mary's, about the beginning of Lent, upon that Text, James 2. 22. seemed to avouch the insufficiency of Faith to Justification, and to impugn the Doctrine of our 11th Article of Justification by Faith only: for which he was convented by the Vice-Chancellor, who was willing to accept of an easy acknowledgment: but the same Party preaching his Latin Sermon *pro gradu*, the last week, upon Rom. 3. 28. he said, he came not *palinodiam canere*, sed *eandem cantilenam canere*; which moved our Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Love, to call for his Sermon; which he refused to deliver. Whereupon, upon Wednesday last, being Barnaby day, the day appointed for the admission of the Batchelors of Divinity, and the choice of the Batchelors of Divinity which must answer *Die comitiorum*; he was stayed by the major part of the Suffrages of the Doctors of the Faculty. And though sundry Doctors did favour him, and would have had him to be the Man that should answer *Die comitiorum*, yet he is put by, and one Mr. Flatkers of our Colledg chosen to answer, Whose first Question is

"*Sola fides justificat.*

"*2 Realis præsentia Christi in Eucharistia non ponit Transubstantiationem.*

"The truth is, there are some Heads among us, that are great Abettors of Mr. Tourney, the Party above-mentioned, who no doubt

(1) "*Cantabrigiæ. E Typographeo Th. Buck & R. Daniel, Ann. Dom. 1633.*" 4to.

“are backed by others. I pray God we may persist in the Doctrine of
 “our Church, contained in our Articles and Homilies. Innovators are
 “too much favoured now a-days. Our Vice-Chancellor hath carried
 “Business for Matter of Religion, both stoutly and discreetly. * * *
 “* * It may be you are willing to hear of our University Affairs.
 “I may truly say, I never knew them in a worse condition since I
 “was a Member thereof, which is almost 46 years. Not but that I
 “hope the greater part is Orthodox; but that new Heads are brought
 “in, and they are backed in maintaining Novelties, and them which
 “broach new Opinions, (as I doubt not you hear) others are dis-
 “graced and checked when they come above, as my self was by my
 “Lord of York the last Lent, for favouring Puritans in Consistory;
 “and all from false Informations from hence, which are believed
 “without any examination. * * * * I think they would have
 “me out of my Professor’s place, and I could wish the same, if I
 “could have one to succeed according to my mind, for then I should
 “have leasure to transcribe things. * * * * We have a Vice-
 “Chancellor that favoureth Novelties, both in Rites and Doctrines.”⁽¹⁾
 Dr. Ward in another letter to Archbishop Usher dated the 7th of
 July, says, “Our Commencement is now over, where Dean Baden,
 “now Dr. Baden, did well perform his part, who answered the Act
 “Vesperii Comitiorum. And so did the Batchelor of Divinity, Die
 “Comitiorum, being one of the Fellows of our Colledg. The Vice-Chan-
 “cellor, Dr. Love, did well perform his part, especially in encount-
 “ring with one Franciscus de S. Clara, [but his true name is Daven-
 “port] who in a Book set forth at Doway, would reconcile (si diis
 “placet) our Articles of Religion, with the Definitions of the Council
 “of Trent. But we have dismissed the Auditors this Year, with much
 “more content than they were the Year before. Our Stirs we had a
 “little before the Commencement, are prettily well over.”⁽²⁾

About this time, the town was indicted at the assizes for non-re-
 pair of the way leading to Howes.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of July, the Corporation ordered that the aldermen
 should be chosen according to the order of the Privy Council made
 the 21st of September, 1624,⁽⁴⁾ any orders since made⁽⁵⁾ to the con-
 trary notwithstanding.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Parr, *Life of Archbishop Usher*, Letter CLXXIX.

(2) Ibid. Letter CLXXXI.

(3) *Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town*, 9 & 10 Car. I.

(4) Vide ante, p. 167.

(5) Vide ante, pp. 218, 260.

(6) *Corporation Common Day Book*.

About this time⁽¹⁾ the Mitre Tavern,⁽²⁾ in Saint Edward's parish, fell down. The circumstance occasioned the following witty poem by Thomas Randolph:—

POEM OF THE FALL OF THE MITRE TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

Lament, lament, yee schollers all,
 Each weare his blackest gowne,
 The Myter that held up your witts
 Is now itself fall'n downe.
 The dismal fire on London bridge,
 Can move noe hart of mine,
 For that but o're the water stood,
 But this stood o're the wine;
 It needs must melt each Christian's harte
 That this sad newes but heares,
 To thinke how the poore hogsheads wept
 Good sack and claret teares.
 The zealous students of that place
 Chainge of religion feare,
 That this mischance may soone bringe in
 A heresie of beere.
 Unhappy Myter! I would know
 The cause of this sad hap:
 Came it by making legges to low
 To Pembroke's cardinall cap?⁽³⁾
 Then know thyselfe, and cringe no more
 Since Poperie went downe,
 That cap should vayne to thee, for now
 The myter's next the crowne.
 Or was't because our companie
 Did not frequent thy cell
 As we were wont, to drowne those cares
 So forc't thyselfe and fell?
 Nay sure the divell was a dry,
 And caused this fatall blow;
 'Twas he that made the cellar sinke
 That he might drinke below.

(1) "The dismal fire on London bridge," mentioned in Randolph's poem occurred in February, 1632-33. (Chronicles of London Bridge, 2d edit. p. 259.) Randolph died in March, 1634-35.

(2) The Mitre Tavern was subsequently repaired or rebuilt. In Randolph's *Aristippus* and *Conceited Pedler*, are several allusions to the Cambridge taverns of this period, the most famous of which appear to have been the Dolphin, the Rose, and the Mitre, kept by Hamon, Wolfe, and Earlowe, who are called "the three best Tutors in the Universities." We find mention made of "the Dolphin Scholes," and "the ancient foundation of Miter Colledge," and "The Conceited Pedler" thus commences his address, "Generous Gentlemen, Such is my affection to Phœbus, and the nine Muses, that for the benefit of this Royal University, I have strolled over three of the terrestriall Globes with my Geometricall rambling, viz. the Asia of the Dolphin, the Afrique of the Rose, the America of the Mitre, besides the terra incognita of many an Ale-house." The Rose was sometimes called Wolfe's College, as appears by the following story (Thoms's *Anecdotes and Traditions*, p. 21): "Parson Noke, who never was of any universitie, was once interrogated by John Cremer, what colledge he was of in Cambridge: he, sensible of the squibbe, thought to stabbe him with his owne question, and would needs know what colledge he was of: 'Who, I Mr. Noke,' sayes he; 'why, of Wolfe's Colledge,' (meaning the Rose Taverne). 'Were youso?' sayes he; 'you may e'en thank your good friends that were able to preferre you and doe so well by you.'"

(3) The Cardinal's Cap occupied a portion of the site on which the Pitt Press has been erected, nearly opposite Pembroke Hall.

And some say that the divell did it
 That he might drink up all,
 But I thinke that the pope was drunke
 And let the myter fall.
 Rore, conquerors, at your owne disgrace;
 The want of skill acknowledge,
 To let your taverne fall, that stood
 On th' walls of your own colledge.
 But whither walke we up and downe,
 For to injoy our wishes,
 The Dolphin too must cast her crowne;
 Wine was not made for fishes.
 That signe a taverne best becomes
 That shewes who loves wine best;
 The Myter's then the only signe
 For 'tis the scholler's crest.
 Then drinke sacke, Sam, and cheare thy heart,
 Be not dismay'd at all,
 For we will drinke it up againe,
 Though we doe catch a fall.
 Wee'le be thy workemen day and night,
 In spight of bugge-beare proctors,
 Before, we dranke like ffreshmen all,
 But now wee'le drinke like doctors.⁽¹⁾

The subjoined paper relating to the printing privileges enjoyed by the University at this period, appears to have been drawn up for the guidance of the University of Oxford:—

THE PRACTICE HELD IN CAMBRIDGE FOR PRINTING ALMANACKS, &c.,
 Recep. 12 Sept. 1634.

CAMBRIDGE hath liberty of comprinting, with the King's Printers, and Company of Stationers, these privileged books following:

1. The Bible, in the middle Folio, and Quarto, of all letters, without restraint of number, and the singing Psalms to be bound with them.
2. Grammars—3000—every year.
3. All other School books, so many as they can print with one press.
4. Almanacks (such copies as are brought to them) without restraint of number.

Yet about three years since they entered [into] covenant with the Londoners, to print but 500 Reams yearly; whereof they should reserve so many as would serve Cambridge, and the countries thereabouts, and the Londoners should take the rest of them at a price. This covenant ends at Christmas next.

In every Ream are 500 sheets;

So where $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Sheets go to an Almanack $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 166 \\ 250 \\ 500 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ ⁽²⁾ there are in every Ream

In the accounts of George Wastall and Thomas Haines treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, are these charges:—

Item, for a proclamacion concerninge the retayinginge of Tobacco, ijs. vjd.

Item, for a present of Fish to Mr. Vernon, v^{li}.

(1) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, i. 565 n.

(2) Gutch, *Collectanea Curiosa*, i. 284.

Item, one proclamacion concerninge sope, ijs. vjd.
 Item, one proclamacion concerninge the King's evyll, ijs. vjd.
 Item, one proclamacion against Irish beggars, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion concerninge Tobacco, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion concerninge abuses in gold waights, ijs. vjd.
 Item, another proclamacion for Irish beggars, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion for farthenge tokens, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion for the use of bow & Pike, ijs. vjd.
 Item, another proclamacion for Tobacco, ijs. vjd.
 Item, another proclamacion for Tobacco, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion concerninge shippwrights, ijs. vjd.
 Item, another proclamacion concerninge sope, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion for prizinge wine, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion concerninge fuell, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a proclamacion concerninge shippinge, ijs. vjd.(1)

An order of the Privy Council made on the 5th of October, prohibited any one from selling tobacco in Cambridge, unless licensed by the King on the nomination of the Vicechancellor. Six persons were thus privileged, viz., John Swetson, John Seale, Thomas Brit, George Taylor, and Ann Frisby widow, apothecaries; and Edmund Ivory, grocer. They paid the King a fine of 100 marks and the like rent annually. On the 1st of December, John Swetson one of these tobaccoists, complained to the Privy Council against persons who retailed tobacco in Cambridge without license; whereupon it was ordered that the Vicechancellor, the Mayor, and the Justices of the Peace for the County, might commit the offenders to gaol unless they gave bond with good sureties for their due obedience to the King's proclamation concerning tobacco, and made satisfaction to the complainant.(2)

1635.

On the 12th of May, Dr. Laud Archbishop of Canterbury, notified to Dr. William Beale Vicechancellor, his intention of visiting the University as metropolitan, adding that he intended not to meddle with the power of the Chancellor or the particular visitor of any college or hall, but only with that which was ecclesiastical and properly belonged to his metropolitanical jurisdiction. He desired the Vicechancellor and Heads to consider whether the University had any charter, statute, or privileges, to exempt them from metropolitanical power. After some considerable interval (occupied in communicating with the Chancellor and High Steward of the University and conference with counsel), Dr. Smith the succeeding Vicechancellor and the Heads transmitted to the Archbishop a statement of reasons why his jurisdiction did

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 9 & 10 Car. I.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 153.

not extend to the University. Dr. Beale and the Heads had in a previous letter acknowledged his Grace's tender and fatherly care of the rights and privileges of the University.⁽¹⁾

Great offence was given to the Puritans in consequence of Dr. Beale the Vicechancellor, having licensed the publication of "Five learned and pious Discourses," by Robert Shelford of Peterhouse. These discourses were published at the Commencement. It was objected that they inculcated justification by charity, that the Pope was not Antichrist, confession of sins, reverence towards the altar, and that perfection was attainable in this life, and deprecated preaching except on extraordinary occasions.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 16th of August, certain orders were declared to be of no force for lack of a competent number of aldermen having been present when made. It was agreed however that they should nevertheless be observed.⁽³⁾

Dr. Beale, during his Vicechancellorship, is said to have preached a sermon wherein he inveighed bitterly against the power of Parliaments, and made unsavoury speeches concerning their persons and proceedings. On Archbishop Laud's trial, one Jenkins gave evidence to the foregoing effect, but the Archbishop protested that he never before heard the charge brought against Dr. Beale.⁽⁴⁾

The following letter from Dr. Winterton Regius Professor of Physic, to the President of the College of Physicians, contains some curious statements as to the careless manner in which the University had conferred degrees in physic and licenses to practice in that faculty :—

My service and best respects remembered.

Master President and my much honoured friend. Whereas I am given to understand that you have heard that the last year I would not give way to two or three for the obtaining a Licence to practise Physick, nor to a Doctor of Leyden to be incorporated with us without giving publick testimony of his abilities; and I further understand that yourself and the whole College are well pleased therewith, I have cause to rejoice: and further thought fit at this time to acquaint you with my real intentions, which I shall eagerly prosecute, if I may have countenance and assistance. I have observed and have grieved to see sometimes a Serving-man sometimes an Apothecary oftentimes Masters of Arts, (whereof some have afterwards assumed holy Orders) admitted to a licence to practice in Physick or to be incorporated to a Degree without giving any publicke testimony of their learning and skill in the Profession. And what hath followed hereupon? The Minister hath neglected his own calling and trespassed upon

(1) MS. Baker, xxxlii. 193—202. See under 1636.

(2) Henry Burton, *For God and the King*, 122, 150. Prynne, *Canterburies Doome*, 186, 190, 196, 199, 209, 210, 225, 226.

(3) *Corporation Common Day Book*.

(4) *Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Abp. Laud*, 304.

another's, not without endangering the Souls of the people of God, and the losse of the Lives of many of the King's Subjects. The Serving-man and Apothecary upon a Licence obtained have been presently made Doctors by the breath of the people and Doctors indeed undervalued. Masters of Arts after Licence obtained have taken as I said holy Orders, that if one Profession did faile them another might supply them. And Incorporation being in an instant obtained by a little summe of money which by orderly proceeding (I speake concerning the Doctors Degree) would cost 12 years study in the University besides performance of exercises and much expence; It is come to passe, that in the University at this time I doe protest I doe not know any one that intends the study of Physick and practice thereof, according to the Statutes, Chirurgeons and Apothecaries are sought into, and Physicians seldome but in a desperate case are consulted with, when the Patient is ready to dye and in this kind we have too many examples. The consideration of these mischiefs redounding to the Church, Commonwealth, University, and our Profession, hath often troubled me, when I had no power to prevent them. But now seeing it hath pleased God and the King to conferre such power upon me, that without me neither Licence nor Degree in Physick can be obtained at Cambridge (for I have solicited Dr. Nichols and Dr. Allet to joyne with me; and have prevailed soe farre with them that they will doe nothing without me) I doe intend by the grace of God to give way unto noe man to obtain a Licence or Degree without keeping an Act at the least, &c., unless it shall happen that with some one particular man it shall be dispensed withall by supreme Authority or in some extraordinary case. But all this will be to little purpose, unlesse yoursele and the College will sollicite Dr. Clayton, his Majesties Professor at Oxford, and others of the faculty there to doe the like; or rather Petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury, who out of his innate goodnesse, and zeale for the good of the Church and Commonwealth, and the honour of the Universities, I am fully persuaded will grant what you desire, against Apothecaries and Chirurgeons and all others that without licence and authority do practice Physick, I could wish there were some course taken; I know there be already good Lawes, if they were put in execution. This much in haste (as you may perceive by my writing) I thought good to signify unto you, out of the grateful respect which I beare unto yourself and the whole College, tending the honour of our common Profession which I will maintain as much as in me lyes, and vindicate from the invasions of Usurpers and Intruders. I have exceeded I feare the bounds of a Letter, but that you will pardon I hope considering the occasion. And soe with a grateful acknowledgment of your love and favour towards me and an ingenuous profession of much service I owe unto you, I take my leave as one that will be ready upon the least signification, to embrace your commands, and execute them with all alacrity.

Yours in all dutiful respects,

RALPHE WINTERTON.

From the King's College in Cambridge,

August 25th, 1635.⁽¹⁾

In a letter from George Garrard to Viscount Wentworth, dated the 1st of September, he says, "Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Norwich, is dead, so is Dr. Sibbs Lecturer in Gray's Inn, who was also Master of a College in Cambridge,⁽²⁾ into whose Place the Fellows

(1) Paris & Fonblanque, *Medical Jurisprudence*, Append. 147.

(2) Catharine Hall.

"there elected Dr. Brownrig a famous Scholar;⁽¹⁾ but Mr. Creyton a Scot, an Eminent Scholar of that University, Fellow of Trinity College and Greek Reader there, procured his Majesty's letter to dispense with him for his Country, and that he was not Batchelor of Divinity, and to elect him into the Headship. But the election was done before he returned from Court, so he kept his Letter and never shewed it. Yet hath the Election been questioned, and by Command referred to some Masters of Colleges in that University, I hear it will hold for Brownrig."⁽²⁾

The County of Cambridge was charged to provide for the King's use one ship of 350 tons, manned with 140 men, and double equipage, with munition, wages, and victuals. The writ was directed to the Sheriff of the County, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, of the borough of Cambridge; the Burgesses of the town of Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely, the good men in the same borough and town and the members of the same, and in every city, borough, and town within the Isle of Ely, also in the towns of Chesterton and Soham, and in all other boroughs, towns, villages, hamlets and other places in the county.⁽³⁾

The Town of Cambridge raised £100. as ship money.⁽⁴⁾ The University petitioned the Privy Council that their officers and scholars servants might not be assessed by the Mayor and Burgesses, whereupon the following order was made:—

ATT HAMPTON COURT THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1635.

PRESENT:

THE KINGES MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Lo. Ar. Bp. of Cant.	Ea. of Carlisle,
Lo. Keeper,	Lo. Cottington,
Lo. Privie Seale,	Mr. Treasurer,
Lo. D. of Lenox,	Mr. Comtroller,
Lo. M. Hamilton,	Mr. V. Chamberlaine
Ea. of Dorsett,	Mr. Secre. Cooke,
Ea. of Salisbury,	Mr. Secre. Windebanke.
Ea. of Holland,	

UPPON READEING of a petition to his Majestie from the University of Cambr. setting forth how the University of Cambridge stooede a corporacion of themselves, divided from the corporacion of the Towne, and therefore, & in respect of the priviledges heeretofore granted to the University, they desired that the University officers and Schollers' servants, members of the University,

(1) In Carter's Hist. of the Univ. Camb. (pp. 202, 206) and *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, Dr. Brownrigg is erroneously stated to have been elected Master of Catharine Hall in 1631.

(2) *Strafforde Letters*, i. 462.

(3) *Rymer, Foedera*, xix. 667.

(4) The payment of this sum was acknowledged by an indenture tripartite dated Feb. 20, 1635-6, between the King of the first part, Samuel Spalding alderman on behalf of Martin Perse, Esq. Mayor, of the second part, and Sir William Russell, Knt. & Bart. Treasurer of the Navy of the third part.—*Corporation Common Day Book*, 16 Aug. 1636.

might not be taxed by the Mayor and Burgesses in this assessment of 100*li*. uppon y^e towne of Cambr. towards the shipp-mony. But in respect the writt directed was to the Sheriffe of y^e County and y^e Mayor and Burgesses of the towne of Cambridge, And for that the assessment was already made so that it might worke some disturbance to his Majesties service now to make alteration for what was already done, THEREFORE it was thought fitt by his Majestie and the Board, that what was done and directed from this Board should now stand as it is. NEVERTHELESSE itt is required that in y^e assessment made or to be made, there be respect had of such University officers & Schollers' servants, as live meerely by allowance from the University, & out of the Colledge possessions. And that an entrie be made in the Councell booke, that what is now done in this business shall not be drawne in consequence heereafter to the prejudice of the University priviledges(1).

John Ewin and Christopher Mayes treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, made the subjoined charges in their accounts:—

Item, paid Mr. Bridge to goe to London about the Shippe	£.	s.	d.
Money in Sturbridge faire	05	00	00
Item, paid Mr. Maior y ^e Money he gave y ^e Messinger that brought y ^e letter about y ^e Shippe money	02	10	00
Item, paid Mr. Recorder for drawinge y ^e Peticion about the Shippe Money	00	10	00
Item, paid a Messenger for conveyinge Priest to London(2)	00	10	00(3)

This year a commission for the repair of the Great Bridge was directed to Sir John Cutts, Sir John Millicent,(4) Sir Anthony Cage, knights, Michael Dalton, Thomas Chicheley, Thomas Wendye, John Stewkeley, Talbot Pepys, John Layer, Martin Pierse, Simon Watson, Dudley Pope, Esquires, John Williams and George Beck, gentlemen.(5)

The birth of the Princess Elizabeth,(6) which took place at St. James's, on the 28th of December, was commemorated by the University by the publication of a collection of verses under the title of "*Carmen Natalitium ad cunas illustrissimæ Principis Elisabethæ decantatum intra Nativitatis Dom. sollenia per humilimes Cantabrigiæ Musas.*"(7) Amongst the writers were Henry Smith Vice-chancellor, Samuel Collins Provost of King's College, Ralph Brown-

(1) MS. Wickstede, Part i. 125 b.

(2) "This day James Priest being sent for to London by two Messengers from the Lords of the Counsell, It is agreed that the Treasurer shall pay unto him *xs.* towards horshire & other expences in his way thither."—Corporation Common Day Book, 24 Aug. 1635.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 10 & 11 Car. I.

(4) Sir John Millicent who had an estate at Barham in the Parish of Linton, was Serjeant Porter to the King. (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xix 111.) He is mentioned by Weldon as having been "commended for notable fooling." "One ask't Sir John Millesent how he did so conforme himself to the grave justices his brothers, when they mett. 'Why in faith,' sayes he, 'I have no way but to drinke myselfe down to the capacitie of the Bench.'" (Thoms, *Anecdotes and Traditions*, p. 46.)

(5) Pontage Book, 14.

(6) This Princess died of grief for her father's tragical end, 8 Sept. 1650, and was buried in the Church of Newport, Isle of Wight, where her remains were found in October, 1793.

(7) "*Ex Academiæ Cantabrigiæ Typographeo Ann. Dom. 1635.*" 4to.

rigge Master of Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of Exeter, John Cousins Master of Peterhouse afterwards Bishop of Durham, Richard Love Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, Richard Sterne Master of Jesus College afterwards Archbishop of York, Edward King and Henry More of Christ's College, Ralph Cudworth of Emmanuel College, Joseph Beaumont and Richard Crashaw of Peterhouse, Edward Rainbow of Magdalene College afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and Thomas Comber Master of Trinity College.

1635 } On the 13th of January, the following order of sessions was made
36 } for better enforcing the orders of the Privy Council respecting inmates :—

VILLA	}	AT YE GENERALL SESSIONS OF YE PEACE & GAIOLIE DELIVERIE
CANTABR.		holden for ye Universitie & Towne of Cambridge in ye guildhall
S. S.	}	of the same Towne, the thirteenth day of January, Anno Regni Domini Regis Caroli, Undecimo, BEFORE ye right worshipfull Thomas Bambridge Doctor of Divinitie, deaputie Vice-Chancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, Martin Perse, Esq. Maior of ye Towne of Cambridge, Richard Foxton Esq. P. Recordatore, and other his Majesties Justices of peace of ye same Towne then & there assembled. It was ordered as followeth :

WHEREAS ye Lords of his Majesties most honorable privie Counsell have heretofore made divers orders to prevent that ye universitie & Towne should not be annoyed & pestered with ye multitude of poore people for the better avoyding of infeccion & divers other inconveniences, The severall particulars whereof in the said orders more at large doe appeare(1). All which notwithstanding, (through ye covetousnes of divers Land-Lords & owners of houses and new-erected tenements within this Towne for the increasing of their rents) a multitude of poore people have bene received out of the Countrie Townes adjoyning and divers other parts of this kingdome, and settled in this Towne, to ye greate annoyance and danger of the Universitie & Towne in case of infeccion, and to the greate overburthening of ye Inhabitants in relieving their necessities. Now for ye better avoyding of all which inconveniences for ye tyme to come, & for ye better observing & performing of the Contents of the Lords of the Counsell's orders and comands herein : It is ORDERED, that noe Land-Lord or owner, nor any other pretending to have any interest of or in any howses or Tenements in this Towne, shall receive into such their howses and Tenements as Inmates or Tennants, any Strangers out of the Countrie, or any out of one parish into another within this Towne, without ye speciall licence & consent of the Vice-chancellor of ye universitie and Maior of the Towne, or of the two next Justices of peace & the greater number of ye Churchwardens & Overseers of the poore of the parish or parishes were such houses are, first had & obteyned in writing under their hands. And that all such persons as shall receive any into their howses or tenements contrarie to this order or shall doe any other thing contrairie to ye Articles sett downe in any of the orders made by the Lords of the Counsell, They & everie of them to be bound with sufficient suerties to answeere their contempts either before

(1) Vide ante, pp. 126, 159, 240, 252, 257.

the Lords of the Counsell or at the nexte Sessions to be houlden for this Towne (according to ye qualitie of ye person and nature of the offense) As ye Vice-chancellor, or Maior, or the Justices before whom such offender shal be browght, shall in their discretions thinke most meete. And such as shall refuse to be bound & put in sureties as aforesaid They to be committed to prison untill they doe perform the same. And ye parties that shal be browght or received into any howse contrairie to this order to be sent backe againe to the place from whence they came & were last settled.

HARRISON(1).

1635 } Charles Lodowick Count Elector Palatine of the Rhine, K.G., the
— } Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University, and other nobles, visited
36 } Cambridge, and were publicly entertained with feasting and comedies by the University. The orders for the regulation of the scholars on this occasion bear date the 4th of February.(2)

On the 14th of March, the subjoined orders were made by the Vice-chancellor and Heads :—

AT THE CONSISTORY the fourteenth day of march anno Domini 1635,

PRESENT :

Henry Smith doctor in divinity procan.

Doctor Collins,	Doctor Bambridge,
Doctor Cosyn,	Doctor Brownrigg,
Doctor Lany,	Doctor Whaley,
Doctor Love,	Doctor Sandcroft,
Doctor Sterne,	Thomas Thornewton.
Doctor Ward,	

IT IS ORDERED AND AGREED that all students and scholars of this university do demean themselves reverently towards all their superiors according to the statutes of the university.

THAT no scholar or student do wear any long or excessive hair hanging over their foreheads or ears, nor any unseemly bands, nor use any other apparel but such as is comformable to their clerical or scholastical habit according to their several degrees, orders, and qualities, nor that any of them be out of their colleges after eight of the clock at night, nor at any time go or range abroad out of their colleges into the town or any other places in the country without leave of their tutor or the chief governors of every college.

THAT no woman under the age of fifty years at the least, be hereafter suffered to make any beds or perform any other service within any scholars chambers.

AND all masters of colleges are intreated to command all officers and tutors in their several colleges to see these orders duly performed, and to cause all persons that shall be refractory and disobedient either to be expelled from their colleges or else to appear before the vice-chancellor and heads in the consistory, there to receive condign punishment.(3)

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. p. 115.*

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 244. Strafforde Letters, i. 510.

The play of *Senilis Amor* was acted at Cambridge this year and perhaps on the above occasion. *Retrospective Review*, xii. 30.

In Cleveland's Works, ed. 1687, p. 133, is "*Oratio Salutatoria in Adventum Illustrissimi Principis Palatini.*" This was spoken at St. John's College.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 487.

1636.

At the Lent Assizes, the parish of Great Saint Mary presented the following petition to the Judges of Assize, whose order thereupon is also subjoined:—

To the right Honorable Sir John Bramston, K^t. Lord cheife Justice of his Majesties Court of the King's Bench, and to Sir Georg Crooke one other of the Justices of the same Court, Judges of assize for the Countie of Cambridge, or either of them.

HUMBLY COMPLAINETH the Inhabitants of the parish of great St^t Maries in Cambridge, who by reason of the unequall Rates in the same Towne are over charged. And although wee monthly expend 4^{li}. in releiving our poore so as none of them begg in any other parish to our knowledge, wee have since Easter last expended 62^{li}. 18^s. in keeping of Nurse children putting out of Apprentices and clothing of poore children sent to the hospital [notwithstanding our poore is much impoverished,] And our poore daylie increase in soe much as 80 Families which have to the number of 350 children and servants in them are utterly unable to contribute to others, Besides the poore of other parishes is by us dayly Releevd. It hath pleased the Justices, without any information in what case the state of our Parish now standeth, to looke upon us as if we were able now as wee were 35 yeares since, and because we then yielded reliefe to other parishes when it was farr more able, to lay an imposition of 26^s. 8^d. a month more upon us to releev other parishes who have impoverished themselves by erectting new Cottages & receiving of Inmates daily to them, they having rated Clement Parish 5^s. 6^d. St^t Edwards at 8^s. and Bennett parish but at 4^s., every of those parishes being as able if not better to pay equall with us, the Richest and most able men in the Towne beinge the most erectors of Cottages and inmates themselves, for which cause we have complained to the Justices & informed them how the poore may be releived sufficiently if they would be pleased the Rates may be forthwith reviewed and amended, yet this imposition is still urged from us with promise that at the next quarter Sessions for the Towne they will doe it, the meane time wee have Just cause to feare if we once pay yt will still be exacted upon us, wee being no wayes able to undergoe it.

The premises considered, your petitioners humblic prayeth your Honours would be pleased to take into your consideracion these our grievances, and to appoint 3 or 4 Justices of the Universitie & as many of the Towne to review & amend the said Rates and we doubt but then there wil be sufficient releefe for the poore [without this new imposition.] And what soever your Honours shall be pleased to sett downe as an Order we will most readily obey and performe.

Your Honours humble petitioners the Churchwardens and
Overseers & parishioners of great St. Maryes parish,

JOHN CRANE,	RICHARD IRELAND,
SAMUELL TAYLOR,	THOMAS BROWNE,
JAMES ELLIOTT,	FRANCIS GREENE.
JOHN SCOTT,	

26 Martii 1636. Wee doe intreat Doctor Smith, vicechancellor of Cambridge, Dr. Warde, Dr. Love, Dr. Bambridg, Docters of Divinity, and Mr. Peirce, Mr. Wickstede, and Mr. Luking, or any five of them, to take this petition into their consideracion, and to call such parties before them whome it concerns as

they shall think fitt, to consider of and amend the said Rules as they shall see cause, or otherwise to take such Order for the reliefe of the petitioners as shal be agreable to Justice and equitie.

JOHN BRAMSTONE,
GEO. CROKE.(1)

The works at this time in progress for the drainage of the fens, appear to have occasioned some anxiety to the University and Town as to the preservation of the navigation. At a Common Day held on the 30th of April, it was ordered that Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Purchas, and Mr. Twells aldermen, should be paid all such monies as they should expend in their journey with some of the Heads of the University to view the works of the sewers, and to take consideration that the navigation of the town might not be thereby hindered.(2) In the town treasurers accounts is this charge: "Item, to Mr. Fox-ton(3) for his Journey to Huntingdon Wisbich & Peterborough "about ye Commission of Sewers, 01^l. 16^s. 08^d."(4)

On the first of May, the King issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation or sale of any foreign editions of any book originally printed in either of the Universities or in London.(5)

The King directed a letter to the Vicechancellor and Mayor (dated Hampton Court, June 14th), setting forth that the town had been often infected with plague by means of persons repairing to the fairs with goods brought from infectious places, whereby the scholars had been forced to forsake their studies and scatter themselves for safety into remote parts of the kingdom: to avoid the like mischief from the contagion then raging in London and other places, his Majesty required the Vicechancellor and Mayor to take order that Midsummer fair should not be kept this year, nor the goods of Londoners or others be sold within the town or three miles of the same. Refractory persons were to be bound to appear before the King or the Privy Council to answer the contempt, or on their refusal might be committed to prison. All justices of the peace of the county and town were commanded to be aiding and assisting.(6)

Archbishop Laud, notwithstanding the objections made by the University,(7) insisted upon his claim to visit as metropolitan. He proposed that the question as to his right should be submitted to the determination of the King. This was assented to by this University

(1) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2573.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Elected Mayor 3th of April, 1636, in the room of Martin Perse, Esq. who died on the 28th of April, but the above charge is under the title of "Moneys layd out by Mr. Perse in ye time of his Majoraltie."

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 11 & 12 Car. I.

(5) Rymer, Foedera, xx. 14. Vide ante, p. 175.

(6) MS. Baker, xxx. 339.

(7) Vide ante, p. 267.

as also by the University of Oxford, which also denied the Archbishop's right. Petitions were presented to the King by the Archbishop and the Universities,⁽¹⁾ and the case was heard before the King in Council at Hampton Court, on the 21st of June. Mr. Gardiner Recorder of London, argued for the University of Cambridge, Mr. Serjeant Thynne for the University of Oxford, and Sir John Banks Attorney-General, and Sir John Lamb, for the Archbishop.

In the course of the discussion, the Archbishop observed: "There are Three Chappels in Cambridge not Consecrated. I demanded why they were not? Dr. Chadderton made answer, He hoped they were Consecrated by Faith and good Conscience. They come into the Chappel without Surplices, and other dangers are growing, and the University will be past remedy before any Complaint be made." The Earl of Holland Chancellor of this University, answered, "All this may be Reformed in the way that we desire. If you will Visit, you may do it by Commission, the King can grant it." The Archbishop replied, "No, I desire to have my own power."⁽²⁾ The King by the advice of the Privy Council determined in favour of the Archbishop's claim. Subjoined is a copy of the order of Council made on this occasion:—

AT THE COURT AT HAMPTON COURT THE 21ST OF JUNE 1636.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,	Earl of Holland,
Lord Keeper,	Earl of Morton,
Lord Treasurer,	Earl of Sterline,
Lord Privy Seal,	Lord Viscount Wentworth,
Lord Duke of Lenox,	Mr. Treasurer,
Lord Marquis Hamilton,	Mr. Vice Chamberlain,
Lord Chamberlain,	Mr. Secretary Windebank.
Earl of Dorset,	

THIS DAY his Majesty sitting in council was graciously pleased to hear and determine a difference and debate lately risen between the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, and the two Universities of England, concerning the right of visiting the said Universities, jure metropolitico, in the presence of the said Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, being also Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and of the Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and of other persons sent and authorized by each of the said Universities, and of the counsel of all the said parties. In the first place, it was on all sides acknowledged to be the undoubted right of the crown to visit the said Universities whensoever his Majesty pleaseth; and it was on all parts confessed that the said Archbishop in right of his metropolitical church of Canterbury, hath power to visit his whole province, in which the said Universities are situate, and are under the same power, unless they could shew privilege and exemption, which they then offered to shew, but were not such as did or could give satisfaction: And his Majesty upon full hearing of the proofs on both sides, and great consideration had of them, declared, that by no

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 203—206, 227, 231, 232.

(2) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part ii. p. 327.

papal bull they could be exempted, and likewise that by none of their charters they were exempted; and lastly, the omission of the Archbishop to visit since the visitations shewed to his Majesty, could no way in this case be a prescription to bar the right of the metropolitical see. But it appeareth to his Majesty, for and in affirmance of the right of the Archbishop, that actually both the Universities had been visited by three of his predecessors jure metropolitico, and not by any legatine power; and the metropolitical right coming in question upon the resistance of the University of Oxon to be visited by the Archbishop, it was upon great advice and full hearing of both parties adjudged for the Archbishop by his Majesty's predecessor King Richard the Second, and afterwards upon a like rehearing and re-examination adjudged and affirmed by King Henry the Fourth, and both of their judgments upon a third and full re-examination established by Act of Parliament, 13 Henry IV. now shewed by the Archbishop, under the great of seal King Henry the Fourth, and the Archbishop produced before his Majesty the original renunciation of all privileges from any pope by the University of Cambridge, under the hands of the Heads of Houses there. Upon which right so clearly appearing both by practice and resolution of the King's parliament, HIS MAJESTY, with the advice of his council, DECLARED AND ADJUDGED, that the right of visiting both Universities as Universities, and the chancellors, scholars, their servants, and all others enjoying the privileges of the said Universities, to belong to the Archbishop and Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, by themselves or commissaries, and that they shall be from time to time obedient thereunto. WHEREUPON the Archbishop made an humble motion to his Majesty; first for himself that he would be graciously pleased, that he might have this sentence drawn up by the advice of his Majesty's learned council, and put under the broad seal, to settle all differences that might hereafter arise. Then on the behalf of both Universities, that though they were to be visited by the Archbishop and his successors, yet that they should not be visited by the Bishop of the diocese, or Archdeacon, but should perpetually remain free and exempt from the visitation and jurisdiction of the Bishop and Archdeacon of the places where they are. But then, since it was declared his right to visit metropolitice, and that it was not limited by law how oft he might visit, therefore notwithstanding the late custom of visitation, semel in vita tantum, he might visit the Universities by himself or commissaries as often as any great emergent cause should move him thereunto; provided that neither the said Archbishop, or any of his successors, after his first visitation, shall visit on such emergent cause unless the said cause be first made known to his Majesty and his successors, and approved by him or them, all which was graciously granted by his Majesty and so settled. And lastly, whereas it was alleged that the Chancellors of either University were, and are like to be, persons of great quality, honour, and eminency, and therefore it might be inconvenient that they should be called to such visitations; it was declared by his Majesty, that such inconvenience would easily be helped, for that in course of law the Chancellor would be allowed to appear by his proxy⁽¹⁾.

Letters patent subsequently⁽²⁾ passed the Great Seal declaring the Archbishop's right to visit the Universities agreeably to the decision of the King in Council.⁽³⁾

(1) Wilkins, *Concilia*, iv. 525.

(2) 30 January, 1636-7.

(3) Rymer, *Foedera*, xx. 99; Wilkins, *Concilia*, iv. 528.

Archbishop Laud, notwithstanding this determination in his favour, never did actually visit the University,⁽¹⁾ but in anticipation of his visitation, John Bastwick, after describing the pomp, magnificence, and grandeur of the Archbishop's progress to and from the Star Chamber, thus proceeds: "But how magnificent and glorious will this man
 "be thinke you good Madam,⁽²⁾ when he goeth in state and great
 "power to Cambridge and Oxford in his metropolitall rogation and
 "perambulation, and with a rod in his hand in the schooles, to whip
 "those naughty scholars, that will not learn well their lesson of
 "conformity; and those lewd and wicked boyes that will not be
 "reverend at devised servise; nor will not cringe to the Altar, nor
 "turne their faces to the East; nor worship the communion Table,
 "nor cap and crouch at the naming of the letters and sillables of
 "Jesus, and doe all other ecclesiasticall and tumultuous drudgeries,
 "I am persuaded there will be mighty State & crying out roome for
 "my Lord's grace, Gentlemen and scholars be uncovered, put of
 "your hats & caps and be hangd, my Lord's grace is coming my
 "Lord's grace sees yee."⁽³⁾

The townsmen were fearful that on account of the plague and the prohibition of Midsummer fair, Sturbridge fair would not be allowed to be kept this year; and at a Common Day held on the 2nd of August, it was ordered that the boothholders in Sturbridge fair should pay towards the charges of procuring that fair, after the rate of 6*d.* in the pound on the yearly value of their booths. If application for leave to hold the fair were made, it was not successful, for on the 21st of August, the King addressed the following letter to the mayor and aldermen:—

To our trustie and wel beloved The Maior & Aldermen of our Towne of Cambridge.

CHARLES R.

Trustie and wel beloved wee greete you well, Whereas out of our royal care of our Universitie and Towne of Cambridge, and to prevent the encrease and further spreading of the plague within our Kingdome by such a publike concourse of people as doth usually resort to Sturbridge faire from all parts thereof, Wee have thought fitt to forbid the keeping of the said faire for this yeare, And have accordingly given order for signifyeing our royall pleasure therein by a Proclamation, which requiringe some time for the solemne publicacion thereof; to ye end ye may not in the meane while proceede to proclaime and sett forth the precincts of the said faire, as wee are informed that your custome is to doe on the 24th of this presente moneth, Wee doe by these our Letters declare our said purpose to you of putting off the said faire for this yeare. And in consequence thereof, Our will and pleasure is, That you now forbear to make any such preparacion to the

(1) Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Abp. Laud, 307, 326.

(2) Bastwick is addressing the "The Vertuous and elect Lady, the Lady Walgrave."

(3) The Letany of John Bastwick, Doctor of Physicke, (London, 4to. 1637) p. 6.

said Faire or to doe any act whatsoever apperteyning thereunto, upon paine of our royal displeasure. Given under our Signett at our Courte at the Castle of Warwicke, the 21th day of August, in the Twelwe yeare of our raigne, 1636.

This letter was read at a Common Day held on the 23rd of August, whereupon the Common Day was continued until the following morning at six o'clock, when a letter of attorney was sealed empowering John Harrison Town Clerk, Joshua Sedgwicke and John Bottewright Attornies of the Town Court, William Grave, William Welbore, James Andrews and John Ball of the four and twenty, to publish his Majesty's pleasure and command at Sturbridge field, and to forbid all persons to build or make any preparation for the fair: accordingly, at eight o'clock the same morning, the parties above named went to Sturbridge field and the other places where the fair was usually proclaimed, and there read the King's letter.⁽¹⁾

The proclamation, which although issued subsequently to the King's letter has a prior date, was in these terms :—

A PROCLAMATION TO PROHIBIT THE KEEPING OF THE NEXT STURBRIDGE FAIR.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY perceiving the present increase and dispersing of the Plague, into sundry parts of the Kingdom, is willing by his princely Care and Providence, to prevent the Occasions of the further spreading thereof, by the public concourse of his People in these times of Danger, and therefore calling to mind, that Sturbridge Fair usually kept near Cambridge, is now at hand, which if it should be held this Year were likely, through the exceeding confluence of People thither, from all Parts of the Land, to occasion the scattering the Infection in those Places, which yet by God's Mercy stand clear and free; his Majesty hath thought good to declare his Royal Pleasure and Commandment therein, and doth hereby straightly charge and require all his loving Subjects whatsoever, to forbear to resort this Year to that Fair, and expressly commandeth the Lords and others interested therein, that they shall not hold or keep this next Sturbridge Fair near Cambridge, nor elsewhere, nor any part thereof, nor any thing pertaining thereunto, upon pain of such Punishment, as for an Offence, so much importing the general safety of his People, they shall be adjudged unto, which they must expect to be inflicted with all Severity. And his Majesty doth hereby further charge and command, under the like Penalty, all Citizens and Inhabitants of his City of London, that none of them for this present Year, shall bring or send any of their Goods or Merchandize to Ely, Newmarket, or any other Place near to the University of Cambridge, at or about the usual time appointed for Sturbridge Fair, which were but to transfer that Fair to other Places, with no less Danger of dispersing the Sickness throughout the Kingdom.

GIVEN at our Court at Warwick Castle, the twentieth day of August.

PER IPSUM REGEM.⁽²⁾

The subjoined paper was sent to Archbishop Laud on the 23rd of September. It is endorsed by the Archbishop, "Certain Disorders in Cambridge to be considered of in my visitation." It is supposed to

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Rymer, Foedera, xx. 70.

have been drawn up either by Dr. Cosin Master of Peterhouse, or Dr. Sterne Master of Jesus College :—

COMMON DISORDERS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Fellowes of Colledges (when once they come to the degree of Masters) and Fellow Commoners, take themselves generally to have a privilege and Immunity from coming (at least from being tied to come as others are) to Publick Prayers; Therefore their custome is (a great part of them) to come seldome there, & the like privilege they use to take for the publick & common table in the Hall. From hence it comes to pass that so many of that ranke are to be founde at those times either in Taverns & Town houses or at some other pleasant Employments where they please.

2. The Clericall Habit appointed for Students here is generally neglected unless it be in King's College only, where they reteine y^e antient manner both for color & fashion with y^e use of square Caps from the first entrance. At Trinitie & otherwhiles at Caius, they keep their order for their wide Sleeve Gowns & for their Caps too when they list to put any on, but for y^e rest of their garments they are as light & fond as others. And others all that are Undergraduates, wear y^e new fashioned gowns of any colour whatsoever, blew or green, or red or mixt, without any Uniformity but in hanging Sleeves. And their other garments are light & gay, Some with bootes and Spurs, others with Stockings of diverse Colours reversed one upon another, & round rusti Caps they weare (If they weare any at all) that they may be the sooner despised, though the fashion here of old time was altogether "*Pileus quadratus*," as appears by reteining that custome and order still in King's Colledge, in Trin. and at Caius whose Governours heretofore were more observant of old Orders then it seems others were. But in all places among Graduates, & Priests also, as well as the younger Students, we have fair Roses upon the Shoe, long frizled haire upon y^e head, broad spread Bands upon the Shoulders, and long large Merchants Ruffs about y^e neck, with fayre feminine Cuffs at y^e wrist. Nay, and although "*Camisiæ circa collum rugatæ*," be expressly forbidden by y^e statutes of the University, yet we use them without controule, Some of our D^{rs}. heads & all to the laudable example of others.

3. At all publick Meetings in the Schools, even at Disputations & Lectures in Divinitie, there is no place or order kept by y^e Auditors. All come & run & heape together in a confusion, Most of them without any habit enjoined by Statute; and in the Regent House at Congregations there is little better order kept.

4. Upon Frydays & all Fasting days, the victualling houses prepare Flesh good store for all Schollers and others that will come or send unto them. Upon these days they have their greatest gain, for which they pay a Mulet once a year to y^e Proctors & have their freedome. Upon all such fasting nights, in Schollers' Chambers are generally the best Suppers of y^e whole week, & for y^e most part of flesh meate all. We know not what fasting is, This we know, that then the custome is for Pupils to goe to their Tutors for supper money to spend in y^e Towne, and that their Tutors do commonly allow them twice as much for a fasting night as the College Commons doe any night of the week besides.

SPECIALL DISORDERS IN YE CHURCH & CHAPPELLS.

St. Mary's Church at every great Commencement is made a Theater & the Prevaricatours Stage wherein he acts & settis forth his prophane and scurrilous jests besides diverse other abuses & disorders then suffered in that place. All the year after a parte of it is made a Lumber House for y^e Materials of y^e Scaffolds, for Bookbinders dry Fats, for Aumerie Cupboards, & such like implements, which they know not readily where else to put. The west windows

are half blinded up with a Cobler's & a Bookbinder's Shop. At the East end are Ineroachments made by diverse Houses, & the Vestry is lately unleaded (they say) with purpose to let it ruine or to pull it down. The seats (many of them) are lately cooped high up with Wainscot. The service Pulpit is sett in ye midst a good distance below ye Chauncell & looks full to the Bellfrie, so that all Service 2d. Service and all (if any be) is there read & performed that way.

The Service there (which is done by Trin. Coll.) is commonly posted over and cut short at ye pleasure of him that is sent thither to read it.

When ye Universitie comes in to ye Sermon, the Chancell (the higher part of it) is filled with Boyes & Townsmen, & otherwiles (thereafter as ye Preacher is) with Townswomen too all in a rude heap betwixt the Doctors & the Altar. In the bodie of ye Church, Men Women & Schollers thrust together promiscuously but in ye place only before ye Pulpit which they call ye Cockpitt & which they leave somewhat free for Masters to sitt in. The rest of the Church is taken up by the Townsmen of ye parish and their families, which is one reason among others that many Schollers pretend for not coming to this Church. Tradesmen & Prentices will be covered when all the Universitie is bare. Upon dayes when the Litany is there solemnly to be sung by ye Universitie we have not above 3 or 4 Masters in their habit that come to assist at that service in ye Quire, ye rest keep their places, below for the Sermon, To which Sermon every Day we come most of us D^{rs}. & all, without any other habit butt the Hatt & the Gowne.

Before our Sermons the forme of bidding prayers appointed by the Injunctions & the Canon is not only neglected but by most Men also mainly opposed & disliked. Instead whereof we have such private fancies & several prayers of every Man's own making (and sometimes sudden conceiving too) vented among us that besides ye absurditie of ye language directed to God himself our young Schollers are thereby taught to prefer the private Spirit before ye publick, & their own invented and unaproved Prayers before all the Liturgie of ye Church. Awhile since one of them praying for ye Queene added very abruptly, "And why do the people imagine a vain thing, Lord, thou knowest there is but one Religion, one Baptisme, one Lord. How can there then be two Faiths." After praying for Helkiah the High Priest, and Shaphan the Treasourour, and Azakiah the King's Squire &c. presently he added, "And whoever Lord shall mistrust providence yet let not ye great Men upon whose armes Kings do leane contemn Elisha's sermons," which being questioned by some of us was defended by other some for a most Godly Religious & Learned prayer. To such liberty are we come for want of being confined to a strict forme.

The other Town Churches (whereunto Schollers also frequently repair) are so much out of order that litle is learned there but Irreverence & disobedience in Sacred Performances.

1. In TRINITY COLL. they have been long noted to be very negligent of their Chappell and of their Prayers in it, the best come but seldome & by their example the rest make small accompt of service. In some Tutor's Chambers (who have 3 or 4 score Pupills) the private Prayers are longer & louder by far at night then they are at Chappell in ye evening. Some Fellows are there who scarce see the inside of ye Chappell thrice in a yeare, nor Chappell nor publick Hall, nor St. Maries Church, & (they say) impune all. A Quire is there founded for Sundays & Holydays but the Quire men so negligent & unskilfull that unless it be in an Anthem they often sing the Hymns no

otherwise then in common Psalmerie tune. And to mend y^e matter they have diverse Day Choristers (as they call them) such as never could nor ever meane to singe a note, & yet enjoy & are put in to take y^e benefitt of those places professedly. They have a large Chappell & yet the Boyes rowes of Pewes are placed just in y^e middle of y^e Chappell before & behind y^e Communion Table which some there are about to reforme. They leane or sitt or kneele at prayers, every Man in a severall posture as he pleases. At the name of Jesus few will bowe & when y^e Creed is repeated many of y^e Boyes by some Mens directions turn towards the West Doore. Their Surplices and song Books & other furniture for Divine Service is very mean. The Cloth that commonly lyes upon the Table not worth 14^d. He that executes slips over the Exhortation and begins at "Wherefore I praye, &c." They use no Litany for the most part but in Lent only, and in Lent upon Sundaies alone, & when they sing it it is at the Communion Table. They repeat not the Creed after the Gospell, and instead of the Magnificat or Nunc dimittis they will at pleasure (sometimes when their Quiremen are present) sing the 23rd or some other riminge Psalme. A common report there goes (and not without probabilitie) that here both Fellowes & Schollers & Officers places are sold. They have lately taken advice & are now about mending their Chappell, If it holds.

2. In KING'S COLL. some of the Quiremen cannot sing & are diverse of them very negligent. The Choristers are neere one half of them mutes, when they list they come to service with Suplices & when they list they come without them. They commonly post over their service & perform it with little reverence. Their Choristers make no preparation before service be well on, & their song Books are very rude & tattered. This for their Quire service.

At the Coll. morning prayers, to which y^e Fellowes & Schollers only come, (for evening prayers they have none for them) there is but one Lesson read, & if it be a Sermon or a Common place day (which in terme time is observed twice a weeke) they have no Lesson read at all. They talk here of buying places too, but certainly their Provost is a very free & uncorrupt Man that way.

3. In CAIUS COLL. Any Man that is not in holy Orders may execute & read or sing Service, And he that executes upon y^e weeke dayes with no Surplice (which is y^e practice also in many other Colledges.) Upon Sundaies and Holydaies they among them that have no minde to put on their Surplices or will be negligent (which are many) are as free to come into y^e outward Chappell in their common apparell & there to sing & answere to join with y^e rest within & performe all Service as any in y^e inward Chappell with surplices are, And if a Communion be, all come in with Surplices or without & sitt together. The Holy Sacrament when it is administered is brought down from the Table to every Fellow & Scholler remaining in his own Seate, where the Priest strides & crowdes over some of them with the Sacred Elements in his hands not without irreverence and trouble.

Mr. Cooke, when he was Fellow there (as he says he is so still) once tooke upon him to consecrate, & instead of y^e wordes "This is my Body," used aloud "This is my Bread" & went on withall (the Master they say being present) without any controule or then or since. Some here (of which the Master is one) bow not at y^e name of Jesus, & other reverence is little regarded. Their Statutes require that there be an Organ in y^e Chappell & that y^e Schollers be skilfull in singing. This they neglect & that they have long since sold away. They make their Chappell a common meeting place for ordinarie dispatch of Leases & such like occasions. And so they doe in many Colledges besides.

4. In BENNETT COLL. the Chapell is said never yet to have bin Consecrate. The Table (notwithstanding ye King's pleasure declared for all Colledges when himself ordered it to be sett up at King's) stands still below as it did (so does it at Trin. Eman. Sidn. Cath.) and poorly furnished. In performance of Service they skip ye Exhortation for hast, & to make amends, instead of ye Hymnes appointed between ye Lessons, they use to sing long Psalmes of their owne appointing. They use not Litanie upon ye Sundaies nor Nicen Creed, nor say they any second service at ye Communion Table, their behaviour is with little reverence.

5. In TRIN. HALL They have but one Fellow in holy Orders, and he commonly imployed about a Cure which he hath in ye Towne, so that Service is often read by any Man not in Orders, & cutt short too & no second Service at ye Communion Table nor Letanie on Sundaies.

6. In CLARE HALL They sing not upon Surplice dayes but read all as at other times, what they do else is uncertaine.

7. In CHRIST'S COLL. Their service is much reformed of late. Of ye Organ (which they had) there is nothing left but a broken case. Noblemen's Sonns have of late left of their Surplices there as they doe when they are in other Colledges. Hard by this House there is a Town Inn (they call it the Brazen George) wherein many of their Schollers live, lodge & study, & yet the Statutes of ye Universitie require that none lodge out of ye Colledge where no Governour or Tutor can looke after their Pupills as they ought.

8. In EMANUEL COLL. Their Chappell is not consecrate. At Surplice prayers they sing nothing but certain riming Psalmes of their owne appointment instead of ye Hymnes between ye Lessons. And Lessons they read not after, ye order appointed in ye Callendar but after another continued course of their owne. All Service is there done & performed (Psalmes and Hymnes and all if they read any) by the Minister alone. The Students are not brought up nor accustomed to answere any verse at all. Before Preyers begin the Boyes come in & sitt downe & put on & talke aloud of what they list. Their seates are placed round about & above the Communion Table. When they preach or Common place they omit all service after ye first or 2d Lesson at ye furthest. Many of their Schollers live and lodge in ye Towne Houses, & from thence they come through ye Street with Surplices upon them to Chappell, & in the night time have opportunity to goe abroad & be where they please. The cause hereof is for that they admit many more into ye Coll. than it is able to hold. On Sundaies they use no Litanie.

9. In SIDNEY COLL. They have no Consecrated Chappell; they read the Lessons after an order of their owne & not as they are appointed in ye Kalendar. Are much like Emanuel for the rest.

10. In MAGDALEN COLL. Upon ye weeke dayes they have no Evening prayer, wherein they differ from all ye Colledges of ye Towne beside.

11. In CATHERINE HALL There is some uncertaintie what they doe in this Chappell now. Of late they were as irregular as any & most like Emanuel.

12. In the other Colleges, ST. JOH. QU. PET. PEMB. & JES. they en-

13. deavor for order and have brought it to some good passe. Yet here

14. for Apparel & fasting night Suppers are they faultie still, which with

15. any other thinge amisse will be willingly represented⁽¹⁾.

16.

(1) MS. Baker, vi. 152.

The accounts of John Cooper and John Potter treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas contain the subjoined charges:—

	li.	s.	d.
Item, for two proclamacions the one concerning bookes printed beyond sea the other concerning gold & Silver thredd	0	5	0
Item, for two proclamacions the one concerning fishing without licence the other concerning the plague	0	5	0
Item, for one proclamacion concerning y ^e rejourning parte of Trinitie Terme	0	2	6
Item, for one proclamacion concerning Bartholomew fayer . .	0	2	6
Item, for one proclamacion concerning the rejourning parte of Michaelmas Terme	0	2	6
Item, for one proclamacion concerning the putting off of Sturbridge fayer	0	2	6
Item, to Mr. Foxton Maior for two proclamacions the one concerning the wareing of counterfett Jewells and the other for calling in a booke which settis out our Kings right on y ^e narow Seaes	0	5	0
Item, to Mr ^{is} . Peirse for a present which Mr. Peirse Maior gave to Sir John Cutts and was ordered at a common day	3	0	0
Item, to Mr. Harrison Towne Clarke for a lettre of Attorney made to himselfe and others at Bartholomew tide last authorizing them to publish his Majesties Lettres concerning putting by of Sturbridge fayer	0	2	0
Item, to him for a paper booke wherein y ^e money given to St. Pawles church ⁽¹⁾ were entred	0	4	0
Item, to him which he laid out to a messenger that brought a lettre concerning Alehowses	0	3	0
Item, to Mr. Foxton for a countrey cart charged for carying parte of the kings household	0	4	0
MONEYS LAYD OUT BY MR. PERSE IN YE TIME OF HIS MAJORALTIE.			
Item, to y ^e Treasurers of y ^e Navy for a paier of Indentures & Clarks fees upon paiement of y ^e last years ship money	00	10	00
Item, to Mr. Cropley which he layd out in y ^e perambulacion . .	01	07	06 ⁽²⁾

On the 4th of November, a grace passed for discontinuing University sermons and exercises on account of the plague.⁽³⁾ In a Latin letter from James Leck of Peterhouse to Isaac Basire, dated the 7th of the ides of November, is a passage to the following effect:—“It would be superfluous to say a word to you upon the subject of the sickness which has broken out in Caius College. A messenger of ill news always flies, and no doubt you have heard frightful stories from those who have taken alarm and derserted Cambridge. As yet, thank God, we are safe at Peterhouse, and so are

(1) There was about this time a subscription for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral set on foot in the University, by the Earl of Holland the Chancellor. Lloyd, (State Worthies, 2d edit. 989) speaking of the Earl of Holland's connection with the University, observes, “Though they answered not his expectation in their contributions for St. Pauls, and other particulars, wherein he was defeated and over-born by the busie faction, who thought it a vain thing to repair any Church, when they intended to pull down all.”

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 11 & 12 Car. I.

(3) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

“ all the other colleges excepting Caius, even the citizens have hitherto
 “ escaped the infection; though numbers are every day hurrying off,
 “ notwithstanding the stormy appearance of the weather. Wiser men
 “ than they have not exhibited so much fear of an impending danger
 “ on former occasions. God preserve both you and all of us. Pray
 “ for us. Farewell, my dear friend.”⁽¹⁾

1636 } The town again paid £100. for ship money, and again did the Uni-
 37 } versity complain of being charged to this tax. This complaint came
 before the Privy Council, who on the 12th of February made the fol-
 lowing order :—

ATT THE COURTE ATT WHITEHALL,
 the 12^o of February, 1636.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

Lo. Ar. Bp. of Cant,	Lo. Chamberlaine,	Lo. Cottington,
Lo. Keeper,	Ea. of Northumberland,	Lo. Newburgh,
Lo. Treasurer,	Ea. of Dorsett,	Mr. Treasurer,
Lo. Privie Seale,	Ea. of Salisbury,	Mr. Comptroller,
Lo. D. of Lenox,	Ea. of Holland,	Mr. V. Chamberlaine,
Lo. M. Hamilton,	Ea. of Morton,	Mr. Secre. Coke,
Lo. H. Chamberlaine,	Ea. of Sterline,	Mr. Secre. Windebanke,
Ea. Marshall,		

UPPON CONSIDERACION had of a petition presented to his Majestie from the Uni-
 versitie of Cambridge, and by his Majestie referred to the board, complayneing
 that the Maior & Burgers of the Towne of Cambridge, contrary to the charters
 & privileges of the University, and contrary to former orders of this Board, had
 assessed upon the University and the officers and servants belonging to the Uni-
 versity and Colledges, one moyty or very neere of the sum of 100^{li}. charged upon
 that towne, Wherein they were humble suitors to be Releved. THEIR LORD-
 SHIPPS, being given to understand that ye assessment was so far proceeded in as
 that the altering of that already done might tend to the disturbance and retardinge
 of the service, did therefore resolve of relieveing them onelie thus farre for the
 present, viz^t., to DECLARE AND HEERBY ORDER, that all & every person Members
 of the University, and all officers & servants of the said University and Colledges
 therein, should not be assessed for any emoluments or profitts of any office or im-
 ployment they houlde from the said University or any the colledges therein, not-
 withstandinge they reside or inhabite in the Towne. And that therefore, yf any
 of them had bene assessed in relacion thereunto The same should be taken of
 and discharged. And that they ought onely to have been assessed in relacion to
 their houses & estates which they had within the said Towne, and not otherwise.

T. MEAUTYS.⁽²⁾

About this time, it seems, the University made an agreement that
 in consideration of a yearly payment by the Company of Stationers
 of London, the University printers should not print Lillie's Latin
 Grammar, the Bible or Almanacks, for a term of three years.⁽³⁾

(1) Correspondence of Dr. Basire, pp. 24, 321.

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 125.

(3) Remains of Abp. Laud, vol. ii. pp. 125, 126.

1637.

This year, the University published a collection of verses on the birth of the Princess Anne, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1636-7. This collection was entitled, "ΣΥΝΩΔΙΑ sive Musarum Cantabrigiensium concentus et congratulatio ad serenissimum Britanniarum Regem Carolum de quinta sua sobole clarissima Principe sibi "nuper felicissime nata." (1) Amongst the contributors were Thomas Comber Vicechancellor, Samuel Collins Provost of King's College, Henry Ferne of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Chester, Edward King and Henry More of Christ's College, James Duport of Trinity College afterwards Dean of Peterborough, John Pearson of King's College afterwards Bishop of Chester, Edward Rainbow of Magdalene College afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, Henry Bard of King's College afterwards Viscount Bellomont, John Wallis of Emmanuel College afterwards Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, Joseph Beaumont and Richard Crashaw of Peterhouse.

On the 17th of May, W. Ward M.A. of St. John's was cited into the Vicechancellor's Court upon common fame for incontinency, and was enjoined canonical purgation by his own oath and the oaths of compurgators. (2)

In consequence of the prevalence of the plague at London and elsewhere, the King issued the following letter prohibiting the holding of Midsummer fair this year :—

CHARLES R.

Trustie and welbeloved we greete you well. Whereas our Towne of Cambridge hath been often heretofore infected with the plague by the meanes of such persons as repaired to the fayers there with their wares & goods brought from infected places, whereby the Schollers of that our Universitie have beene forced to forsake their studies, and scatter themselves for safetie into the remote places of our Kingdome, to their great inconvenience & hinderance of their progresse in Learning, and to the undoing of a greate parte of the Inhabitants of the said Towne who maynteyne themselves by trade & commerce with them. To avoide therefore the like mischeife from the Contagion yet continuing in our Cittie of London and dispersed in other places (from whence the people doe usually resort unto our said Towne of Cambridge and the fayres about the same) and to prevent as much as may be the spreading thereof, We have thought meete to provide as wee did the last yeare, And doe accordingly hereby declare our royall pleasure, That yow & either of yow do forthwith upon the receipt of these our Letters, take order that the fayre yearely kept within our said Towne of Cambridge or Barnewell, commonly called Midsomer fayre, be not kept this yeare, nor the goods of any Londoners or of other persons brought from other places, be sould within the said Towne or within three miles of the same. And if you shall finde that any person whatsoever doe refuse to be ordered by you according to this our direccion,

(1) "Ex Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Typographeo, Anno Dom. 1637." 4to.

(2) Letter to the Author of a Further Inquiry into the right of Appeal, p. 34.

Our further pleasure is that you bind over such offender or offenders to appeare before us or the Lords of our Privie Counsell to answere their contempt in that behalfe, Which if they shall refuse to doe, that you comitt them unto Prison untill they shall submit themselves accordingly. And wee doe also require all Justices of Peace as well of our said Universitie & Towne aforesaid, as of our Countie of Cambridge, to be ayding and assisting unto yow and either of yow, in the due execution of this our will and command. Given under our signet att our Pallace of Westminster the fowrth day of June, in the Thirteenth yeare of our Raigne, 1637.

To our Trustie & welbeloved the Vice Chancellor
of our Universitie and the Mayor of our Towne
of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

Sturbridge fair was also prohibited by a Proclamation dated Lindhurst, the 21st of August,⁽²⁾ and several were suspected to have died of the plague in Cambridge this year. Many in the University obtained leave of absence on account of the prevalence of contagion, and in the parish books are charges for pitch and tar to burn in the churches.⁽³⁾

On Sunday the 25th of June, Sylvester Adams M.A. Fellow of Peterhouse, preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, from John xx. 23, "Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained." This sermon was much excepted against, on the ground that his sentiments respecting the necessity of confessing sins to a priest savoured of Popery. He was therefore cited before the Vicechancellor and Heads, who had various meetings upon the case between the 17th of July and the 18th of December, when Mr. Adams maintained that he had said nothing in his sermon which he believed to be contrary to the doctrine of the Church of England. A recantation was then drawn up, four of the Heads voted for it, four against it, four voted that longer time should be given to Mr. Adams, and one declared that as yet he saw no reason at all for recantation. At a meeting on the 2d of March, 1637-8, the Vicechancellor and six other of the Heads voted for a recantation, and five of the Heads dissented, whereupon "Mr. Vice-chancellor did dismisse the meetinge, but not the cause;" but it does not appear that any further proceedings took place.⁽⁴⁾

On the 1st of July, a Decree of the Star Chamber was made prohibiting the publication of any books whether of divinity, phisic, philosophy, poetry, or whatsoever, unless first licensed by the Archbishop of Canterbury or Bishop of London for the time being or by

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part ii. 616.

(3) MS. Bowtell, iii. 439.

(4) MS. Baker, vi. 199; Prynne, Canterburie Doome, 192, 193; Sequel to Frend's Trial, 64, 138.

their appointment, or the Chancellors or Vicechancellors of either of the Universities of this realm for the time being. "Alwayes provided, that the Chancellour or Vice-Chancellour of either of the Universities, shall Licence only such Booke or Bookes that are to be printed within the limits of the Universities respectively, but not in London, or else where, not medling either with Bookes of the common Law, or matters of State."⁽¹⁾

Anthony Sparrow of Queens' College, afterwards Bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich, having in a sermon preached by him at St. Mary's, justified the doctrine of confession of sins to priests, and their power to remit them, was questioned for it by the Vice-chancellor. He then proceeded to London, where he procured his sermon to be licensed by Archbishop Laud's chaplains and printed. "He hereupon returned in triumph to Cambridge, to the great grieve and discouragment of the Protestant, but extraordinary encouragement of the Popish party there."⁽²⁾

On the 29th of September, the Corporation ordered that the farmer of Whittlesford Bridge should thenceforward bring the mace whereby he gathered his toll to the Hall on Michaelmas day yearly, and then tender the same to the Mayor for the time being.⁽³⁾

This year, the College of Physicians, London, made a bye-law prohibiting any person from being admitted a Fellow of that college unless he had performed all his exercises and disputations in one of the Universities without dispensation.⁽⁴⁾

Amongst the charges preferred against Archbishop Laud at his trial was the having countenanced superstitious practices and observances in the University of Cambridge; to prove which three witnesses were produced, the substance of whose evidence is thus given :—

Mr. Wallis,⁽⁵⁾ a Scholler and Graduate of this University, deposed : That Altars, Pictures, Crucifixes, were there of late set up in most Colledge Chappells, and in some Churches; particularly that in Peter house Chappel there was a glorious new Altar set up, & mounted on steps, to which the Master, Fellowes, Schollers bowed, & were enjoined to bow by Doctor Cosens the Master, who set it up; that there were Basons, Candlestickes, Tapers, standing on it, and a great Crucifix hanging over it. That in the Universitie Church of St. Maries there was an

(1) Prynne, *Canterburies Doome*, 179; Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, part ii. pp. 450, 463.

(2) Prynne, *Canterburies Doome*, 189. Blomefield (*Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 588) says the sermon in question was printed at the request of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads.

The sermon (printed in 4to. at London, 1637,) is thus entitled, "A Sermon concerninge 'Confession of Sinnes and the power of Absolution Preached by Mr. Sp. of Queens Colledge in Cambridge." The copy I have seen contains nothing to bear out the assertion of Prynne as to its being licensed by the Archbishop's Chaplains, or of Blomefield that it was printed at the request of the Vicechancellor and Heads.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Durnford and East's Reports, vii. 284.

(5) John Wallis afterwards Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford.

Altar railed in, to which the Doctors, Schollers and others usually bowed. That these Altars, Crucifixes, Candlestickes, Tapers, and bowing to Altars, continued till after this Parliament, and were brought in since the Archbishops time by meanes of Byshop Wren, Doctor Cosens, Dr. Martin and others, all Canterburies great favorites.

Master Nicholas le Greise, (late Student in Cambridge) witnessed upon Oath: that in St. John's Colledge, King's Colledge, Trinity Colledge, and Peter house there were Altars, Candlestickes, Tapers and Crucifixes newly set up: That in St. John's Colledge and Peter House Chappells, there were Pictures of the Holy Ghost in forme of a Dove; that in Peter House there was likewise a carved Crosse at the end of every seat, and on the Altar a Pot, which they usually called the incense pot: that the Master, Fellows, and Schollers of that house at their entring into, & going out of the Chappell, made a low obeysance to the Altar, being enjoyned by Doctor Cosens, under a penalty (as they reported) to doe it; and none of them might turne their backs towards the Altar going in nor out of the Chappell: That divers Schollers of other houses usually resorted thither, some out of Curiosity only to behold, others to learne and practise the Popish Ceremonies and Orders used in that Chappell: and the common report both among the Schollers of that House and others, was, that none might approach to the Altar in Peter house but in Sandalls and that there was a speciall consecrated Knife there kept upon the Altar, to cut the sacramental bread that was to be consecrated.

Master Lazarus Seman⁽¹⁾ deposed, that he left the University of Cambridge about ten yeares since, and that in his time none of the forementioned Innovations were so much as known or used there; but of late times they have all been introduced.⁽²⁾

The Archbishop in answer to this evidence observed that there was no proof to bring anything home to him. On its being asked in reply, why he tolerated these things, he rejoined that no man complained to him, that he was not Chancellor of this University, and that this was not the least cause why he had followed his right of visitation.⁽³⁾

1637 } On the 6th of February, the play of Valetudinarian was acted at
38 } Queens' College. It was written by William Johnson a Fellow of that Society.⁽⁴⁾

1638.

This year, the University published a collection of verses in memory of Edward King Fellow of Christ's College, who was drowned on his passage to Ireland, on the 10th of August, 1637. The title was "Justa Edovardo King naufrago ab Amicis mœrentibus amoris & "μνηταρ χαιεν."⁽⁵⁾ The English verses are paged separately with this title prefixed, "Obsequies to the memorie of Mr. Edward King,

(1) Master of Peterhouse 1644—1660.

(2) Prynne, Canterburies Doome, 73.

(3) Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Abp. Laud, 326.

(4) Retrospective Review, xii. 39.

(5) "Cantabrigiæ: Apud Thomam Buck & Rogerum Daniel celeberrima: Academiæ typographos, 1638." 4to.

Anno Dom. 1638."⁽¹⁾ In this collection first appeared Milton's fine poem of *Lycidas*. Amongst the other contributors were John Pearson afterwards Bishop of Chester, Thomas Farnaby, Joseph Beaumont, John Cleveland, and Henry More.

On the 30th of April, Dr. Brownrigg Vicechancellor, issued the following warrant to the brewers of Cambridge, Barnwell, and Chesterton, with a list of the licensed victuallers:—

To the Brewers of Ale and Beer in Cambridge, Barnwell, and Chesterton, & everie of them.

WHEREAS I have licensed & allowed the persons above named to be common Tiplers or Victuallers within the Towne of Cambridge & the Suburbs of the same. THEISE are therefore to will and require all Brewers aforesaid, that they doe not at any time hereafter, either directly or indirectly, serve with Beere or Ale any Victualler or Tipler but those whose names are before written, or who hereafter shall be allowed under my hande and seale to sell or retayle the same, uppon such payne and penalty as may be inflicted upon you & them & everie of them, by the Lawes of this Land or privileges of this University; And that if you or any of you have furnished any person with Ale or Beere that is not licensed by me under my hand and Seale, Then I require that Brewer that serveth such unlicensed Victuallers to take away and remove all such Ale or Beere as is in such unlicensed Victuallers house, before the xxth day of May next, & to let him have noe more Beere until he be lawfully lycensed. THEREOF fayle you not at your perill. GIVEN under my hand this xxxth day of April, A° Dni. 1638.

R. BROWNRIGG, Vice Chancell.⁽²⁾

The plague again broke out in the town about May.⁽³⁾

On the 23d of June, a grace passed the senate for suspending sermons at St. Mary's and exercises in the schools on account of the contagion.⁽⁴⁾

George Garrard, in a letter to Viscount Wentworth dated the 3d of July, observes, "The Plague is in Cambridge; no Commencement at either of the Universities this year."⁽⁵⁾

It would seem that notwithstanding the plague, Sturbridge fair was kept this year, for on the 24th of August, the Corporation imposed a rate of 1s. in the pound on the boothholders for defraying the charges of procuring the fair to be kept again, "being otherwise in danger of being put by," and for endeavours of the like nature in the two preceding years. On the 27th of September, however, the following order was made:—

"Forasmuch as the sicknes doth still continewe in this Towne, And hitherto from the beginning and first entrance thereof amongst us, all publike assem-

(1) "Printed by Th. Buck and R. Daniel Printers to the Universitie of Cambridge. 1638."

(2) Victuallers' Book in University Registry.

(3) MS. Bowtell, iii. 439.

(4) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

(5) Strafforde Letters, ii. 181.

blies & generall Concourses of People have been prohibited & upon all occasions avoyded (as much as might be) for the more safetie of every man in particular & of the whole Towne in generall: It is therefore now fully & generally by the whole consente of the Maior Bailiffs & Burgesses of this Towne agreed, that the Feaste usually kept on Michaelmas Day yearely (whereunto the whole Company of Burgesses & divers strangers doe usually resorte & throng together) shall this yeare be wholly laid aside & not be kept at all, thereby takeing away the occasion of such a meeting, And in consequence hereof all scandall & rebuke which might accrue to the Towne by any danger that may be suspected to happen by meanes of so generall an assemblie."(1)

On the 2nd of October, a grace passed for putting off all lectures in the University on account of the plague.(2)

The number of burials in the year ending 25th of March, 1639, was 495.(3)

William Curtis and William Norman treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, make the following charges in their accounts:—

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item, for 2 Proclamacions for Wine caske & masse . . .	00	05	00
Item, for 4 other proclamacions for sope kilnes venison and prizeing wine	00	10	00
Item, for a proclamacion for Mr. Witherings	00	02	06
Item, for 3 proclamacions for hard silke maulting & cards & dice	00	07	06
Item, for 3 proclamacions for new England Bevers & cloth	00	07	06
Item, for 3 journeys to Huntingdon about y ^e Commission of Sewers 1 Journey 6 dayes, 2 ^d a fournight & one journey to Wisbich a weeke	10	13	06
Item, for drawing a petition & y ^e Order upon it for y ^e amending y ^e River	00	10	00
Item, for y ^e Maiors charges when he went to view y ^e River	00	10	00
Item, for 2 proclamacions for ordering of wine casks & y ^e King's evill	00	05	00
Item, for an old latine Psalter to be used at Sessions with y ^e Towne cleark(4)	00	01	00(5)

1638 } On the 10th of February, was acted at Trinity College the play
39 } of Naufragium Joculare by Abraham Cowley.(6)

In or about the month of March, the County of Cambridge was required to furnish 400 foot and 40 horse for the King's service against the Scots; also 50 horses and 17 carters for carriage of the train of artillery, &c.(7)

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Baker, xxv. 154.

(3) MS. Bowtell, iii. 452.

(4) This was required to test the literary capacity of such convicted felons as claimed the benefit of clergy.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 13 & 14 Car. I.

(6) Retrospective Review, xii. 39.

(7) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part ii. pp. 826, 828.

1639.

In consequence of the new Statutes of the University of Oxford, many non-resident bachelors of arts of Oxford took the degree of master of arts in this University, not being qualified for that degree at Oxford. This was communicated to some friend or chaplain of Archbishop Laud the Chancellor of Oxford, by a writer whose name does not appear but whose letter is subjoined:—

Hearing that the New Statutes at Oxford permit none but those who totally reade and study there to take Degrees, and admit no Computation of Terms, more than those wherein they were commorant there, so that many Discontinuers cannot in so short time proceed as formerly there they might have done, and here with us they may yet, whereby many Batchelors of Arts of Oxford came this Year for their Degrees of Masters of Arts here, which this Year they could not obtain at Oxford, which I endeavoured to prevent, least Oxford should in a short time loose half their Proceeders, especially the Non-continuers, for which I had no thanks here, because the Vice-chancellor and Proctors lose Fees thereby, and the Colleges too; and there alledged to me that it was no prejudice to Oxford; for if it were, that University would have given publick Notice, or written to Cambridge, &c., and that I had no particular Command from the Chancellor so to do, whereby one Walter Crook, late of Magdalen College in Oxford, got out of Caius College Master of Arts notwithstanding that I alledged it was a prejudice to the University of Oxford, for that he could not obtain that Degree there this Year, but the rest by opposing him publickly, did not put forward so much as for Incorporation, tho' in Town, except one Thomas Robins, late of Corpus Christi Oxford; as I take it, a Batchelor of Arts and Curate, &c., whom I stayed, being accidentally in Capite Senatús twice or thrice, so that he is returned to his Cure with heavy Heart, as I hear Crooke got out in the Head when Dr. Eden attended Wiseman's Grace, for when I was in Capite, I stayed Crook, and gave that for my Reason. Yet I perceive that if his Grace send not to the Vice-chancellor next Term, all will pass of any Degree, and few thereby will be left at Oxford, and the intent of their Statutes eluded by our Brethren, &c. Hereby I have procured many Frowns, and some Adversaries in Caius College for Crooks sake, and in St. John's for Robins, besides the Officers, &c. for all. Thus much I am bound in duty to signifie to you, that it may presently be known to his Grace, whom I conceive it so nearly concerneth.

As soon as the Archbishop received the information contained in the foregoing letter, he wrote as follows to Dr. Frewen the Vice-chancellor of Oxford:—

Sir,

I have received Information from very good Hands, how our Statutes are not only like to be eluded, but a great many Proceeders which have Restraint put upon them by the Statutes, run to Cambridge to take their Degrees there. And this I conceive will be a very great prejudice to the University, and to the Officers there. That you may the more fully understand all particulars, I send you part of the Letter, which gives you Information; but because the Hand is known, I desire you to lay it by you, and keep it for your own use. That which I would have you do for prevention in this Business is, I would have you presently now before your Journey, write a Letter to the Vice-chan-

cellor of Cambridge, and therein tell him that you hear of this slipping aside of Oxford Men without any leave of the University to take their Degrees at Cambridge, and thereby to elude our Statutes; then I would have you desire of him and the Heads, in the name of the University of Oxford, That no Man be suffered to take any Degree in Cambridge whatsoever, unless he bring the Consent of the University of Oxford under Seal; and you may promise the like Justice to them; in the end you may intimate if you please, that finding this inconvenience you have acquainted me with it, but that you hope the University of Cambridge will be so careful, as that I shall not need to interpose in it, and I pray desire an Answer from him, that we may know what to trust to.

April 25, 1639.

W. CANT.

Dr. Frewen having written to Cambridge agreeably to the Archbishop's suggestion, Dr. Brownrigg the Vicechancellor of Cambridge, sent the following reply:—

Sir,

I Pray receive this assurance from me, and I doubt not but the Practice of our University will make it good, that according to your just desire, nothing shall pass here amongst us, either in this or any other way that may give the least interruption to the mutual Amity and Correspondence between the two Universities, &c.

Cambridge, May 7th, 1639.

RA. BROWNRIGG.(1)

On the 30th of May, Archbishop Laud wrote to the Vicechancellor, stating that he was informed "that there is one Francius⁽²⁾ a Polonian "or Transylvanian, that is a desperate Socinian, and lives either in "Oxford or Cambridge, in a sly manner to pervert the younger "sort." His Grace desired the Vicechancellor to be as watchful as he could and to make his examination after him with as little noise as might be, but as much care.⁽³⁾

On the 24th of August, the Corporation made the following order:—

IT IS ORDERED that the supper of the Guild Merchant yearly held on Bartholomew night, shall hereafter be kept & the charge thereof borne & in every respect & degree be conformable to the supper yearly held the Tuesday after Twelfe [day] viz. the Maior to pay iij^s. iiij^d. Every Alderman iij^s. vjd. The Bailiffs, 24, Town clerke, & Attorneys iij^s. Everie Comoner being a Subsedie Man xij^d. & those that are not Subsedie men viij^d. And that those somes shall be paid respectively by every Maior Alderman Officer & Freeman being any part of that day in the Towne, whether he be present at the said Supper or not, upon demand of the Treasurers or one of them within one week after the said Supper, upon paine of every one fayling to make paiment to forfeitt five shillings to the use of the Corporacion & to be barred for givinge any voice in the Hall for xij monethes after.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Remains of Archbishop Laud, vol. ii. pp. 174, 175. At pp. 132 and 183 of the work cited are particulars respecting the degree of Doctor conferred by this University on Samuel Wilkenson M.A. of Magdalen Hall and Vicar of Chelsea, who made use of a ticket given him by the Registry of Oxford. Archbishop Laud mentioned the matter to the Earl of Holland Chancellor of this University, who promised "that he would write to Cambridge, that the University should be very careful to keep the Agreement made with Oxford concerning Degrees."

(2) Adam Francius.

(3) Remains of Abp. Laud, vol. ii. pp. 175, 176.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

Richard Haughton and Henry Dickinson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, make the following charges in their accounts :—

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item, to Goodman Ireland for mending of the Crosse	05	13	04
Item, for whitinge of the Crosse	00	01	00
Item, to the Earle of Hollands Trumpiters given by Mr. Maior	00	10	00
Item, to the Kinges Trumpiters when they Retorned out of Scotland by Mr. Maior	00	10	00
Item, to divers distressed gentlemen & Weomen given by Mr. Maior	00	15	00
Item, paid the 5 of Januarij to his majesties messenger for 2 proclamacions one for size of Breade the other for price of wine	00	05	00
Item, the xiiij th of February for 2 proclamacions one for price of wine the other for noblemen to repaire into the North	00	05	00(1)

In a letter from the King to the Mayor Bailiffs and Commonalty of the city of Oxford, dated the 27th of October, he states that the power of licensing alehouses in Cambridge rested only with the Vicechancellor and other governors of the University.⁽²⁾

Richard Nichols M.A. of Corpus Christi College, being convicted before Dr. Cosyn Vicechancellor, and the Heads of Colleges, of defending many papistical tenets in a conversation at a tavern, was obliged to make a public recantation in the Regent House.⁽³⁾

Dr. Cosyn Vicechancellor, attempted to deprive the parishioners of Great St. Mary's, of the use of the middle aisle of that church, for the masters of arts and others of the University to sit in; whereupon, 24 of the parishioners signed a paper by which they expressed their resolution not to submit to such usurpation but to defend their rights and privileges at the common charge of the parish.⁽⁴⁾

In Archbishop Laud's account of his province for the year ending at Christmas, is the following passage relative to the University and Town of Cambridge :—

I likewise find by my Lord the Bishop's⁽⁵⁾ Account, that there are divers Particulars of moment, and very fit for redress, presented to him in his late (yet being his first) Visitation, and most of them in the University and Town of Cambridge. As namely, that Emanuel, Sidney and Corpus Christi⁽⁶⁾ Colleges have certain Rooms built within the Memory of Man, which they use for Chappels to all Holy Uses; yet were never Consecrated. That most of the

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 14 & 15 Car. I.

(2) Remains of Abp. Laud, vol. ii. p. 176.

(3) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 350.

(4) MS. Bowtell, vi. 2098.

(5) Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. See Prynnes Canterburies Doome, 127.

(6) Corpus Christi College Chapel was consecrated in 1662. Masters, Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll. 160. Masters alludes to the consecration of several other chapels in Cambridge about 1636, by Archbishop Laud, but he seems to be mistaken as to this, though such consecrations might have been contemplated.

Church-Yards within the Town of Cambridge are annoyed and profaned with Dwelling-Houses and Shops, and part of them turned in Gardens, where by digging, the Bones of the Dead have been displaced; with divers other Profanations; as namely, the Church-Yards of St. Michael's, St. Mary's, St. Bennets, and of St. Botolphs: And farther, that in most of the Chancels of the Churches in Cambridge, there are common Seats over-high and unfitting that place in divers Respects. In all which businesses the Bishop hath been very tender, both out of his respect to his Mother the University of Cambridge, and because divers of the Benefices in Cambridge are Impropriations belonging to some Colleges there; yet is pleased to ask my Direction herein, as I most humbly do your Majesty's. And herein, if your Majesty so please, I think it

may be fit to consider well of the ill Example if Three College Chappels shall be used without any Consecration. And for the Profanations and disorderly Seats I think if an Admonition would amend them, it were well given. But if that prevail not, the High Commission may order it, if your Majesty so please. And

I hope my Lord the Bishop should not have had all this to do at his first coming into that Diocess, if I could have held my Metropolitcal Visitation of that See before this time: From performance of which Duty, I have been bold heretofore to acquaint your Majesty what hath hindered me.⁽²⁾

1639 } On the 6th of February, Sir John Finch Knt., Lord Keeper of the
40 } Great Seal, was elected High Steward of the Town in the place of Thomas Lord Coventry deceased. A present of fish of the value of £11. was given by the Corporation to Sir John Finch on occasion of his election.⁽³⁾

On the 11th of February, was passed the subjoined grace for the solemn commemoration of the benefactors of the University on the Sunday next before the third of November yearly:—

Cum frequens et repetita acceptorum beneficiorum commemoratio pietatem academicam maxime commendet prorogandæ benevolorum hominum famæ plurimum inserviat et aliorum beneficentiæ in posterum exercendæ clarissimum exemplum præbeat tanquam virtutis et præteritæ præmium et futuræ incitamentum.

Placet vobis ut ad supremi numinis majestatem venerandam ad beneficiorum ac liberalium hominum memoriam ab interritu asserendam et academiæ gratitudinem in perpetuum testificandam in die dominico qui ante tertium novembris proximus est solennis et anniversarius omnium ordinum academicorum conventus in ecclesia beatæ Mariæ ad horam nonam indicatur et inter divinatorum officiorum solennitates eodem ordine quo in privatorum collegiorum commemorationibus per statuta academiæ præscribuntur observatas extraordinarius aliquis concionator (ex delectu et arbitrio procancellarii ad hoc munus pro tempore assignatus) concionem habeat: ut post finitam hujusmodi concionem fundatorum ac benefactorum nomina aperte atque singulatim ab eodem recitentur necnon et beneficiorum multitudo simul atque amplitudo quibus academiæ hanc nostram vel adauxerint vel exornaverint in publicum proferantur: ut quicumque in futurum eodem studio eadem animi benignitate academiæ Cantabrigiensis utilitatem ac dignitatem promovebunt eundem apud nos hono-

C.R.

It must not be.

You are in the Right,
for if faire meanes will
not, power must redress
it.⁽¹⁾

(1) These notes are by the King to whom this account was sent by the Archbishop.

(2) Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Abp. Laud, 561.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

rem eandem nominis celebritatem exinde consequantur: ut nullo ad matutinum concionandi officium ordinario cursu illo die nominato conscripta atque usitata concionatorum series inoffenso ordine progrediatur: ut venerabiles viri dominus procancellarius Dr. Ward Dr. Cumber Dr. Lany et Dr. Sterne una cum M^{ro}. Molle oratore M^{ro}. Hutton et M^{ro}. Greenhalgh procuratoribus et M^{ro}. Honywood sive hi omnes sive horum quinque vel quatuor huic negotio exequendo præficiantur qui autoritate vestra communiti acta publica revolvant archiva consulant prædicta nomina beneficiaque exscribant colligant et in ordinem disponant eorumque numerum ac recensioem manibus suis subsignatam ante festum sancti Lucæ proximæ secuturum hic in plena congregatione vobis repræsentent: ut hæc ipsa personarum ac beneficiorum enumeratio quotannis in die dominico ante magna comitia proximo ab antemeridiano concionatore post absolutum sermonem pronuntiatur ommissa tamen illo tempore sacrorum prædictorum celebratione: ut nulli itidem eodem die ad vices concionandi consueto modo designentur sed penes solum procancellarium potestas semper sit duos ex inceptoribus aut baccalaureis in theologia ejusdem anni vel alios quosvis pro arbitratu suo prospiciendi qui illo die concionandi officio tam ante quam post meridiem defungantur.

Placet etiam vobis ut decretum hoc vestrum post prædicta benefactorum nomina collecta et vobis repræsentata statuti vim ac locum obtineat et intra decem dies procancellarii atque procuratorum libris inseratur.⁽¹⁾

1640.

On the 25th of March, Thomas Meautys, Esq., and Oliver Cromwell, Esq., were elected burgesses in Parliament for the town. Previously to this election the Lord Keeper Finch sent the following letter on behalf of Mr. Meautys:—

To my very lovinge friends the Maior Aldermen & Burgesses of ye Town of Cambridge.

The good respects I lately received from you in making choice of me to be your Steward, doe noe lesse assure me of your good affections then interest me also in whatsoever may conduce to the good of that bodie. Now therefore well knowing that Mr. Meautys Clerke of ye Counsell (who hath served for that Town in former parliaments) wants neither abilities nor affection either for ye service of the publike or that Corporacion in perticuler as there shall bee occasion, I have thought good partly out of my well wishes to yow as well as to him earnestly to renewe & recommend unto all of you the request I lately made to you the Maior and some others of you then present, for ye electing of him to be one of your Burgesses for the next parliament.

Assuring you likewise that your respects to me herein shall be by me willingly remembered upon any good occasion wherein I may be useful to you or your Corporacion. So not doubting of your best furtherance & indeavours herein, I bidd you very heartily farewell.

Your verie loving friend,

JO. FINCH, C. S.⁽²⁾

Dated 27 Feb. 1639.⁽³⁾

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 381.

"Recensio autem benefactorum a procancellario et cæteris supra nominatis collecta atque in ordinem digesta manibusque suis subsignata recitata fuit per eundem procancellarium in plena congregatione Octob. 10. 1640 et repetita (sermone vulgari) 17 ejusdem mensis."

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) 1639-40.

Oliver Cromwell had been made a freeman of the town at the request of the Mayor on the 7th of January, 1639-40, by the description of Oliver Cromwell of Huntingdon, Esq., and it is probable that this admission was with a view to his election as burgess in Parliament. One of his earlier biographers, after alluding to his removal from Huntingdon to the Isle of Ely, has given the following statement with respect to his admission as freeman and election as burgess in Parliament for this town:—

While he continued here in this fashion, there were discourses of new Writs issuing for the Parliament in 1640, and about the same time or a little before, it was the hap of one Richard Tyms, since Alderman of Cambridge, and a man generally known throughout all the late times, having sate in all the Junctos thereof, to be at a Coventicle, (as he usually every Sunday rode to the Isle of Ely to that purpose, having a brother who entertained them in his course) where he heard this Oliver, with such admiration that he thought there was not such a precious man in the Nation, and took such a liking to him, that from that time he did nothing but ruminate and meditate on the man and his Gifts.

And by this slender wire was such an Engine moved, that afterwards tore up the Church and State; that the Reader will perceive his solicitous busie Fate cast alwaies about to compass her design of his advancement: and all by such uncouth and strange passes, such unexpected and ungovern'd contingency of things, that she hath left him as the only Example, whom by the meanest Offices and Artifices and Pragmatick insinuations she ever raised to any such sublimity.

For this Richard Tyms before the Writs were issued out (in which time he had opportunity of hearing Oliver once and again) began to hammer in his head a project of getting him chosen a Burgess for Cambridge, himself being then but one of the 24 and with this device he presently repaired to one Mr. Wildbore a Draper, a Kinsman of Cromwel's and a Non-conformist likewise; and after some commendatory language of Oliver, propounded to him the choosing of him Burgesse; to which Wildbore answered that it was impossible, because he was no Freeman of the Town.

This almost dashed the Project: notwithstanding as he was returning home, his mind gave him to ask the advice of his Neighbour Ibbot a Tallow-chandler, whom he found working in his Frock, and who gave him the same answer: and thereupon Tyms concluded to surcease the design, and departed. But before he was far from the house, Ibbot, hankering after the business, had thought of an expedient, and caused him to be called back, when he told him, that the Mayor had power to make a Freeman, and saith he, you know Mr. Kitchinman the Attorney (who was a Puritan likewise) he and the Mayor have married two Sisters; It is possible he may persuade his Brother to confer his Freedome upon Mr. Cromwel, and to that purpose you, and I, & Mr. Wildbore will go to Mr. Kitchinman's presently, and speak to him about the businesse, but the Mayor must not know the reason and design of it; for he is a perfect Royallist.

Accordingly they three went to Kitchinman's, laid open the worth of Cromwel, and easily engaged him in the Plot; the same night he went to the Mayors, by name Alderman French, and finding him at supper, without more adoe acquainted him with his business, told him that one Mr. Cromwel had a mind

to come and dwell in the Town, but first he would be made a Freeman, that he was a deserving Gentleman, and that he would be an honour and support to the Town, which was full of poor; and many more good Morrows: to which the Mayor answered that he was sorry he could not comply with his desires, for he had engaged his Freedom already to the King's Fisherman, and could not recede from his word; whereto Kitchinman presently replied, Brother do you give your Freedom to Mr. Cromwel, I'll warrant and take upon me that the Town shall give a Freedom to the said Fisherman, and with some other words perswaded the unwary Mayor to consent.

All this while Cromwel was utterly ignorant what had been transacted at Cambridge, but now Tyms sent him word, that in order to make him a Burgess, he with his party had procured a Freedom from the Mayor; that therefore he should not fail to be there the next Court day. This message Cromwel received with a like gladness and wonder, and not to be wanting to the Industry and zeal of the Faction, came privately to Cambridge the day before, and took up his lodging at one Almond's, a Grocer.

Next day the Court being sate, the Ma. rose up, as the manner is, and declaring that he had conferred his Freedom upon a right worthy Gentleman, Mr. Cromwel, using the same Character of him which he had received from Kitchingman; and hereupon a Mace was sent to bring Cromwel into the Court, who came thither in a Scarlet Coat layed with a broad Gold Lace, and was there seated, then sworn and saluted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest with, Welcome Brother. In the mean while Cromwel had caused a good quantity of Wine to be brought into the Town-house (with some Confectionery stuffe) which was liberally filled out, and as liberally taken off, to the warming of most of their Noddles; when Tyms and the other three spread themselves among the Company, and whispered into their Ears, Would not this man make a brave Burgess for the ensuing Parliament? which being still'd in, with the merry juyce gratis and plentifully given them, could not but have a kind operation in the next occasion: and a fortnight after another Common Hall was called for the said Election of Burgesses, where was first named Mr. Lowry, who carried it by the general suffrage, after him one Mr. Mutis a Councillor, and he had the Votes of a great many, all of them Royalists; lastly our Oliver was named, and the Faction bauld as if they were mad, and by plurality of voyces carried it clear from Mr. Mutis.

When the Mayor now perceived the Jig, and how Kitchingman had fooled him, he could have pulled the Hair off his Head: but the thing was remediless, he was legally chosen; for the Faction had brought men thither, that had left off their Gowns for 30 years together. In the mean while the Zealots Triumphed that they had got such a Champion, and indulged their bellies at his Cost, most of which he borrowed, while by this means the Kingdome, had one Viper more fostered, to the exenterating of her bowels.(1)

Notwithstanding the particularity of the somewhat prolix narrative above cited its truth is very questionable. It seems hardly credible that the principles of Cromwell who had sat in the Parliament of 1628, as member for Huntingdon, and who had taken a most active part in opposing the drainage of the fens, should not be generally known in Cambridge. It will be seen too that on this occasion he

(1) Heath, Flagellum: or the Life and Death Birth and Burial of O. Cromwell, the late Usurper. 4th edition with additions, 1669, p. 21.

was returned not in opposition to Mr. Meautys, but in conjunction with that gentleman, and if Mr. Lowrey was a candidate he was not successful. Cromwell is described as of Huntingdon, and not of any place in the Isle of Ely, in his admission as a freeman. There is some reason to believe that Thomas French the Mayor, was related to Dr. Peter French, who married Cromwell's sister.⁽¹⁾ Richard Tymms was not one of the twenty four at the period referred to,⁽²⁾ and the narrative in question does not occur in an earlier edition of the work from which it is cited.⁽³⁾

Dugdale states Cromwell to have been in mean lodgings in Cambridge, at the time he was chosen burgess for the long Parliament,⁽⁴⁾ but that was not the first occasion of his being elected for this town. There is a tradition that he lived in the White Bull Yard in Bridge Street.⁽⁵⁾

In an early Life of Cromwell it is said, "the puritan faction and his relations by marriage as Mr. Goodwin and also Mr. Hambden of Buckingham, laboured in election of burgesses for the town of Cambridge to have him chosen. The town was generally infected with the same disease and therefore it was no hard matter to effect it."⁽⁶⁾

It would seem from the following order of the Corporation, made the 16th of August, that Mr. Meautys feasted the burgesses at the Rose Tavern :—

Whereas at two feasts lately kept at the Rose (vizt. one for Sir John Cutts upon his sending of Venison & the other for Mr. Meautys a Burgesse for this Towne at the last Parliament, when he likewise sent Venison) the Some of ix^{li}. was expended over and above the wine borne at the charge of Sir John Cutts & 5^{li}. sent by Mr. Meautys; It is ordered and agreed that the said Nyne Poundes shal be borne by the Towne.⁽⁷⁾

Certain persons having falsely assumed the procuratorial authority and thereby disturbed the peace of the inhabitants, invaded their houses, and excited tumults and fatal quarrels, to the great disgrace of the University, on the 26th of March, a grace passed subjecting all persons who should do the like in future to imprisonment for

(1) Noble, *Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell*, 264.

(2) Richard Tymms was chosen one of the Twenty-four in the place of William Bridge, deceased, 16th August, 1641,

(3) *Flagellum* ed. 1663.

(4) *Short view of the late Troubles*, 460.

(5) *Cambridge Portfolio*, 381.

(6) *History of the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell*, by J. II. Gent, 1663. (*Harleian Miscellany* ed. Malham, vii. 276.) In the *Flagellum* ed. 1663, it is stated that Cromwell withdrew himself from Huntingdon, "just before the summoning of the long Parliament, and took a dwelling in Cambridge; where upon the Election of Burgesses, by the procurement and means of Mr. Hambden, he was chose Burgesse for that place, and so returned."

(7) *Corporation Common Day Book*.

fourteen days and till they paid a fine of 40*s.*, and in case of a second offence to expulsion from the University.⁽¹⁾

By letters from the Lords of the Council directed to the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and dated the 26th of March, the county of Cambridge was required to furnish 300 soldiers, to be trained from the 25th of May to the 5th of June, and then to march to Yarmouth, where they were to embark on the 10th of June for Newcastle.⁽²⁾

About this time, the University contemplated the erection of a new commencement house and library according to a model made by Dr. Cosin afterwards Bishop of Durham, and presented to the King, who approved of it, and commanded the Vicechancellor and Heads to use endeavours to procure benefactions. A subscription amounting to £8,000., (about a sixth of the required sum) was accordingly entered into, but the civil war which ensued prevented the further progress of the design.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of April, the House of Commons determined upon the heads of a conference they desired with the House of Lords, respecting grievances. Two of these were as follow :—" touching the " Removing of the Communion Tables, in Parish Churches, and " Chapels in the Universities, and placing them Altar-wise, at the " East End of the same Churches and Chapels, close to the Wall;" " the Setting up of Crosses, Images, and Crucifixes, in Cathedral and " Parochial Churches, and Chapels, both in the Universities and " divers other Places of this Kingdom."⁽⁴⁾

On the first of May, complaint was made in the House of Commons, against Dr. Beale Master of St. John's College, for some passages in a sermon preached by him at St. Mary's in Cambridge, on the 27th of March, 1635. It was resolved that intimation thereof should be given him and that he should have notice to hear his charge by the then next Thursday, the 7th of May, if he pleased. Extracts from his sermon were referred to the consideration and examination of a committee appointed to prepare a conference with the Lords.⁽⁵⁾ On the 5th of May, the Parliament was dissolved.

This year, the celebrated antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, established a Saxon Lectureship in this University, endowing it with an annual

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 383.

(2) Nalson's Collections, i. 380.

(3) MS. Baker, xxx. 454.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 16.

(5) Ibid, 18.

stipend of £10. and the vicarage of Middleton, in Norfolk. Abraham Wheelock Arabic Professor, was the first and only lecturer. He had been presented to the vicarage of Middleton in 1638, and on his death in 1657, the vicarage was conferred by Roger Spelman, Esq., grandson of the founder, on Mr. Samuel Foster, and the stipend was paid to William Somner towards the expence of compiling and printing his *Saxon Dictionary*.⁽¹⁾

A code of constitutions and canons ecclesiastical was this year agreed upon by the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and confirmed under the Great Seal on the 30th of June, though both Houses of Parliament subsequently voted that these canons did not bind either the clergy or the laity. The first of these canons after setting forth certain "explanations of the regal power,"⁽²⁾ declared that if any member or student of college or hall, or any reader of divinity or humanity in either of the universities or elsewhere, should in any sermon, lecture, common place, determination, or disputation, either by word or writing publicly maintain or abet any proposition or conclusion in opposition or impeachment of these explanations, or any part or article of them, he should forthwith, by the power of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, be excommunicated till he repent, and suspended two years from all the profits

⁽¹⁾ Bp. Kennett. *Life of Somner*, 72, 107; Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. ix. 31; Gough, *British Topog.* i. 441; Sir Henry Ellis's *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, 154, 156, 161.

⁽²⁾ "The most high and sacred order of kings is of divine right, being the ordinance of God himself, founded in the prime laws of nature, and clearly established by express texts both of the Old and New Testaments. A supreme power is given to this most excellent order by God himself in the scriptures, which is, that kings should rule and command in their several dominions all persons of what rank or estate soever, whether ecclesiastical or civil, and that they should restrain and punish with the temporal sword all stubborn and wicked doers.

"The care of God's Church is so committed to kings in the scripture, that they are commended when the church keeps the right way, and taxed when it runs amiss, and therefore her government belongs in chief unto kings; for otherwise one man would be commended for another's care, and taxed but for another's negligence, which is not God's way.

"The power to call and dissolve councils, both national and provincial, is the true right of all Christian kings within their own realms and territories: and when in the first times of Christ's church prelates used this power, it was therefore only because in those days they had no Christian kings; and it was then so only used as in times of persecution, that is, with supposition (in case it were required) of submitting their very lives unto the very laws and commands even of those pagan princes, that they might not so much as seem to disturb their civil government, which Christ came to confirm, but by no means to undermine.

"For any person or persons to set up, maintain, or avow in any their said realms or territories respectively, under any pretence whatsoever, any independent coactive power, either papal or popular, (whether directly or indirectly,) is to undermine their great royal office, and cunningly to overthrow that most sacred ordinance which God himself hath established; and so is treasonable against God as well as against the king.

"For subjects to bear arms against their kings, offensive or defensive, upon any pretence whatsoever, is at least to resist the powers which are ordained of God; and though they do not invade, but only resist, St. Paul tells them plainly that they shall receive to themselves damnation.

"And although tribute, and custom, and aid, and subsidy, and all manner of necessary support and supply be respectively due to kings from their subjects by the law of God, nature, and nations, for the public defence, care, and protection of them, yet nevertheless subjects have not only possession of, but a true and just right, title, and property to, and in all their goods and estates; and ought to have: and these two are so far from crossing one another, that they mutually go together for the honourable and comfortable support of both. For as it is the duty of the subjects to supply their king, so is it part of the kingly office to support his subjects in the property and freedom of their estates."

of his benefice or other ecclesiastical, academical, or scholastical preferments; and if he should so offend a second time, he should be deprived from all his spiritual promotions, of what nature or degree soever they might be, with a proviso that if the offence be given in either of the universities, by men not having any benefice or ecclesiastical preferment, that then the delinquent should be censured by the ordinary authority in such cases of that university respectively where the fault should be committed.

The fourth canon decreed that no student in either of the universities, nor any person in holy orders, (excepting graduates in divinity, or such as have episcopal or archidiaconal jurisdiction, or doctors of law in holy orders,) should be suffered to have or read any Socinian book or discourse, under pain, if the offender lived in the university, that he should be punished according to the strictest statutes provided there against the publishing, reading, or maintaining of false doctrine. And all who then had such books in the universities were strictly commanded to bring them to the vicechancellors.

By the sixth canon it was ordained that all masters of arts, (the sons of noblemen only excepted,) all bachelors and doctors in divinity, law, or physic, all that were licensed to practise physic, all such as being natives or naturalized, came to be incorporated into the universities here, having taken a degree in any foreign university, should be bound to take an oath approving of the doctrine, discipline, or government of the established church.⁽¹⁾ And all governors of colleges and halls in either of the universities, were commanded to administer the oath to all persons resident in their several houses that had taken such degrees, within six months after the publication of this canon.⁽²⁾

Seth Ward, M.A. Fellow of Sidney College afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, being Prævaricator⁽³⁾ at the Commencement, Dr. Cosins the Vicechancellor took offence at his speech, and suspended him from his degree, but restored him on the following day.⁽⁴⁾

(1) "I, A. B. do swear that I do approve the doctrine, and discipline, or government established in the Church of England, as containing all things necessary to salvation; and that I will not endeavour by myself or any other, directly or indirectly to bring in any popish doctrine, contrary to that which is so established: nor will I ever give my consent to alter the government of this church by archbishops, bishops, deans, and archdeacons, etc. as it stands now established, and as by right it ought to stand, nor yet ever to subject it to the usurpations and superstitions of the see of Rome. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, or mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And this I do heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the faith of a Christian. So help me God in Jesus Christ."

It seems that the word "popish" in the above oath was omitted in the duplicate of the Canons sent to the Vicechancellor of Cambridge. Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, i. 630, n.

(2) Cardwell, *Synodalia*, i. 380.

(3) As to the peculiar functions of the Prævaricator, see Dr. Peacock's *Observations on the Statutes of the Univ. of Camb.* Append. p. xxvi. n.

(4) Pope, *Life of Bp. Ward*, 11.

On occasion of the birth of Prince Henry afterwards Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Cambridge. which took place at Oatlands, on the 8th of July, the University published a collection of verses entitled "*Voces Votivæ ab Academicis Cantabrigiensibus pro novissimo Caroli & Mariæ Principe Filio emissæ.*"⁽¹⁾ Amongst the authors were Dr. Collins Provost of King's College, Dr. Comber Master of Trinity College, Dr. Love Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, Dr. Sterne Master of Jesus College afterwards Archbishop of York, Joseph Beaumont and Richard Crashaw of Peterhouse, John Pearson of King's College afterwards Bishop of Chester, Charles Scarborough of Caius College, Henry More of Christ's College, Peter Gunning afterwards Bishop of Ely, Abraham Cowley and James Duport of Trinity College.

On the 22nd of July, the Privy Council made an order that the University of Oxford should have the sole licensing of victualling houses in that city and suburbs, "in like manner as the University of Cambridge hath in the Town of Cambridge."⁽²⁾

It is said that this year the river Cam became red as blood, and the water being taken up in basins retained the same colour, and that many strange sights were seen in the air, as armed men fighting, &c. These were considered sad presages of the ensuing troubles.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of September, the Corporation, understanding that the Lord Keeper Finch High Steward of the Town, was very shortly to come to the town, made an order that the whole charge of his entertainment both for his present and for a banquet and all other expences concerning his entertainment, should be borne by the town.⁽⁴⁾

On the 2nd of October, Lord Keeper Finch wrote the subjoined letter to the Corporation, recommending Mr. Meautys, and his brother Sir Nathaniel Finch, as burgesses in Parliament:—

To my verie loveing friends Mr. Maior of Cambr. ye Aldermen his Brethren & the rest of ye Corporacion these.

After my verie hartie comendacions unto you.

I must in the first place give you manie thanks for that expression of your Love and Respecte unto me which I found at being with you, and I shall pray you to rest assured that nothing in my power shall be wanting whereby I may give you Assurance how readie I shall ever be to requite your Love with my Indeavours for the good of your Corporacion upon all occasions. It hath pleased his Majestie to sommon a parliament to be holden at Westminster, the third of November, and I hope it will be a happie one. The last Parliament I re-

(1) "*Cantabrigiæ: Apud Rogerum Daniel, mdcxl.*" 4to.

(2) *Remains of Abp. Laud*, vol. ii. p. 207.

(3) Richard Burton (or Nathaniel Crouch), *Admirable Curiosities Rarities and Wonders in England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

(4) *Corporation Common Day Book.*

comended unto you my Cosen and Freind Mr. Thomas Meautys, in whome I allwayes found Abilitie & affection to serve you, him I shall this time also desire you (the rather for my sake) to make choyce of againe for one of your Burgesses. If you choose with him any stranger I build soe much upon your Loves that I shall recomend unto you my Brother Sr. Nathaniel Finch, Knight, his Majesties Serieant at Lawe, for whose care of you and affection to do you anie service I will undertake. But my meaning is not that for choise of him you should pretermit my Cosen Meautys or anie of your own Corporacion whome you shall have a desire to elect; But only in case that with my Cosen Meautys you joyn a stranger. And in this as in all things I shall sett this Lymitt to my desires and requests unto you, That it be without anie Inconvenience to your selves or to your Corporacion. The bearer hereof brings with him the Writt to the Sheriff of Cambridge Shiere from whome the Warrant is to come both to the Universitie and to you of which I thought fitt to give you timely notice. And so with the remembrance of my hartie Love unto you,

I rest

Your verie loveing & assured Freind,

JO. FINCH, C. S.⁽¹⁾

York 2^o. Octobr. 1640.

The election took place on the 27th of October, but neither of the gentlemen recommended by the Lord Keeper was returned. The choice fell upon Oliver Cromwell, Esq., who had represented the town in the former Parliament, and John Lowrey,⁽²⁾ one of the Common Council or four and twenty. It is probable there was a strong contest, and it is said that Cromwell carried his election by a single vote.⁽³⁾

The election of Members of Parliament for the University took place on the 24th of October, the candidates being Henry Lucas, Esq., of S. John's College, Thomas Eden, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, Mr. Hopkins and Sir Henry Spelman. The state of the poll at the close, was, Lucas, 180; Eden, 154; Hopkins, 89; Spelman, 70.

Sir Henry Spelman, on the 9th of November, addressed the following letter to Abraham Wheelock the Arabic Professor:—

Mr. Wheelock,

It is a great comfort to me, in the latter ende of my dayes, that so many worthy men of your University were pleased in this late election of their Burgesses for the Parliament to cast their thoughts on me (not dreaming of it) to be one of them. Had it succeeded, I should to the utmost extent of these poore abilities that ruinous old age hath left unto me, endeavored (as duty tied me) to have done the best service I could to the Church, the Kyngdome, and her my ever honored and deare Mother your famouse University. It now remaneth (which I entreate at your hands) to present my humble and fervent thanks, to such Heads and others of the Colleges, as either by their voices or endeavours

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) John Lowrey was or had been a Chandler, having obtained his freedom by being apprenticed to one of that trade. He was elected Alderman 11th of May, 1641, was afterwards a Colonel in the Parliament Army, and was nominated a member of the High Court of Justice for the trial of the King, but never acted.

(3) Cleveland's Life prefixed to his Works, ed. 1687

gave me any furtherance. Myself am a stranger to them all, and therefore the more obliged to them all. They that to prevent my election, published up and downe some Colledges, that by my Lettre to Mr. Vicechan. or some other had declined the choice, dealt very dishonestly and untruly with me. Thus I leave you to God and commend me to you.

Your lovinge frende,

HENRY SPELMAN.(1)

Barbacan, 9 Nov. 1640.

In November, died at Cambridge, in the 103rd year of his age,(2) Lawrence Chaderton, D.D., sometime Fellow of Christ's College and Lecturer of St. Clement's in Cambridge, afterwards the first Master of Emmanuel College, which situation he resigned in 1622. Shortly before his death he read for three hours continuously without spectacles. Cleveland wrote the following elegy upon this aged divine, who, though a great favourer of the Puritans, seems to have been revered by all parties :—

AN ELEGY upon Dr. Chaderton, the first Master of Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge, being above an hundred years old when he died.

Occasioned by his long deferred Funeral.

Pardon (dear Saint) that we so late
With lazy sighs bemoan thy fate;
And with an after-shower of Verse,
And Tears, we thus bedew thy Herse:
Till now (alas!) we did not weep,
Because we thought thou didst but sleep:
Thou liv'dst so long, we did not know
Whether thou couldst now dye or no:
We look'd still, when thou shouldst arise,
And ope' the Casement of thine eyes:
Thy feet which have been us'd so long
To walk, we thought must still go on;
Thine ears after an hundred year,
Might now plead custom for to hear.

Upon thy head that reverend Snow
Did dwell some fifty years ago,
And then thy Cheeks did seem to have
The sad resemblance of a Grave.

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, 163.

(2) Clarke, (*Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*, 145), and Fuller, (*Worthies of England*, 8vo. edit. ii. 209), say he was 94 years of age; Neal, (*Hist. of the Puritans*, edit. 1837, i. 635,) says he was born in 1546, but adds he was in the 103rd year of his age. Cleveland, in his Elegy, says he was "above an hundred years old when he died," and in the Chapel of Emmanuel College is a stone removed from the old chapel, with this inscription, "Anno Dni. 1640. Hic situs est LAURENTIUS CHARDARTONUS S. T. D. Primus hujus Collegii Præfectus, obiit Anno Etatis, 103." Clarke and Neal state Dr. Chaderton to have been buried at St. Andrew's Church, but this is inconsistent with the inscription in Emmanuel College Chapel, and Dr. Chaderton's name is not found in the Register of Burials at Great St. Andrew's.

Wert thou ere young! For truth I hold,
 And do believe thou wert born old.
 There's none alive I am sure can say
 They knew thee young, but always gray:
 And dost thou now, venerable Oak,
 Decline at death's unhappy stroak!
 Tell me (dear son) why didst thou dye,
 And leave's to write an Elegy?
 We're young (alas!) and know thee not,
 Send up old Abraham and grave Lot:
 Let them write thine Epitaph, and tell
 The World thy worth, they ken'd thee well:
 When they were Boys they heard thee preach,
 And thought an Angel did them teach.
 Awake them then, and let them come,
 And score thy Virtues on thy Tomb;
 That we at those may wonder more,
 Than at thy many years before.⁽¹⁾

In the House of Commons, on the 24th of November, "One Mr. Norton, a Divine was called in, and examined, and to divers Questions demanded of him by Mr. Speaker, answered, that he had a Son at Cambridge; and certain Fellows of Peter-house endeavoured to seduce him to Popery; pretending that Dr. Cosens would make him a Fellow of Peterhouse, if he would come thither:—Thus much appeared upon Oath:—And he was forced to send for his Son away, — Said, he hath a Copy of the Arguments that passed between them and his Son: That the Questions in Peter-house Chapel are maintained and held, as they are at Rome: And instanced several of the questions." Then were read Dr. Cosin's "Monita pro Sacello Collegii Sancti Petri Cantabrigia," and the whole business was referred to the Committee appointed respecting the petition against Dr. Cosin by Peter Smart Prebendary of Durham.⁽²⁾

On the 17th of December, the House of Commons appointed Sir Henry Mildmay and 33 other members a committee to consider of a petition presented by the kindred of Sir Walter Mildmay concerning Emmanuel College in Cambridge, and to examine what either the Visitor or any other had done to the violation of the laws and statutes of that college. It was ordered that a warrant should issue forth under Mr. Speaker's hand, to require the Master, Fellows and Officers of the college, forthwith to bring to the House the letters patent, leidger book, and statutes of the college, and all things con-

(1) Cleveland's Works, ed. 1687, p. 188.

(2) Commons' Journals, ii. 35.

cerning the same, and the committee was empowered to send for parties, witnesses, papers and records.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of December, the House of Commons ordered that a sub-committee formerly appointed to consider of the abuses of the Universities in matters of religion, be made a committee from the House, with the like power it formerly had, and with power to consider of the abuses in matters of religion and civil government, either done or suffered by the Universities.⁽²⁾

1640 } In the bill for a subsidy for relief of the King's army and the
41 } northern parts, Cambridge was placed before Oxford in the proviso exempting the Universities; "whereupon it was ordered to be disputed
" and debated in a Grand Committee; and when it came to that
" Clause, where Cambridge was placed before Oxford, many of the
" House that had been Oxford-Men, cried to have Oxford placed
" first; but the Cambridge-Men cried, that the Bill should stand as
" it was; and thereupon the Oxford-Men called to have it put to
" the question; and divers Cambridge-Men called upon Sir Simonds
" Dewes, being then present at the Committee, which drew him to
" speak as followeth:—

I stand up to persuade, if it may be, the declining of the present Question, and the further Dispute of this Business. We had a long Debate, lately, about the placing Cambridge before Oxford in the said Bill. I account it no Honour to Cambridge, that it got the Precedence by voices at the former Committee; nor will it be any Glory to Oxford to gain it by Voices here, where

(1. Commons' Journals, ii. 52, 53, 117. On the 26th of June, 1641, was read a first time in the House of Commons, "An Act for the confirming of the Statutes of Emanuel College, in the University of Cambridge." On the 2nd of July, this act was read a second time and committed. On the 21st of October, 1641, it was "Ordered, That in regard there is a Bill depending here, for the Reformation of some abuses in Emanuel College, in Cambridge, that That College shall, for the present, forbear to proceed to the Admission of Tho. Hodges, to be a Fellow there, till the Cause shall be heard; and this to be without Prejudice to either Party. And it is likewise farther Ordered, that the Consideration of this Cause be referred to the Committee appointed for that Bill." On the 20th of December, it was ordered that the Committee for the Bill of Emanuel College should be revived as to the business concerning Mr. Hodges, and should sit on the 3rd of Jan. then next at 2 p.m. in the Star Chamber, and have power to send for parties, witnesses, writings, and records. On the 22nd of March, 1641-2, "Upon Mr. Pelham's Report from the Committee appointed to consider of the Petition of the Fellows of Emanuel College. It was resolved, Upon the Question, That Mr. Wright, Mr. Hall, Mr. Holbeche, superannuated Fellows of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, ought not to have Votes as Fellows, according to the Statutes of the College. Resolved, upon the Question, That the Election of Mr. Hodges is void, being chosen by the Votes of those superannuated Fellows aforesaid." On the 2nd of March, 1642, "Upon Mr. Pelham's further Report from the Committee for Emanuel College; It is Resolved, upon the Question, That Mr. Worthington is well and duly elected Fellow of Emanuel College in Cambridge; and shall be forthwith pronounced Fellow by the Master of the said College, according to the Statutes: And Mr. Worthington is accordingly to be admitted Fellow of the said College. Resolved, upon the Question, that Mr. Wright, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Holbeche, superannuated Fellows of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, are non Socii, according to the Statute De Mora Sociorum; any Dispensation to the contrary notwithstanding: And the Master and Fellows of the said College are to pronounce them non Socii, according to the said Statute: And are to proceed to an Election of others in their Places." On the 8th of August, 1642, "Sir Hen. Mildmay reports from the Committee for Emanuel College, That these Amendments may be added to the former Order concerning the superannuated Fellows; viz., That the word 'suspension' and 'Mr. Holbeche, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Hall,' be inserted; and that this Order do extend to superannuated Persons for the Time to come: All which, upon the Question, were assented unto."

(2) Commons' Journals, ii. 55.

we all know the Multitude of Borough Towns of the Western Parts of England, which do send so many worthy Members hither, as (if we measured Things by Number, and not by Weight) Cambridge is sure to lose it. I would propound a more noble Way for deciding the present Controversy than by Question; in which if the University of Oxford, which I do highly respect and honour, shall obtain the prize, it will be far more Glory to it, than to carry it by Multitude of Voices: Let us therefore dispute it by Reason, and not make an Idol of either Place; and if I shall be so convinced, I shall readily change my Voice, wishing we may find the same Ingenuity in the Oxford-Men.

There are two principal Respects, in which these famous Universities may claim Precedence of each other.

1. In respect of their Being; as they were Places of Note in the elder Ages.
2. As they were antient Nurseries, and Seed-Plots of Learning.

If I do not therefore prove that Cambridge was a renown'd City, at least 500 Years before there was a House in Oxford standing, and whilst Brute Beasts fed, and Corn was sown on that Place where that City is now seated: And that Cambridge was a Nursery of Learning before Oxford was known to have a Grammar-School in it, I will yield up the Bucklers.

If I should spend Time to reckon up the vain Allegations produced for the Antiquity of Oxford, by Twyne; and of Cambridge, by Caius, I should but repeat the Dreams of the Antients; for I account the most they have published in Print to be no better. But I find, by Authority without Exception, that in the antient Catalogue of the British Cities, Cambridge is the ninth in Number, where London itself is but the eleventh. And who would have thought that Oxford would have contended for Precedency with Cambridge, which London gave it 1200 Years since. This I find in Gildas Albanus's British Story, who died about the Year 520, being the antientest domestic Monument we have, p. 60. And a Saxon anonymous Story, written in Latin, touching the Britons and Saxons, p. 39, who saith of himself, That he liv'd in the Days of Penda, King of the Mercians, in the 10th year of his Reign, and that he knew him well; which falls out to be near upon the Year 620. And lastly, I find the same Catalogue of the said British Cities, with some little Variation, to be set down in Nennius's Latin Story of Britain, p. 38. And he wrote the same, as he says himself, in 883. They all call it Cair-grant: The word Cair, in the old Celtique Tongue, signifying City.

These three Stories are exotic and rare Monuments, remaining yet only in antient Manuscripts amongst us, not known to many; but the Authority of them is irrefragable, and without Exception. The best and most antient Copies that I have seen of Gildas Albanus and Nennius remain in the University-Library of Cambridge, being those I have vouched, and the Saxon Anonymous in a Library we have near us.

This Cair-grant is not only expounded by Alfred of Beverly, to signify Cambridge, but also by William de Ramsay, Abbot of Croyland; who in his Manuscript Story of the Life of Guthlacus, (ignorantly, in those elder Days, reputed a Saint) goes yet further, and says it was so call'd a Granto Flumine. This Place still remained a City of Fame and Repute, a long Time, under the reign of the English Saxons, and is called, in many of the old Saxon Manuscript Annals, Granteceaster; and notwithstanding the great Devastations it suffered with other Places, by the Danish Incursions, yet, in the first volume of the Book of Doomesday, (for now I come to cite the Records) it appears to have been a place of considerable Moment, having in it decem Custodias, and a Castle of great Strength and Extent. And so I have done with Cambridge as a renown'd Place.

And now I come to speak of it as it hath been a Nursery of Learning : And I will not begin higher with it than the Time of the learned Saxon Monarch, King Alfred ; because, I suppose, no Man will question or gainsay but that there are sufficient Testimonies of certain Persons that did, together, in Cambridge, study the Arts and Sciences much about that Time : And it grew so famous for Learning about the time of William I. the Norman, that he sent his younger son Henry thither, to be there instructed ; who was afterwards King of England by the name of Henry I. and was surnamed Beauclerke, in respect of his great and uncommon Knowledge. If I should undertake to alledge and vouch the Records, and other Monuments of good Authority, which assert and prove its Increase and flourishing Estate in the succeeding Ages, I should spend more Time than our weighty Occasions at this Time will permit. It shall therefore suffice to add, that the most antient and first endowed College of England, was that called Valence in Cambridge ; which, long after the Foundation thereof, as appears by one of our Parliament Rolls, (Rot. Parl. Anno 38. Hen. VI. Num. 31,) remaining upon Record in the Tower of London, received the name of Pembroke-Hall.

It appearing therefore so evidently, by all that I have said, that Cambridge is, in all Respects, the elder Sister, which I speak not to derogate from Oxford ; my humble Advice therefore is, That we lay aside the present Question, as well to avoid Division amongst ourselves, as to entomb all further Emulation between the two Sisters, and that we suffer the present Bill to pass as it is now penned ; and the rather, because Oxford had the Precedence in the last Bill of this Nature that passed this House.⁽¹⁾

In the bill, as it passed, Oxford was placed before Cambridge,⁽²⁾ as it was in an Act for the further relief of the army and the northern parts.⁽³⁾

On the 20th of January, the House of Commons, upon Mr. White's Report from the Grand Committee for Religion, resolved, "That the Statute, made about Twenty-seven Years since, in the University of Cambridge,⁽⁴⁾ imposing, upon young Scholars, a Subscription, according to the Thirty-sixth Article of the Canons, made in the year 1603,⁽⁵⁾ is against the Law and Liberty of the Subject, and ought not to be pressed upon any Students, or Graduates whatsoever."⁽⁶⁾

On the 22nd of January, the House of Commons passed certain resolutions against Dr. Cosin Master of Peterhouse. By these he was declared guilty of bringing superstitious innovations into the Church tending to idolatry, and of speaking scandalous, scornful, and malicious words against his Majesty's supremacy and the

(1) Parliamentary History of England, ix. 182. See Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 81.

(2) Stat. 16, Car. I. c. 2, s. 19.

(3) Stat. 16, Car. I. c. 4, s. 24.

(4) Vide ante, p. 104.

(5) Vide ante, p. 9.

(6) Commons' Journals, ii. 70.

established religion. One resolution was in these terms: "That Dr. Coesens is, in the Opinion of this House, unfit and unworthy to be a Governor in either of the Universities, or to continue any longer Head or Governor of any College, or to hold and enjoy any Ecclesiastical Promotions."⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of February, the House of Lords ordered that two books published by John Pocklington, D.D. entitled "Altare Christianum," and "Sunday no Sabbath," should be publicly burnt in the City of London and the two Universities, by the hands of the common executioner; and on the 10th of March, the House ordered the Sheriffs of London and the Vicechancellors of both the Universities forthwith to take care and see the order of the House carried into execution.⁽²⁾

A petition from the county of Cambridge against Episcopacy was presented to the House of Commons, and on the 26th of February, another petition was presented to the House from some of the Lords and gentry disowning the former.⁽³⁾

On the 22nd of March, the Commissioners of Pontage assessed the lands liable to repair the Great Bridge, after the rate of four nobles per hide.⁽⁴⁾

On the 23rd of March, the Corporation ordered that the charge of preferring all manner of grievances concerning the town into the High Court of Parliament, and of prosecuting the same therein, should be borne by the town.⁽⁵⁾

1641.

On the 9th of April, the House of Commons extended the order against subscription imposed upon young scholars in the University of Cambridge,⁽⁶⁾ to all graduates and students whatsoever.⁽⁷⁾

On the 3rd of May, the House of Commons made a protestation or declaration to defend the true reformed Protestant religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England against all Popery and Popish innovation, also his Majesty's person, honour and estate, the power and privileges of Parliament, and the rights and liberties

(1) Commons' Journals, ii. 71.

(2) Lords' Journals, iv. 161, 180.

(3) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part iii. vol. i. p. 202.

(4) Pontage Book, 24, 26.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book. A petition from the town of Cambridge (apparently relating to exactions of the Clerk of the Market) was by the House of Commons on the 4th of June, 1641, referred to a Committee.—Commons' Journals, ii. 166.

(6) Vide ante, p. 309.

(7) Commons' Journals, ii. 117.

of the subject.⁽¹⁾ Shortly afterwards the town members transmitted this protestation to the Corporation, accompanied with the following letter:—

To ye right worshipfull the Maior & Aldermen of Cambridge with the rest of that Bodie present these.

Gentlemen,

Wee hartily salute you, and herewith (according to the direcons of the howse of Commons in this present Parliament assembled) send unto you a protestacion by them lately made, the contents whereof will best appeare in the thing it selfe.⁽²⁾ the Preamble therewith printed doth declare the weighty reasons inducing them in their owne persons to begin.⁽³⁾ Wee shall only lett you know that with Alacritie and willingnesse the members of that Bodie entered thereinto. It was in them a right honourable & necessary Act, not unworthy your Imitacion. you shall herebie as the Bodie represented avow the practice of the Representative, the conformitie is in itself praiseworthy and will be by them approved. The result may (through the Almighty blessinge) become Stabilitie & securitie to the whole Kingdome. Combination carries strength with it, its dreadfull to adversaries, especially when its in order to the dutie wee owe to God, to ye Loyaltie wee owe to our King & Sovereigne, and to the affection due to our Countrie and Liberties, the maine ends of this protestation now herewith sent you. We say noe more But Committ you to ye protection of him whoe is able to save you, desiring your prayers for the good successe of our present affaires and Indeavours which indeede are not ours But the Lordes and yours, whom we desire to serve in Integritie, & Bidding you hartily farewell, reste

Your lovinge friends to be commanded,

OLIVER CROMWELL,

JOHN LOWRYE.

The foregoing letter was read at a Common Day held on the 11th of May, when the protestation was signed by nine aldermen and most of the commonalty.⁽⁴⁾

The following letter and petition from the University of Cambridge

(1) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part iii. vol. i. 241.

(2) "I. A. B. do, in the Presence of Almighty God, promise vow, and protest, to maintain and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my Life, Power and Estate, the true reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery, and Popish Innovations, and according to the Duty of my Allegiance to his Majesty's Royal Person, Honour and Estate; as also the Power and Privileges of Parliament, the lawful Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and every person that maketh this Protestation, in whatsoever he shall do in the lawful Pursuance of the same: And, to my Power, as far as lawfully I may, I will oppose, and, by good Ways and Means, endeavour to bring to condign Punishment, all such as shall, by Force, Practice, Counsel, Plots, Conspiracies, or otherwise, do any thing to the contrary in this present Protestation contained.

"And further, I shall, in all just and honourable Ways, endeavour to preserve the Union and Peace betwixt the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and neither for Hope, Fear, nor other Respect shall relinquish this Promise, Vow and Protestation."

(3) The Preamble set forth that the designs of the Priests and Jesuits and other adherents of the see of Rome had of late been more boldly and frequently put in practice than formerly to the undermining and danger of the true reformed religion. That there had been and there was cause to suspect there still were endeavours to subvert the fundamental laws of England and Ireland, and to introduce arbitrary government. That the long intermission and unhappier breach of Parliament had occasioned many illegal taxations. That innovations and superstitions had been brought into the church, multitudes driven out of the King's dominions, jealousies raised and fomented between the King and the people. That a Popish army was levied in Ireland, and two armies brought into the bowels of the Kingdom, and that endeavours were used to bring the English army into misunderstanding with the Parliament.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

to the House of Commons in favour of Cathedral establishments, was read in that House on the 12th of May:—

Honoratissimis Viris Equitibus, Civibus, & Burgensibus, Supremæ Curie Parliamentariæ Senatoribus Consultissimis.

Summâ cum Demissione.

Senatores Honoratissimi,

Non veremur ne volventibus tanta negotia molesti simus Academia Cantabrigiensis, cum nihil sit aut ad Religionem certius, aut ad splendorem nominis, excelsius, quam suscipere Literarum Clientelam. In quo studio, cum singularis animi vestri propensio semper eluxerit, tum nullâ in re magis possit eminere, quam si Ecclesiæ honestamenta ea, quæ sub optimis Regibus tam diu obtinuerunt, indelibata tueamini.

Non enim agitur unius Academiæ, non unius ætatis causa; nam nec Industria poterit non relanguescere, nec bona Indoles ali, atque augeri, nec vota Parentum non in irritum cadere, nisi spe non vanâ suffulciantur. Quam præmaturum putemus bonis Artibus occasum imminere, si stipendium idem Militi sit quod Imperatori? Sunt qui expediendis scholasticorum ambagibus, evolvendis antiquorum Patrum Monumentis, expurgandæ fæci Romanæ, velut Augææ stabulo, se totos impenderunt; nec aliam mercedem prensant, quam in Ecclesiæ Cathedrali, tandem aliquando quasi in portu conquiescere; ita fit, ut quod ignavis asylum inscitæ est, id Candidioribus Ingeniis pro stimulo sit ad optima persequenda, nec Æquitas Judiciorum vestrorum ferret improbitatem nonnullorum in publicam calamitatem redundare. Impetigo Romana quam amplam tum sibi nacta videbitur se defendendi materiam, cum non sit nisi imbelles adversarios habitura? Neque enim certamini vacare possunt, qui id unice agunt, ut in Rostris Concionibus sudent; etiamnum persentiscere nobis videmur nudam & inanem Academiâ, & antiquam paupertatem quasi præludio perhorrescimus: nec vestra progenies non aliquando ventura est in tantarum miseriarum partes. Quin itaque, Senatores Amplissimi! per spes parentum, per illecebras Industriæ, per subsidia simul & ornamenta Pietatis, per vincula, nervos & firmamenta Literarum, velitis splendorem Ecclesiæ, qui longissimis ab usque temporibus, ad nostra tempora deductus est, Autoritate vestra communire. Sed quia Lingua nativa dolores & desideria sua fœlicius exprimit, annexam Literis Petitionem benevolis Auribus excipietis.

Honori vestro Deditissimi,

PROCANCELLARIUS, RELIQUUSQUE

CÆTUS ACADEMIÆ

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Data è frequente Conventu nostro Cantabr. tertio Idus

Aprilis, 1641.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners having heard of divers Suggestions offered to this Honourable Court, by way of Remonstrance, tending to the Subversion of Cathedral Churches, and Alienation of those Lands, by which they are supported, being the ancient Inheritance of the Church, founded and bestowed by the Religious Bounty of many Famous and Renowed Kings and Princes of this Land, and other Benefactors both of the Clergy and Laity, and established and confirmed unto them by the Laws of this Kingdom: and so accordingly have

been employed to the Advancement of Learning, the Encouragement of Students, and Preferment of Learned Men, besides many other pious and charitable Uses.

May it please this Honourable Court, out of their great Wisdom and tender Care for the cherishing of Learning, and furtherance of the Studies and Pains of those who have and do devote themselves to the service of the Church, graciously to protect and secure those religious Foundations from Ruine and Alienation; and withal to take order that they may be reduced to the due observation of their Statutes; and that all Innovations and Abuses, which have by some Men's Miscarriages crept in, may be reformed, that so the Students of our University, which by the present Fears are discouraged, may be the better invited to pursue their Studies with alacrity, and the Places themselves disposed to the most serviceable and deserving Men, according to their first Institution.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.(1)

On the 24th of May, the Lords in a Grand Committee took into consideration a bill for restraining Bishops and others in holy orders from intermeddling in secular affairs. A proviso had been introduced allowing the two Universities to have justices of the peace amongst them of their own Heads of Houses. Dr. Williams Bishop of Lincoln, speaking of this proviso, expressed his approval of it, saying, "For, otherwise, the Scholars must have gone for Justice to those Parties to whom they go for their Mustard and Vinegar."⁽²⁾ On a conference respecting this bill between the two Houses, on the 4th of June, the Commons assented to the proviso for the Universities inserted by the Lords, but "It was added, That there is an Act in preparing for the regulating of the Universities; and this Proviso is but permitted to remain there by Way of Provision till that be effected."⁽³⁾

The Mayor having committed to prison one Brandling a poor person, for words spoken against the House of Commons, that House on the 29th of May, ordered that the Mayor use his discretion in releasing him.⁽⁴⁾

On the first of June, the House of Commons ordered that the committee for the Universities⁽⁵⁾ should sit one afternoon only, but on the 4th, an order was made for reviving the committee, who were directed to prepare a bill for regulating the Universities. On the 24th of June, the House declared that the committee had power to consider and examine the abuses in matters of religion and civil government in any college or hall in either of the Universities. On the 3rd of August, "An Act for the better Regulating of the Univer-

(1) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part iii. vol. i. pp. 272, 273.

(2) Parliamentary Hist. of England, ix. 311.

(3) Lords' Journals, iv. 265.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 161.

(5) Vide ante, p. 307.

sities," was read a first time in the House of Commons. The Master and Fellows of Jesus College in this University, brought up their statutes and books of accompt to the Committee for the Universities, and on the 17th of November, the House ordered them to be returned to them by Sir Robert Harley who sat in the chair for that committee.⁽¹⁾

On the 28th of June, the House of Commons declared "that neither of the Universities shall be subject to the Injunction of doing Reverence to the Communion-table, either in the Church of St. Mary's, in either of the Universities, or in any Church or Chapel belonging to any College or Hall, within either of the Universities; by which they understand Bowing and Congeeing unto it, and Offering at it."⁽²⁾

On the 23rd of July, the House of Commons receiving information concerning an oration made in the University of Cambridge, touching the decay of learning, by Dr. Holdsworth the Vicechancellor,⁽³⁾ wherein it was alleged were great reflections on the proceedings of Parliament, referred the matter to the consideration of a committee.⁽⁴⁾

On the 11th of August, one John Lindsey informed the House of Commons, that he was in company with one Mr. Nich. Tabor, of Cambridge, who in some discourse concerning the Parliament, said that Mr. Lowry, one of the town members, was an ass and a fool. Lindsey desired him to forbear, telling him Mr. Lowry was a Parliament man, upon which he said he cared not if he and Mr. Lowry were both hanged. Lindsey told him he might be brought upon his knees for these words, he answered the Parliament should not bring him upon his knees. Upon this information the House resolved that Tabor should be forthwith sent for as a delinquent by the Serjeant at Arms attending the House, for abusing Mr. Lowry and speaking contemptuous words against the House.⁽⁵⁾

The members of the various colleges were in August assessed to the poll tax. Subjoined is a statement of the amount contributed by each college, with the number of members, but it must be observed that some persons, especially the masters of colleges, were assessed at their benefices or elsewhere than Cambridge; that at one college (Peterhouse) the poor scholars receiving alms are excluded, and that

(1) Commons' Journals, ii. 163, 167, 184, 233, 318.

(2) Ibid. 191.

(3) Dr. Holdsworth, although eventually a great sufferer for his loyalty, appears to have been for some time in favour with the Parliament. He was added to the Assembly of Divines by the House of Lords, and the Commons approved of the addition.—Commons' Journals, ii. 595.

(4) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part iii. vol. i. p. 335. —

(5) Commons' Journals, ii. 252.

although the amount paid for college servants is included in the sums hereinafter mentioned, yet in no case are such servants reckoned in computing the number of members :—

Number of Members.		£.	s.	d.
55	Peterhouse	4	8	6
83	Clare Hall	4	19	6
80	Pembroke Hall	5	1	0
172	Gonville and Caius College	12	11	0
59	Trinity Hall	2	13	6
108	Corpus Christi College	15	1	6
98	King's College	19	12	6
124	Queens' College	4	10	6
102	Catharine Hall	5	8	6
90	Jesus College	5	14	0
163	Christ's College	16	17	6
280	St. John's College	31	18	6
96	Magdalene College	5	0	0
277	Trinity College	27	0	6
204	Emmanuel College	23	18	0
100	Sidney Sussex College	4	16	0
<u>2091</u>		<u>£189</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0(1)</u>

The proceedings at the election of Mayor, Bailiffs, and other corporate officers this year, were marked by some peculiar circumstances. On the 16th of August, the 18 electors having taken the first oath,⁽²⁾ and the second oath⁽³⁾ being tendered them, they all refused to take it, unless Lord Keeper Coventry's letter & order confirming it⁽⁴⁾ were abrogated, "for that they supposed the said second oath to be "intangled by that Letter & Order which (as they conceived) "tended manifestly to the lymiting of their eleccion of the Maior to "a certaine person, & yet their oath binding them to chose a Maior "meete & sufficient for which they will answer." The electors being fixed in their determination, and no agreement being made for abrogating the obnoxious letter and order, when the day was far spent, the election was adjourned till the following day at four in the afternoon, when the electors persisted in their refusal to take the second oath, or proceed further in the election until the letter and order were repealed, which was at length after some debate and altercation resolved upon, and the election was proceeded with.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Corporation Muniments.

(2) "Ye shall swear that ye have not been laboured to bring any man to office for this year "to come, or to let or hinder any man from any office for this year to come, unto which "labour you have given your consent assent or promise. So help you God."

(3) "Ye shall swear That ye shall chuse a Mayor meete and sufficient for the government of "this town for whom ye will answer, Four Bailiffs, Four Councillors, Two Coroners, likewise "meet and sufficient. So help you God."

(4) Vide ante, p. 218.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

By an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament made the 30th of August, Sir Dudley North, Sir John Cutts, Thomas Chichely, Thomas Wendy, and Thomas Symonds, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners for disarming Popish rescuants and other dangerous persons in the county of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

By an order of the House of Commons dated the 9th of September, the Vicechancellors of the Universities and the Heads and Governors of Colleges were required to remove the Communion table from the east end of all collegiate churches or chapels in the Universities, and to take away the rails and level the chancels. It was also ordered that all crucifixes, scandalous pictures of any one or more persons of the Trinity, and all images of the Virgin Mary, should be taken away and abolished, that all tapers, candlesticks, and basons should be removed from the Communion table, and that all corporal bowing at the name of Jesus or toward the east end of the church, chapel or chancel, or towards the Communion table should be thenceforth forborn.⁽²⁾

On the 28th of September, the Corporation made the following order :—

Forasmuch as the Inne called the Rose & some other Houses in this Towne are shutt upp Upon suspicion of the sicknes of the Plague, One having dyed in the Rose of that sicknes as is probably supposed ; It is therefore thought fitt & ordered that the Michaelmas feast shall for this yeare be wholly laid aside.⁽³⁾

William Warner and Thomas Disceington treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, in their accounts charge various sums amounting together to £31. 3s. 6d. as paid to Mr. Lowry one of the burgesses in Parliament, for his wages or parliament fees. They also make the following charges :—

Item, to Mr. Blackley for Charges in Carrying up y ^e Townes	£	s.	d.
Petition to the Parliament	1	0	0
Item, to the princes Trumpeters	0	5	0(4)

John Sherwood the Mayor seems to have refused to take the oath for the conservation of the privileges of the University, as on the 29th of September, the following order was made by the Corporation :—

It is fully agreed & Ordered that if Mr. Schirewood the Maior Elect shall this day refuse to take the oath to the Unversitie upon tender thereof to him made by the Vice-Chancellor according to the custom, And that upon & after such his refusall any suite or trouble shall arise and grow ; That all charges thereabouts expended or to be expended shall be borne by the Towne.⁽³⁾

(1) Nalson's Collections, ii. 471.

(2) Commons' Journals, ii. 278, 279, 287 ; Vicars, God in the Mount, 43.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 16 & 17 Car. I.

On the King's return from Scotland in November, the University put forth a book of congratulatory verses, entitled "*Irenodia Cantabrigiensis ob paciferum serenissimi Regis Caroli e Scotia reditum mense Novembri, 1641.*"⁽¹⁾ Amongst the writers in this collection were Richard Holdsworth Vicechancellor, Samuel Ward Master of Sidney College, Samuel Collins Provost of King's College, Ralph Brownrigg Master of Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of Exeter, Richard Love Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, Richard Sterne Master of Jesus College afterwards Archbishop of York, Henry Fern afterwards Bishop of Chester, Abraham Wheelock University Librarian and Professor of Arabic and Saxon, Abraham Cowley of Trinity College, James Duport of the same College and Greek Professor, Charles Scarborough of Caius College, William Sandcroft of Emmanuel College afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Joseph Beaumont of Peterhouse, John Cleveland of St. John's College, and Oliver St. John of Catharine Hall. Two of the poems in this collection are in Saxon, one of these is by Wheelock.

In St. Michael's Church Book is this entry:—"Nov. 20, Layd out for "a bonefyer when the king returned out of Scotland, 00^l. 03^s. 00^d."

In a remonstrance on the state of the kingdom presented to the King at Hampton Court, on the 1st of December, is the following passage:—"And we intended likewise to reform and purge the Fountains of Learning, the two Universities, that the Streams flowing "from thence may be clear and pure, and an honour and Comfort to "the whole Land."⁽²⁾

1641 } The corporation made the following order on the 11th of January:—
42 } It is ordered that a present of Twenty Nobles shall be forthwith sent to London to our Burgesses of Parliament in regard of their extraordinarie care & paines there taken for the good of this Corporacion.

On the 21st of January, this present was ordered to be increased to £15.⁽³⁾

On the 20th of January, the House of Commons ordered that a letter should be sent to the Vicechancellors of the Universities, that the protestation⁽⁴⁾ might be taken in the Universities, and on the 7th of March, certain certificates returned from the University of Cambridge, concerning the proceedings there in the taking the protestation, were referred to the committee of the Universities, where Sir Robert Harley had the chair.⁽⁵⁾

(1) "*Ex Officina Rogeri Daniel Almæ Academiæ Typographi, 1641.*" 4to.

(2) Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, part iii. vol. i. p. 450.

(3) *Corporation Common Day Book*.

(4) *Vide ante*, p. 311. n. (2)

(5) *Commons' Journals*, ii. 389, 469.

On the 25th of January, the House of Commons referred it to a committee to enquire who printed a petition in the name of the University of Cambridge,⁽¹⁾ and who were the authors of it and brought it to the press. It was printed by Barnaby Alsop for John Greensmyth, and was written by Martin Eldred of Jesus College and Thomas Herbert sometime of Trinity College. Greensmyth and Eldred were committed to the Gatehouse, and Alsop and Herbert ordered to be sent for as delinquents.⁽²⁾

On the 11th of February, the House of Commons ordered Mr. Strode, Sir Robert Harley, Mr. Cromwell, and Mr. Hampden, to

(1) "THE PETITION OF THE GENTLEMEN AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

"Offered to both Houses, upon Wednesday, being the fifth Day of January, 1642;

"upon the Arrival of that News to them, of the Bishops late Imprisonment.

"With their Appeal to his most Excellent Majesty.

"Humbly and plainly sheweth,

"That, if the very Front of our Requests be assaulted with a Refusal, before we further declare, we, in all Humility and Observancy, desire not to be admitted; so may we happily ease ourselves of a Danger to be bold where we ought, although not where we may;

"Yet, if we may be heard to those (we mean yourselves) whose Ears cannot and (we dare say) must not, to any whatsoever just Requests, we again, as in our former Prostration, thus desire you, and, if the Expression be more humble, beg of you:

"First, not to believe this in itself fictitious, humoursome, affronting, and, if not presumptuous, uno cætera diximus, those Epithets which we know, but, if not know, wish, from yourselves, are not undeservedly, nor unjustly, nor illegally sent forth against those, who, according to your Loss, your too much abused Patience (Heaven grant a speedier Execution to your Commands) daily, hourly, abuse,

"Et Regem & Regnum.

"Secondly, although we are not Vox ipsa Academiæ, nor all Regent-masters in the Cause, yet we hope the liberal Sciences may be as prevalent as the mechanical, intruding, not with Swords, but Knees, which had not yet been bended, but in this alone our Impetration.

"Now, our, most honoured Senates, may we now, with what a too tedious Preamble lulled you, now again awake you.

"We, the Gentlemen and Students of the University of Cambridge, do utterly, from our Hearts, shoot back those Arrows of Aspersions newly cast upon us to be Seducers.

"To be Seducers is an easy Matter, you'll say, if Sophistry, with her Fallacies, may intitle us.

"But we have sucked better Milk from the Tears of our Mother; our Mother, who never yet was more dejected, yet, from the Dust, may ride upon the Clouds, and in her due Time shine, may outshine the Female Conquest in the Revelation. The pillars of the Mother is the Church, you know it all, who Christians are, are those Incarcerati, those who, like Joseph in the Pit, or St. Peter with the Jailer; those who, with St. Paul, may pray to be let down by a Basket (pardon our Interruption) may the whole and holy Assembly be pleased too, our Meaning was good, although the Fault of that Omission was pardoned before the Reiteration.

"Again, your Supplicants, who, if without Guns or Feathers, or those, whose Reasons are far lighter than their Feathers.

"(Give us Leave, yet without Musquet-shot, we beseech you, to jog you by the Elbow, a Term-Phrase or Adagy, meanly given, if you are given to cavil.)

"Meanly, that is indifferently; but what need we fear a verbal Answer, where too many real are so near at Hand?

"Pro aris & focis was the Romans Empress, pro focis for a King, pro aris for a Temple, so on their very Hearths they did adore a Majesty; so knew a King which Way to go to St. Paul's Cathedral, which Way to the Exchange.

"Again, we are ready with our Lives and Bloods to present all Collegiate Chapels, if that they lay in our Power, as well in interioribus quam exterioribus, not acknowledging more or less Divine Service, than with what, as in former Times our more primitive Christians did, with erected Bodies, and drawn Weapons, stand to the Doxology Creed, and Responsals to the Church.

"All this we protest, and have hitherto really professed in these too much to be lamented Times, although our Warrant, so far as we can read, was allowed of by Edward the Sixth, Separata Maria continuatum usque ad annum & tempus vicesimum septimum Caroli Regis.

"To whose Majesty, whose Person, whose Religion we appeal to. To his Majesty as God's Vicegerent, to his Person as God's representative Image, to his Religion as God himself alone.

"By this only Consequence,

"Ubi Religio

"Ibi Templum,

"Ubi Templum,

"Ibi Deus.

Templum Deme,

Demus Deum;

Deme Templum,

Demas Deum."

—Harleian Miscellany, vi. 176.

(2) Commons' Journals, ii. 393, 396.

prepare letters to be sent to the Universities concerning a complaint exhibited against them of pressing subscriptions upon young graduates in both Universities upon the taking of their degrees.⁽¹⁾

On the 23th of February, the following letter to Dudley Lord North Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge,⁽²⁾ was read to the House of Lords:—

Right Honourable

We have received a public Request, at our last General Quarter Sessions, in open Court, from the better sort of the Inhabitants of our Country that were there (and a greater Sessions for Appearance we never saw, beyond the Assembly of any Assizes if we shall respect only the Country People): Their earnest Desire was, that we would move your Lordship to make Use of your Authority to your Captains for a present Muster; that the Arms we have may be dressed and viewed, their Defects supplied, and our Soldiers often drilled and exercised, as is frequently done in many Countries about them. Another Request they made at that Time, which was, that their Money in Mr. Crane's Hand may be put into Arms, which we also allowed unto, but would not conclude upon it before we had first acquainted your Lordship with their Motion. The imminent Dangers we may expect from these miserable Times, and the great Care we hear every Country takes to prepare themselves for their own Defence, invites us to do the same: and therefore, with our Neighbours, humbly request your Lordship to grant their Desires, that there may be a present Muster to make good their Arms, and a frequent Exercise of their Soldiers, which will (as we conceive) encourage them to stand better to them when any Occasion shall require Thus humbly taking our Leaves, we rest,

Your Lordship's humble

and faithful Servants,

JO. CUTTS, THO. SYMONS,
DUDLY POPE, THO. DUCKETT.

The Lords ordered this letter to be communicated to the House of Commons.⁽³⁾

By an act for raising money for the necessary defence of the kingdom and payment of debts undertaken by Parliament,⁽⁴⁾ the sum of £6,199. 11s. 1d. was charged on the County of Cambridge. Provisos for exempting the Universities from contribution were rejected by the House of Commons.⁽⁵⁾

Thomas Shawberry of this University having called Mr. Pym, "King Pym and Rascal, &c.," the House of Commons, on the 15th of March, ordered him to be sent for as a delinquent. He was fined £100. and committed to the Gatehouse for non-payment, and Dr. Eden⁽⁶⁾ was directed to write to the University that he might not be

(1) Commons' Journals, ii. 425.

(2) He was recommended by the House of Commons to be Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, 10 Feb. 1641-2, and approved by the Lords on the 12th Feb., though the Ordinance appointing him bears date the 5th of March.

(3) Lords' Journals, iv. 612.

(4) Stat. 16, Car. I. c. 32.

(5) Commons' Journals, ii. 475.

(6) One of the Representatives of the University in Parliament.

admitted to any further degree. He was afterwards⁽¹⁾ admitted to bail.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of March, the House of Commons ordered that the committee for the Universities⁽³⁾ should be revived.⁽⁴⁾

On the 16th of March, the House of Commons being informed that divers gentlemen and others of the county of Cambridge and town of Cambridge, were at the door who desired to present a petition to the House, they were called in and presented their petition, and also one to the House of Lords, of which they desired the approbation of the House of Commons. After they had withdrawn, their petitions were read, and they were called in again, and the Speaker told them that they found in them a care for the public and of respect to the House for which they returned them thanks, and did very well approve of the petition to the Lords, "Then Mr. Speaker told the Gentlemen of "Cambridge Town, 'That as to the Particular concerning a Lecturer "that when they shall nominate one to the House, That they hold "fit to be a Lecturer that they will give Order for Erecting of a "Lecture and establishing a Lecturer.'"⁽⁵⁾

The County petition to the Lords was presented by divers knights and gentlemen the same day, and was in these terms :—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, and Commons of the County of Cambridge, and Isle of Elie,

SHEWETH,

THAT many Pressures and heavy Grievances which we for many Years past have groaned under, have of late, by your pious and noble Endeavours, received a comfortable Relief in Part, and your Petitioners much cheered with the good Hopes conceived of your Lordships further Care and Zeal for a perfect Cure for the future, most graciously manifested to all by your Lordships late happy Concurrence with the Honourable House of Commons, who (to the great Joy of us) have hereby hitherto gone on in a blessed Progress, towards a thorough Reformation in Church and State; the serious Consideration whereof, and of that great Blessing and Benefit we receive thereby, your Petitioners, in the Duty of their Gratitude, humbly present themselves, their Lives and Fortunes, in the defence of your noble Persons.

MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS to accept this though thus long delayed as a resolved Assurance of our Fidelities to your Lordships, proceeding in a happy Concurrence, for the Glory of God and the public Good; which your Petitioners, in all Humility, conceive will not be a little advanced, if your Lordships please to speed the settling of God's Worship according to His Word, placing of a Religious Ministry, removing of unwarranted Orders and Dignities, the Steps unto Popery, purging the Universities, banishing of

(1) May 10, 1642.

(2) Carter, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* 348.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 307, 313, 317.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 478.

(5) Ibid. 480.

Popish Clergy, excluding ill Counsellors, punishing Delinquents, relieving our distressed Brethren abroad, and fortifying ourselves at Home; wherein we beseech your Lordships to go on, but with as much Zeal and Speed as the pressing Necessity of the Times require.

So shall we, as we are bound, pray for the Increase of your Lordships Happiness here, and the Fruition thereof hereafter.

The petition having been read, the Lord Keeper informed the petitioners "That their Lordships do give them Thanks, for their Care
"of the public Good; and that their Petition shall be taken into
"speedy Consideration."⁽¹⁾

In March, Charles Prince of Wales, (afterwards King Charles the Second) then somewhat less than 12 years of age, visited the University, and two days afterwards, the King himself came hither on his way to Huntingdon, being accompanied by the Prince. An account of these visits is contained in the following letter from Joseph Beaumont of Peterhouse (afterwards Master of that Society), to his father :—

Sir,

I know you have expected Cambridge newes er now; & should have received it had a Messenger been at hand. On Saturday seavenight the prince came lither between 9 & 10 of y^e Clock attended with y^e Dukes of Lenox & Buckingham, his Tutor, y^e Earle of Carlile, y^e Ld. Seimour, Ld. Francis y^e Duke of Buckingham's Brother, & divers other Gentlemen. The Vicechan. received him with a Speech in our Regent Walk: thence he went & saw King's Chappell, where at his entrance into y^e Quire I saw him say his Prayers of which he was so little ashamed, that in the midst of that multitude he hid not his devocion in his hat: From thence he retired to y^e Regent House, & sitting in his fathers place was saluted by y^e publique Orator. Before he came in amongst us, a grace passed for his degree, with this addicion extraordinary, Ad sempiternum Academic honorem: to y^e eternall honor of y^e University. After y^e Orators Speech he was created Master in Arts; & then, by Commission from y^e King, for all those whome his Sone should nominate: The Duke of Buckingham, y^e Earl of Carlile, y^e Ld. Seimour,⁽²⁾ & divers Gentlemen of y^e University. His Tutor also y^e Bish. of Salisbury,⁽³⁾ was admitted to y^e degre he had formerly taken at Oxford. From y^e Regenthouse his Highnes went to Trinity College, where after dinner he saw a Comedy in English, & gave all signes of great acceptance which he could, & more then y^e University dared expect. The Comedy ended, he took Coach in y^e Court & returned to Newmarket. The noble Duke of Lenox, a right worthy Friend to y^e University, we suppose y^e Instrument of all this great favour shewn to it. The Prince Elector came not with our Prince, least (as we suppose) y^e Prince of Wales should loose something of y^e honorable entertainment by y^e Company of one whoe could not honor him as y^e rest did, for y^e Duke of Lenox & all the rest waited upon him y^e whole day, & all y^e Comedy while, bareheaded. The truthe is y^e Prince wanted no circumstance of honor which y^e Court about him or y^e University could give.

This so highly pleased y^e King, that y^e Moonday after, he came hither himself, & whereas it was thought that he would otherwise privately have passed

(1) Lords' Journals, iv. 648.

(2) Also Lord Francis Villiers. MS. Baker, xxv. 163.

(3) Bryan Duppa, D.D.

through, he then graciously turned in & staid a while. At his coming out of y^e Coach, which was before Trinity College, y^e University being placed ready, saluted him with such vehement acclamations of Vivat Rex, as I never heard y^e like noise heer before upon any occasion. The Vice Chan. met his Majesty & with a long Speech presented him a very fair Bible. After he entered Trinity College, y^e Master saluted him with another oracion & presented (I think) a book also. The Speech ended he went into y^e Chappell, & seemed very well to approve all their ornaments. As soon as he had seen that Chappell he walked to S. John's, viewed their Chappell & Library [and] took a travelling banquet in y^e further Court, which was presented to him upon banquet Chargers. He was their saluted by a speech from y^e Orator, & another from Mr. Cleveland.(1) He spake very kindly concerning Dr. Beal (whoe was absent) saying he would not believe such as he to be dishonest Men, till he saw it so proved. At St. John's Gate he took Coach & so went to Huntingdon. What he did there & what he did at Newmarket, printed Papyrs I suppose have already told you. At his parting one tells me that he thus spake to y^e Vicechan. "Mr. Vicechanc. Whatsoever becomes of me I will charge my Sonn, upon my blessing, to respect y^e University."

Sir, I would fain hear how you indured your Journey to London: & how my Mother & Sister doe. My duty to yourself & my Mother: & my love to y^e rest: I take my leave.

Your obedient Sonn,

JOSEPH BEAUMONT.

St. Peters, y^e best day of my life, March 21, 1641.

His Sonn, y^e prince Elector, y^e Duke of Lenox, & very few other Gentlemen came with y^e King.

To his very loving father Mr. John Beaumont at his House in Hadly this present. Suff.(2)

(1)

"AD REGEM & PRINCIPEM IN COLLEG. JOHAN.

"Quæ nupero dolore obliguit Academia, tanquam orbatæ Niobes soror saxea, si in pristina Facundiam resolvatur hodie agnoscit omen vestræ Præsentiae. Memnonis statua solaribus percussa radiis vocalem Musicam dedisse fertur: habent vel hi Parietes Chordas Magicas, quas minima vultus vestri strictura, quasi plectro animavit. Nec magis eloquuntur Lapidés, quam e diametro miraculi stupent Oratores. Quod in afflatis Numine fieri videmus; ita Deum recipere ut ejiciant Hominem, instinctu sapere, non intellectu; perinde vestra in nobis hospitatur Divinitas, cujus nimius splendor omnes omnium sensus sacrificat, & tam sanctam nostri jacturam in lucro deputamus. Ignoscimus jam Fatis immodestiam suam, imminens Literarum exitum ut favoris insidias gratulamur: scilicet, ambitiosæ moriuntur Musæ, quæ ad vestros pedes efflabant Vale. Lusit Archimedes Cælos in Sphæra? quid nî dicam Jovem in Carolo fabricatum? Adeo, ut Orator ille qui, manu deorsum flexa, O Cœlum exclamavit, si istum ad modum perorasset hodie, Solæcismum manu non commisisset. Enimvero cum Regem Optimum Maximum & Principem simul astantes videam, nescio quomodo Principis Natalis videatur redux: ubi Solem & Stellam fulgentes a Symbolis (licet non equis radiis) conspiciat sumus. Cæsare mortuo novum in cœlis emicuit sydus, quod Julii Anima passim audit. Cæsaris Epilogus fuit Prologus Caroli; neque enim aptior Stella, quam Invictissima illius Herois Anima quæ vestræ soboli res gerendas ominaretur. Stellam dixi? Muto factum; crederem potius ipsum Solem fuisse, qui tunc temporis tibi religavit moderamen Dei, & ut Principis cunas fortius viderit, suum in stellam Contraxit oculum. Ecce ut patris Carolus! ut ad vestras Virtutes anhelus surgit! Quod sub pietissimo Rege accidisse legimus Solem multis gradibus retro ferri, Principis ætas pari portento compensavit damnum, cujus festina virtus devorat Horologium, & Pueritia nondum libata Meridiem attigit. Parcatur mihi, si targeat Oratio; si nihil præter Solem & Stellam crepet; quippe in Principis Natali ipsa Natura mihi prævit Allegoriam. O felicem interim Academiam, & Eternitatem quandam nactam! quæ in Rege & Principe, & esse nostrum, & nostrum fore simul complectitur. Non est quod plura expectentur sæcula; viximus & nostram & posterorum vitam. Sed vereor ne molestus fuerim importuno officio, quod in tam illustri præsentia in nescio quid majus piaculo excrecit. Minima coram Rege Errata, tanquam angustiores rimæ, extendunt lumine. Oratio itaque nostra pro genio temporum reformabitur, vel, quod tantumdem est, rescindetur. Hoc unicum prælabor votum; Vivas Augustissime, Pietas tuorum & Tremor Hostium. Vivas, vel in hoc declivio, Literarum Stator. Vivas denique eam indutus gloriam, ut Filium tuum Carolum appellemus Maximum, quia solo Patre minore."—Cleveland's Works, ed. 1687, p. 134.

(2) Archæologia, xviii. 30.

From another account it appears that on the Prince's visit the Vicechancellor presented him with a pair of gloves, which he wore during his stay in Cambridge; that another pair was presented to him by Dr. Comber the Master of Trinity College; that the Bedels preceded the Prince but did not, as when the King was present, carry the great end of their staves upwards; that at King's College Chapel a speech was made to the Prince by Mr. Nevill one of the Fellows; and that Dr. Collins the Provost of that Society presented the Prince with a fair Bible. From the same account we learn that the King came from Newmarket by Jesus College to Trinity College, the Master of which latter society presented his Majesty with a Bible. At the banquet at St. John's, the King "eate a little & gave the Prince good store to put in his pocket; Then the Noble-men & the rest of his followers made quick dispatch of the remainder."⁽¹⁾

A newspaper of the period informs us that the King "received much content from the Doctors and others in the University but women and others in the towne followed his coach humbly and earnestly intreating that he would return to his parliament or they should be undone:—the king was much discontent that neither the sherife nor any gentlemen in Cambridgeshire did meet him but the sherife of Huntingdonshire⁽²⁾ did meet him and was knighted by the king."⁽³⁾

The comedy acted before the Prince was "The Guardian," by Abraham Cowley, afterwards altered and entitled "The Cutter of Coleman Street." It seems that "Paria," by Thomas Vincent, was also acted on the occasion.⁽⁴⁾

1642.

This year, died John Sherward of Cambridge,⁽⁵⁾ whose will⁽⁶⁾ contained the following clause:—

ITEM, whereas Mr. Cuthbert Peerson of Kingston, clerk, oweth to me £200. of lawful English money upon two several writings obligatory: My will is

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 235, 236.

(2) For six years during this reign there were separate sheriffs of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. It seems that at the period of the King's visit Sir John Cotton, knt. of Landwade was sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and that the sheriff of Huntingdonshire was Richard Stone of Stukely.

(3) *Diurnal Occurrences in Parliament.*

(4) *Retrospective Review*, xii. 40; second series, i. 377.

Mr. Douce had in his possession a tract with this title, "The Prologue and Epilogue to a comedie presented at the Entertainment of the Prince his Highnesse, by the Scollers of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, in March last, 1641. By Francis Cole."—*Collier, Annals of the Stage*, iii. 443, n.

(5) He must not be confounded with John Sherwood, who was Mayor this year.

(6) Dated 15th of April, 1642, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 22nd of June, 1642, and in the Vicechancellor's Court 30th of May, 1643.

that my wife shall have the use of the said money during the term of her natural life in case she my said wife do keep herself a widow. And immediately after the marriage of my said wife or the contracting of marriage with any man, I give the said £200 to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge,⁽¹⁾ to be employed and let forth gratis by even portions, viz. £20 a piece to 10 tradesmen which shall stand in need thereof, for their help and benefit in trading or using their several occupations, putting in sufficient bond with sureties to the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, for the repaying of the principal according as in such cases is usual. And I will that the said £200 shall be and remain in the said Mr. Pearson's hands for my wife's use during her widowhood or till the time of her contracting of marriage. And after those times or time immediately to be paid to the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, for and to the use aforesaid. And I give to them, the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, full power, authority, and strength to sue for, evict and recover the said sum of £200. *ITEM*, all the rest of my goods I give to my wife Katherine, whom I make my Executrix, to have & to hold them during her widowhood, & I will that she shall put & give sufficient bond with sureties to leave the same goods rights and debts which shall accrue to her by virtue of this Executorship and by reason of my former gift to her, to be paid to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of Cambridge for the time being, to be employed and bestowed by £20 a piece upon tradesmen and handicraftsmen, taking bond of them for the repayment of the principal as in such case is usual & so on for ever.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of May, the House of Commons "Ordered, That "Mr. Lucas⁽³⁾ do return Thanks unto the Vice Chancellor and University of Cambridge, for their Respect to this House, in allowing "an Exhibition unto Two poor Scholars, of the University of Dublin "in Ireland, upon the Recommendation of this House."⁽⁴⁾

On the nomination of the Assembly of Divines the House of Commons approved of Dr. Thomas Wincop and Mr. Thomas Goodwyn, for the county of Cambridge, and Dr. Brownrigg Master of Catharine Hall, and Dr. Ward Master of Sidney College, for the University of Cambridge. Dr. Love Master of Corpus Christi College was approved of as one of the Divines for the county of Derby, and Dr. Holdsworth Master of Emmanuel College and Vicechancellor of the University was added by the Lords and approved of by the Commons.⁽⁵⁾

(1) 11th of Jan. 1646-7, the Corporation accepted the £200. of Mrs. Sherward who had received the same of Mr. Pearson, and gave her a release, and on the next day they gave her a bond for securing the payment of £16. a year, if she so long continued a widow. (Corporation Coucher, ii. 32 b.) By an order made at a Common Day held on the 13th of Jan. 1673, it appears Mrs. Sherward was then dead, and that the £200. had been spent. It was therefore ordered that the Treasurers should pay the Mayor £20. a year till the £200. was raised, when it was to be lent out. (Corporation Common Day Book.) Nothing appears however to have been done, nor was anything received under the residuary bequest, and the charity is now wholly lost.

(2) Corporation Cross Book.

(3) One of the Representatives of the University in Parliament.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 557.

(5) Commons' Journals, ii. 535, 536, 539, 595. See the Ordinance, 12th June, 1643, in Lords' Journals, vi. 92.

The House of Commons having voted Mark Franck of Pembroke Hall,⁽¹⁾ a delinquent in consequence of an offensive sermon preached by him at St. Paul's, London, on the 4th of June, made an order that a certain day should be set for his appearance before the House. "And that if he shall not appear by that Day, that then an Order may be sent to the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to expel him the College he was of, and likewise the University." That day sevensnight was fixed for his appearance and the Serjeant was required to send the order to his college.⁽²⁾

On the 6th of June, a grace passed for discontinuing, on account of the plague, all University sermons lectures and exercises until the Vicechancellor and Heads should again convene the University.⁽³⁾

On the 17th of June, the House of Commons "Ordered, That the Burgesses that serve for the Two Universities, do take care to send to the several Universities, such Declarations of both Houses, as are ordered to be published in the several Parts of the Kingdom; to the end that they may be read in a publick Manner, in the several Colleges and Halls of each University; and that a Certificate be made to this House, by the Governors of the several Colleges and Halls, of the Reading of the same."⁽⁴⁾

On the 29th of June, the King addressed the subjoined letter to the Vicechancellor requesting the University to contribute money for his defence against the Parliament:—

CHARLES E.

TRUSTY and well beloved we greet you well. WHEREAS upon false and scandalous pretences (and which we have sufficiently made appear to be such by our Proclamations and Declarations, and by the Declaration of our Lords and Counsellors here present with us) that we intended to make war upon our Parliament; Horse is still levy'd, and Plate and Money still brought in against us: notwithstanding our Declarations and Proclamations to the contrary, which hath forced us out of a due regard to our safety and dignity and to the peace of the Kingdome, to desire the assistance of our Good Subjects, for our necessary defence. And whereas our University of Cambridge is not only involved in the consequences of such dangerous and illegal proceedings, equally with the rest of our Subjects, but by our perpetuall care and protection of such nurseries of Learning, we have especial reason to expect their particular care of us, and their extraordinary assistance to our defence and preservation: These are therefore to will and require you, to signify to that our University, in such a manner as shall appear to you best for our service, That any summs of money, that either any of our Colleges, out of their Treasuries, or any persons thereof, out of their particular fortunes, shall be

(1) Afterwards Master of that Society.

(2) Commons' Journals, ii. 572, 606.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 165.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 630.

willing to furnish us with, and shall pay to this Bearer John Poley, Esq.(1) and receive his receipt for the same, shall be received by us, as a very acceptable service to us, and repayed by us with Interest of eight pounds per Cent. justly and speedily as soon as it shall please God to settle the distraction of this Kingdome (of which our Conscience bears us witness we are not the cause.) And so not doubting, but that our University will herein express their loyalty and affection to us, and that you will to your power assist, and so to hasten their expressions, that the fruits of them may not be destroy'd by delay; We bid you heartily farewell. GIVEN at our Court at York the 29th of June, 1642.

To our trusty and well beloved, the Vice-Chancellor
of our University of Cambridge.(2)

On the 2nd of July, St. John's College paid from their treasury £150. and Sidney College £100. to Mr. Poley for the King's use.(3) It seems that the other colleges also sent the King money, but to what amount does not appear.

On the 15th of July, the House of Commons made the following order:—

WHEREAS Mr. Cromwell hath sent down Arms into the County of Cambridge for the defence of that County; It is this Day Ordered That Sir Dudley North shall forthwith pay to Mr. Cromwell One hundred pounds which he hath received from Mr. Crane, late High Sheriff of the County of Cambridge; Which said Hundred Pounds the said Mr. Crane had remaining in his Hands, for Coat and Conduct Money.

ORDERED, That Mr. Cromwell do move the Lord Lieutenant for the County of Cambridge, to grant his Deputation to some of the Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, to train and exercise the Inhabitants of that Town.(4)

Some of the townsmen who had obtained muskets, made a practice of discharging them into the windows of certain scholars,(5) whereupon the members of the University purchased a quantity of arms in London for their own protection. On the 16th of July, the House of Commons "Ordered, That the Serjeant send One of his "Servants to stop the Arms that this House is informed are going "to the University of Cambridge."(6)

Previously to the last-mentioned order, means had been found to send arms to the colleges, in a private manner, for it appears by a report made to the Parliament on the 20th of July, "that fifteen "chests full of armes had beene conveyed from London to Cam- "bridge; & upon the arrivall of them there the mayor of Cam- "bridge had seized on ten chests, but the scholars of Trinity-

(1) Fellow of Pembroke Hall and one of the Proctors this year. Life of Dean Barwick, ed. 1724, p. 22 n.

(2) Cambridge Portfolio, 384.

(3) MS. Baker, x. 367.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 674.

(5) Querela Cantabrigiensis.

(6) Commons' Journals, ii. 675

“college had first taken five of them before the mayor knew thereof: whereupon it was ordered that the mayor should keepe the said armes for the peace & safeguard of the said towne of Cambridge.”⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of July, the King addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor, soliciting that the plate of the several colleges might be sent to him⁽²⁾:—

CHARLES R.

TRUSTY and well beloved, we greet you well. WHEREAS we have great reason to acknowledg the willing expressions of the affections of both our Universities, In that late supply afforded to us, in this time of necessity; and particularly being informed of the further readiness of all or most of our

(1) Diurnal Occurrences in Parliament. “One chest of arms was directed to Sir Robert Wiseman, LL.D. of Trinity hall, who by the consent of that society paid for the same; as it appears by a bill thereof preserved in the ‘Miscellanea Collectanea,’ [p. 160] repositied in that college library: though the chest, presently after its arrival at Cambridge, was seized by Mr. Oliver Cromwell, pretending the authority of Parliament.

“A copy of the same bill is here inserted purposely to show the prices of arms, ammunition &c. at that period:—

	£	s.	d.
“ For 6 muskets, 6 rests, 6 bandaleres & bullet mould	7	16	0
“ For 18 pound of Bullets at 2d. per Pound	0	3	0
“ For 12 pound of match	0	6	0
“ For 12 pound of powder	0	14	0
“ For 3 barrells to put the powder in	0	1	0
“ For 14 pound of shott at 3d. ob. per pound	0	4	1
“ For a for the bullets and shott	0	0	4
“ For 6 musket cases	0	12	0
“ For 6 powder hornes	0	3	6
“ For a chest to carry the things in	0	3	3
“ For a cord	0	0	10
“ For a cooper to nayle up the chest	0	0	4
	£10	4	4
“ For carriage of them to the bull	0	1	8

“ Pd. for this Bill 16th July, 1642, £10. 5s. 8d.

“ Recd. the summe aforesaid 28th July, 1642, from the cheste-keepers,

“ By me ROB. WYSEMAN.

“ Received by me 10s. which I laid out for the carriage of the muskets from London to the Colledg.

“ JOHN PEPPYS.”

—MS. Bowtell, ii. 115.

(2) “Some eminent governors in the universities gave him [the King] notice that all the colleges were very plentifully supplied with plate, which would amount to a good value, and lay useless in their treasuries, there being enough besides for their common use; and there was not the least doubt, but that whensoever his majesty should think fit to require that treasure it would all be sent to him. Of this the king had long thought, and when he was at Nottingham, in that melancholic season, two gentlemen were despatched away to Oxford, and to Cambridge, (two to each,) with letters to the several vice-chancellors, that they should move the heads and principals of the several colleges and halls, that they would send their plate to the king; private advertisements being first sent to some confident persons to prepare and dispose those without whose consent the service could not be performed.

“This whole affair was transacted with so great secrecy and discretion, that the messengers returned from the two universities, in as short a time as such a journey could well be made; and brought with them all, or very near all, their plate, and a considerable sum of money, which was sent as a present to his majesty from several of the heads of colleges, out of their own particular stores; some scholars coming with it, and helping to procure horses and carts for the service; all which came safe to Nottingham, at the time when there appeared no more expectation of a treaty, and contributed much to raising the dejected spirits of the place. The plate was presently weighed out, and delivered to the several officers, who were intrusted to make levies of horse and foot, and who received it as money; the rest was carefully preserved to be carried with the king, when he should remove from thence; secret orders being sent to the officers of the mint, to be ready to come to his majesty as soon as he should require them; which he meant to do, as soon as he should find himself in a place convenient.”—Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion, book vi.

Colleges in Cambridge, to make offer of depositing their Plate into our Hands, for the better security and safety thereof: WE have (from that consideration and the intelligence we have received of a sequestration intended, upon the Plate of our Universities, thereby to deprive us of the fruit of their good affections to our Service and to employ the same against us) thought good to will and require you, to signify to that our University, That what College Plate soever any of the Colleges in the same, shall resolve to commit into our custody, by delivering it to this bearer to be transported to us, we shall receive it as a further Testimony of their loyal affections to us: And faithfully promise to restore it to them again, to the utmost value, when our propositions for the peace of this Kingdome, shall be hearkened unto. And least the obligation of their College statutes might hinder the effect of their good wills to this service, we do hereby to the utmost of our power, dispense with any such statute, in the particular Foundations, and do give unto every Master or President of every College, or their Deputy, with the Fellows present, full power to dispose of the said Plate, for the aforesaid purpose, as if there were no provision to the contrary in the statutes aforesaid. And because no College may receive any loss, we would have some of every Society to take a just account of what Plate shall be committed to us, and of the full weight thereof, and of the names of the Donors: that the same proportion, in the same manner may be returned again to them, when it shall please God, to end these troubles. And so we bid you heartily Farewell. GIVEN at our Court at Leycester, the 24th of July, 1642

To our Trusty and well beloved, the Vice-Chancellor
of our University of Cambridge.(1)

On the 8th of August, St. John's College delivered to Mr. Pooley for the King's use, 2065 ounces of plate, and all or most of the other colleges also contributed their plate, a great part of which was entrusted to the care of Barnabas Oley of Clare Hall, John Barwick of St. John's College and others, who conveyed it to the King at Nottingham, notwithstanding all the vigilance of Oliver Cromwell, who was directed by Parliament to intercept it, and who "with a "disorderly Band of Peasants on Foot, lay in wait for the rich "Booty(2) at a Place called Lowler Hedges, betwixt Cambridge and "Huntingdon."(3)

Cromwell however succeeded in preventing part of the college plate from being conveyed to the King. He also seized the Magazine in the Castle, and sent Dr. Beale Master of St. John's College, Dr. Martin President of Queens' College, and Dr. Sterne Master of Jesus College, up to the Parliament as prisoners on account of the part they had taken in forwarding the College plate to the King. Sir Robert Osborn, Sir Capel Bedle, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Ring-

(1) Cambridge Portfolio, 385.

(2) Neal (Hist. of the Puritans, ed. 1837, vol ii. p. 144) estimates the total value of the plate sent to the King at £8000 or £10,000. The value of the plate intercepted by Cromwell was reported to be £20,000, but this was without doubt a gross exaggeration.

(3) Life of Dean Barwick, ed. 1724, p. 25.

stead, Captain James Docwra,⁽¹⁾ and Lewis Phillips Undersheriff of Huntingdonshire, having resisted the execution of the orders of Parliament for stay of the plate, were sent for as delinquents by the House of Commons.⁽²⁾

(1) In 1646, the Parliament accepted £100. from Capt. Docwra, described as James Dockwra, of Fulborne, Esquire, in discharge of his delinquency and sequestration.—Lords' Journals, viii. 351.

(2) The following entries in the Journals of the two Houses relate to the transactions above-mentioned:—

“**DIE VENERIS, 12o. AUGUSTI, 1642.**

“Upon Mr. Walton's Information of the Carriage of divers ill-affected persons in the County of Huntingdon, and of their Endeavour to hinder any Help to attend the Execution of the Order of the House in stopping the Going of the Plate from the University of Cambridge, to be employed against the Parliament: It was **RESOLVED**, upon the Question, That Sir Rob. Osborne, Tho. Phillips, and Thomas Ringsted, shall be forthwith sent for as Delinquents.”
—Commons' Journals, ii. 717.

“**DIE LUNE, 15o. AUGUSTI, 1642.**

“Mr. Cromwell, in Cambridgeshire, has seized the Magazine in the Castle at Cambridge; and hath hindered the Carrying of the Plate from that University; which as some report, was to the Value of Twenty thousand Pounds, or thereabouts.”—Commons' Journals, ii. 720.

“**DIE JOVIS, 18o. AUGUSTI, 1642.**

“**RESOLVED** upon the Question, That Captain James Docwra shall be forthwith sent for, as a Delinquent, for coming with a Company of Soldiers in Aiding and Assisting of those that endeavoured to carry the Plate from Cambridge to Yorke.

“Mr. Serjeant Wilde, Mr. Strode, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Rob. Goodwyn, Sir H. Vane, junior; This Committee or any Two of them are appointed to prepare an Order for the Indemnity of Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Walton, and those that have or shall assist them in the Stopping of the Plate that was going from Cambridge to Yorke.

“**RESOLVED** upon the Question, That Sir Capell Bedle shall be forthwith sent for, as a Delinquent, for aiding and assisting to convey the Cambridge Plate to Yorke, contrary to the Order of this House.

“**RESOLVED**, upon the Question, That Lewes Phillips the Under Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon, shall be forthwith sent for, as a Delinquent, for making Proclamation, publishing, and endeavouring to put in Execution, a Warrant from his Majesty, declaring some Members of this House to be Felons; and for assisting and aiding to convey the Cambridge Plate to Yorke.”—Commons' Journals, ii. 726.

“**DIE SABBATI, 20o. AUGUSTI, 1642.**

“Sir Ro. Harley carried up to the Lords, the Order concerning the Indemnity of Mr. Walton, and Mr. Cromwell.”—Commons' Journals, ii. 729.

“**SABBATI, 20o. AUGUSTI, 1642.**

“WHEREAS Oliver Cromwell and Valentyne Wauton Esquires, both Members of the House of Commons in Parliament being enabled, by Authority of Parliament, to make Stay of all such Plate, belonging to any the Colleges in the University of Cambridge, as should be endeavoured to be carried to his Majesty, for or towards the Maintenance of a War against the Parliament, and to call all His Majesty's loving Subjects to be aiding, assisting, and obedient to them therein, did accordingly by the Aid and Assistance of divers Inhabitants and well-affected Persons of and in the Counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, and elsewhere, being by the Authority aforesaid called thereunto, make Stay of some Part, and hinder other Part of the said Plate, as the same was going towards His Majesty to Yorke, to the Use and Purpose aforesaid: BE IT THEREFORE DECLARED, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the said Oliver Cromwell and Valentyne Wauton and all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever, who have been aiding or assisting to them, or either of them, in the Premises, by Horse, Arms, or otherwise, have therein done good and acceptable Service to the Commonwealth: AND BE IT FURTHER ORDERED, That they, and every of them, and all and every Person and Persons who have been employed in the said Service, as for or in respect of their so doing, shall be protected, and saved harmless, by the Authority and Power of both Houses of Parliament: and that it shall and may be lawful for them, and every of them, in case they shall be arrested, attached, or any Way molested, or endeavoured to be arrested, attached, or any Way molested, for or touching the Premises, to make Rescue or Resistance, and to require all Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Officers and Persons, to be aiding and assisting to them therein; and they the said Officers and all other Persons, are hereby required and enjoined to be aiding and assisting to them, and every of them accordingly.”—Lords' Journals, v. 307.

“**DIE LUNE, 22. AUGUSTI, 1642.**

“**ORDERED**, That the Plate belonging to Maudlyn College, in Cambridge, stayed as it was going to Yorke, to promote the War against the Parliament, shall be forthwith brought to London, and be laid up in the Chamber of London, till this House take further Order.”—Commons' Journals, ii. 731.

“**DIE MARTIS, 23o. AUGUSTI, 1642.**

“**ORDERED**, That Mr. Cromwell give Thanks from this House, to Sir John Cutts, Sir Thomas Martyn, and other Gentlemen of the County of Cambridge, for their ready Assistance

On the 3rd of August, the two Houses of Parliament ordered a weekly assessment for two months for raising and levying money

"of him in the Service wherein he was employed in that County, by the Commands of the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Defence of the Kingdom."—Commons' Journals, ii. 734.

"DIE JOVIS, VIDELICET, 10. SEPTEMBRIS. [1642.]

"The Lord General informed this House, That some Heads of the Colleges in Cambridge, that conveyed the Plate of the Colleges to Yorke, for the maintaining a War against the Parliament, are apprehended; and the Committee for the Safety have given Order they should be brought by Water, to The Tower of London.

"Which this House approved of, and Ordered the same accordingly."—Lords' Journals, v. 334.

"DIE SABBATI, VIDELICET, 30. DIE SEPTEMBRIS. [1642.]

"ORDERED, That the Bishop of Ely and the Doctors of Cambridge shall not be permitted to speak or keep company with the Archbishop of Cant."—Lords' Journals, v. 337.

"DIE JOVIS, 80. SEPTEMBRIS, 1642.

"ORDERED, That it be referred to the Committee for Intelligence, where Mr. Whittacre has the Chair, to take the Examination of the Business concerning the Under Sheriff of Huntingdonshire, and those of that County, sent for up hither; and to report the same to the House."—Commons' Journals, ii. 759.

"DIE MARTIS, VIDELICET, 200. DIE SEPTEMBRIS. [1642]

"Upon the Petition of Wm. Beale, Edw. Martin, and Richard Sterne, Doctors of Divinity, and now in The Tower, desiring to be set at Liberty, upon their Bond to appear whensoever their Lordships shall please to appoint :

"ORDERED, To be referred to the Committee for the Safety of the Kingdom, who are to examine their Offences, and report the same to this House."—Lords' Journals, v. 364.

"DIE JOVIS, VIDELICET, 150. DIE DECEMBRIS. [1642.]

"UPON READING the Petition of Doctor Beale, Edward Martin, and Richard Sterne, Prisoners in the Tower, desiring to be released of their Imprisonment, upon Bond to appear whensoever their Lordships shall please to appoint.

"Hereupon, in regard these Persons were imprisoned by the Information of the House of Commons, this House ORDERED, To acquaint them with the Desire of the Petitioners."—Lords' Journals, v. 492.

"ST. STEVEN'S DAY : DIE LUNÆ 260. DIE DECEMBRIS. [1642.]

"A Petition of Three Colleges in Cambridge was read; desiring, That their Lordships would be pleased to admit that their Governors, who are now in The Tower, may be permitted to come amongst them, for the Government of their Colleges; St. John's College, Queens's College, and Jesus College; Doctor Beale, Doctor Martin, and Doctor Sterne.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords assembled in the High Court of Parliament :

"THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Fellows of St. John's College, Queens's College, and Jesus College, in the University of Cambridge,

"Sheweth,

"THAT WHEREAS Doctor Beale, Doctor Martin, and Doctor Sterne, Masters of our said Colleges, have a long Time been, and still are, Prisoners in The Tower, by Order of this High and Honourable Court; AND WHEREAS their Presence with us is always most useful and beneficial for the Preservation of good Order and Unity amongst us, but now at this Time especially requisite, if not altogether necessary, for the making up of our Audit Accounts now approaching, the Choice of Scholars and Officers, the renewing of Leases, and many other Businesses most nearly concerning the Welfare of our foresaid several Colleges respectively :

"We, therefore, your most humble Petitioners, do crave of this High and Honourable Court, in these our urgent Necessities, the Presence of our aforesaid Masters amongst us; so shall we, who are now yours, become Petitioners to Almighty God, for the happy Success and Accomplishment of your just Acts and Designs.

[Signed with many Hands of the several Colleges.]

"BECAUSE these Persons were apprehended by Order of the Committee for the Safety of the Kingdom; it is Ordered, To be committed to that Committee, to see by the Clerks' Books of that Committee for what Offences these Persons were committed, and to report the same to this House, and then their Lordships will take the said Business into Consideration."—Lords' Journals, v. 516, 517.

"DIE JOVIS, VIDELICET, 120. DIE JANUARIJ [1642-3] POST MERIDIEM.

"ORDERED, That the Bodies of Wm. Beale, Edward Martyn, and Richard Sterne, Doctors in Divinity, and now Prisoners in The Tower, shall be delivered over to the Custody of the Keeper of the Lord Peters's House, in Aldersgate-street, in London, to be there kept until the Pleasure of this House be further known."—Lords' Journals, v. 548.

According to the "Querela Cantabrigiensis," the three Doctors were needlessly paraded through London "on purpose that they might be houted at, or stoned by the Rabble rout." They were detained in prison for many years and suffered great hardships.

On the 9th of July, 1646, the House of Commons resolved to accept £223. of Wheathill Awdley, of Woodhurst, in the County of Huntingdon, Gent., as a fine for his delinquency. His offence was "accompanying the Sheriff of that County in carrying of the Plate from Cambridge to the King, and deserting his Habitation."—Commons' Journals, iv. 610.

for the maintenance of the Parliament army. The county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was required to pay £375. weekly. The committee for raising this levy in the Town and University consisted of the Mayor for the time being, Talbot Pepys Recorder, John Sherwood, Samuel Spalding, Thomas French, and Robert Robson;⁽¹⁾ and on the 4th of March, 1642-3, another ordinance passed continuing this tax for three months further.⁽²⁾

On the 16th of August, Robert Twells was elected Mayor and on the same day the Corporation ordered that £50. should be allowed him out of the Town purse, "because the said Office is like "to be extraordinary burthensome and chargeable to the Maior in "point of expence in these extraordinary dangerous times;" a proviso was added that this should be no precedent for any succeeding Mayor, "except it be upon the like extraordinary occasion."⁽³⁾

On the 17th of August, the Parliament committed the care of the Town to Oliver Cromwell one of its representatives in Parliament, the Mayor and three Aldermen. The instructions given by the two Houses were as follow:—

MERCURII, 17^o AUGUSTI, 1642.

INSTRUCTIONS by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, for Oliver Cromwell, Esquire, Thomas Shirwood,⁽⁴⁾ Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, Robert Twelvers, Thomas French, and Robert Robson, Aldermen, appointed to take Care for the Peace and Safety of the said Town of Cambridge.

You are required and authorized to exercise and train all the Train Bands and Voluntiers in the Town of Cambridge, and shall lead and conduct them against all Forces that attempt to seize upon that Town, or to disturb the Peace of it; and you are authorized to fight with all such persons to kill and slay them, and by all means to defend your Town from all hostile attempts there.

You are likewise authorized to disarm all Popish Recusants, and all other dangerous and ill-affected Persons, who have opposed the Orders and Proceedings of Parliament, or endeavoured to oppress the People, by the Commission of Array, or otherwise.⁽⁵⁾

On the 19th of August, the two Houses passed the following Ordinance:—

VENERIS, 19^o AUGUSTI, 1642.

IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That for the better Preservation of the Peace of the Kingdom, Sir Jno. Potts, Knight and Baronet, Sir Edmond Mounford, Knight, Sir Roger North, Knight, Sir Robert de Gray, Knight, John Spilman of Narborough, Esquire, and Oliver Cromwell, Esquire, and other the Deputy Lieutenants for the Counties of Norff.,

(1) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. app. p. 4.

(2) Ibid. ser. i. 932.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) A mistake for John Sherwood.

(5) Lords' Journals, v. 299.

Suff., and Cambridge, and the Isle of Eley, or any One or more of them are hereby authorized and required to cause strong Watches sufficiently armed, as well by Day as by Night, to be set and kept upon the several Bridges of Germanes, Maudlyn, Soame, Stow, Downham, and all and every other the Bridges and Ferries between the Town of Cambridge and of Lyn Regis, for the apprehending of all Horses of Service for the Wars, Arms, and other Ammunition, and also all Plate and Money sent out unto His Majesty, to maintain a War against His Parliament and People, and also all Persons as have executed or attempted to execute the illegal Commission of Array, and all Soldiers, raised without Consent and authority of Parliament, that pass from the Counties of Norff., Suff., or Cambridge, towards the Northern Parts of this Kingdom, or shall pass from the Northern Parts of this Kingdom towards the said Counties, or any of them; and that they safely them keep, till further Order be therein had and taken by both Houses of Parliament; and that the Mayors of the Towns of Lyne Regis, Cambridge, and Thetford, for the Time being, the Justices of Peace, and Captains of the Trained Bands, in the said Towns respectively, or any Two of them, take the like Course, for the said Towns respectively.(1)

On the 23rd of August, the following Order was made by the House of Commons:—

DIE MARTIS, 23^o AUGUSTI, 1642.

ORDERED, That, by reason of the Lord North's Indisposition of Health at this Time (by reason whereof he is not able to travel into the Country), that the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Cambridge do forthwith repair thither, and put the Ordinance for the Militia in Execution: And that the Lords be moved to join therein.(2)

On the same day, the House of Commons "Ordered, that Roger Daniell, Printer to the University of Cambridge, be forthwith "summoned to attend the House, concerning printing the Book "set forth in Defence of the Commission of Array." And on the 3rd of September, it was "Ordered, That Mr. Daniel, the Printer of "the University of Cambridge, be enjoined by this House, not to "print any thing concerning the Proceedings of Parliament, without the Consent or Order of One or both Houses of Parliament: "And that he be discharged of further Attendance."(3)

On the 29th of August, the House of Commons enjoined Sir Dudley North, a member of the House, and entreated Sir John Cutts a Deputy Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, then in London, to go down forthwith into the County of Cambridge, to see the Militia put in execution there, and to advance and receive the Monies, Horses and Plate that should come in upon the subscriptions in that County.(4)

On the 1st of September, the Earl of Carlisle and one Russell, who intended to have put the Commission of Array in execution at

(1) Lords' Journals, v. 306.

(2) Commons' Journals, ii. 734.

(3) Ibid. 733, 751.

(4) Ibid. 743.

Cambridge, were apprehended and brought up to London to the Parliament.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of September, both Houses of Parliament issued instructions to Sir Dudley North Knight, Oliver Cromwell Esquire, Members of the House of Commons and Committees to be sent into the County of Cambridge and Isle of Ely, and for Sir John Cutts, Sir James Reynolds, Sir Michael Sandys junior, Sir Thomas Martin Knights, Francis Russell, James Reynolds, Thomas Symonds, John Hubbard, Thomas Duckett, and Roger Rant Esquires, Deputy Lieutenants for the preservation of the peace of the County and Isle. These instructions gave the most ample powers to raise forces for the Parliament; to oppose the King's forces; to disarm the King's adherents, recusants and disaffected persons; to take possession of the Magazine of the County; and to seize delinquents &c.⁽²⁾

On the same day, the two Houses of Parliament passed the following Ordinance:—

DIE MARTIS, VIDELICET 6^o SEPTEMBRIS. 7

WHEREAS this House hath been informed, that many of the Inhabitants of the County of Cambridge, and Isle of Ely are desirous that the Captains of the Trained Bands within the said County, constituted by virtue of the Ordinance of Parliament for settling a Militia, may be enabled to assemble their Companies for the Suppression of riotous Insurrections within the said County (if any shall be.) IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED, by the Lords and Commons, That the said Companies,⁽³⁾ or any One of them, by and with the Consent of the Lord Lieutenant, or any One of his Deputies, may, at any Time or Times, assemble his or their respective Company or Companies, and suppress such riotous Insurrections (if any be, or shall be), within the said County, or Isle of Ely, in such sort as the Public Peace of that County may be preserved, and his Majesty's Subjects be there protected from Force and Injury.⁽⁴⁾

On the 10th of September, the following Ordinance was passed by the two Houses of Parliament:—

SABBATI, 10^o SEPTEMBRIS, 1642.

IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED, by the Lords and Commons, in Parliament assembled, That the Persons whose Names are hereunder written (or any One or more of them) shall be authorized and appointed Treasurers and Commissioners, in the several Places hereunder expressed for them, within the County of Cambridge and Isle of Ely, to receive, view, and prize all Monies, Plate, Horse, and Arms, that shall be subscribed and brought unto them, by virtue of the Propositions of the Houses of Parliament: videlicet,

FOR THE EAST SIDE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE;

Sir James Reynolds Knight,
James Reynolds Esquire,
Thomas Symonds Esquire;

(1) Vicars, God in the Mount, 149.

(2) Lords' Journals, v. 329, 342.

(3) Captains?

(4) Lords' Journals, v. 341.

FOR THE WEST SIDE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE;

Sir Thomas Martyn Knight,
 Thomas Duckett, Esquire,
 Dudley Pope, Esquire:

FOR THE ISLE OF ELEY;

Sir Mihill Sands, Junior, Knight,
 John Hubbard, Esquire,
 Wm. Barnes, Esquire.(1)

The subjoined charges occur in the accounts of Joseph Gateskill and Thomas Robson treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, for a dynner for the Commissioners that satt about Ireland releife. xij^s. vjd.

Item, for proclamacions for attendance of the house, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for proclamacions for establishing of the true Religion, ij^s. vjd.

Item, for two Bundles of proclamacions about the Fast & prizes of wine, v^s.

Item, to Mr. Cromwell & Mr. Lowrey by an order,(2) xv^{li}.

Item, paid the Undersheriff for returning a proclamacion concerning the Lo. Digby, xijd.

Item, paid Mr. Pettits man for writeing an examinacion concerning the scholars death, ij^s. vjd.

Item, paid Mr. Lowery in part of his allowance, xx^{li}.

Item, paid Mr. Lowery again, xj^{li}. iij^s xd.

Item, paid Mr. Crosby in part of the great subsidy, xxiiij^s. vjd.

Item, paid Mr. Maior monie he laid out to the Kings footemen, xxxvj^s.

Item, for wine & Cakes spent att the hall upon Sir Dudley North & others of his Company, vj^s.

Item, for a Bundle of proclamacions concerning the Troops, ij^s. vjd.

Item, paid by order to Mr. Blackly for sending out scowts, xx^s.(3)

On the 27th of October, the House of Commons "Ordered, That " Sir Dudley North and Sir Jo. Cutts do forthwith repair into the " County of Cambridge, to advance the Service upon the Proposi- " tions in that County, and other the Services of the Common- " wealth."(4)

On the 7th of November, died Henry Montagu Earl of Manchester, High Steward of the University, in whose room was elected Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton.

The following remonstrance and protestation of the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, Hertford, and Buckingham was exhibited in the Market place of Cambridge on the 9th of December:—

Whereas it is notoriously known to all men how great the violent oppressions & plundering of those wicked men forrainers, papists, malignants and traytours, which call themselves the king's army, have & doe daily exercise in this king-

(1) Commons' Journals, ii. 757.

(2) Vide ante, p. 317.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 17 & 18 Car. I.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 824.

dome, & that commissions for raising of more forces are daily issued to papists, whereby our religion is like to bee altered to popery, & our just priviledges overthrown. And his majesty, who ought to be a father of his people, is made the protector of the blasphemous & impious crew & all their bloody & horrid actions.

They therefore, out of a true sense of the kingdome & their owne dangers, have associated themselves & taken up arms with a resolution to persecute the enemies of our religion & country, & solemnly protest & covenant before God & with one another, that they will willingly & resolutely sacrifice their lives in this religious & just quarrel & that they will never lay down these arms till this, which is called the king's army, be dissolved; & till the principall advisors, actors, & fomentors of these calamities be banished, as the Earl of Bristol, the Lord Digbie, Master Piercie, Commissary Wilmot, Oneale, & Master Endemion Porter the illegall keeper of the great seale, & Culpepper & those notorious papists commanding in that army bee brought or left to a due course of punishment, unlesse they be commanded by both houses to the contrary, which they hope they never shall.⁽¹⁾

In December, the Lords and Commons passed an Ordinance for associating the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, Hertford, and the County of the City of Norwich. William Lord Grey of Werke was constituted Major General of the Forces of the Association. The most ample powers were given to the Lords Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, Officers, and Commanders.⁽²⁾

On the 20th of December, the two Houses of Parliament passed the following Ordinance:—

DIE MARTIS, VIDELICET, 20^o DIE DECEMBRIS.

WHEREAS divers Gentlemen and other well-disposed Persons of the County and Town of Cambridge, seeking the Preservation of Religion, and the Laws and Liberty of the Kingdom, and the Safety of the Lives and Goods of the Subjects from the Violence and Rapine of the King's Soldiers, have declared themselves willing to raise a considerable Number of Dragoons, in the said Town and County, and to set them out with a Month's Pay, to be employed as abovementioned, under the Command of his Excellency the Earl of Essex Lord General: The Lords and Commons do DECLARE the same to be a very acceptable Service to the Commonwealth, and of speccial Use at this Time, if that good Affection be speedily put in Execution; and do thereupon ORDER AND APPOINT, That Sir Thomas Martin Knight, and Thomas Symons Esquire, Two of the Deputy Lieutenants of that County, or either of them, be hereby authorized to raise and list the said Men, and to present to the Lord General the Names of some fit persons, to be approved by his Excellency, to lead and conduct the said Dragoons, under the Command of the Two Deputy Lieutenants above-mentioned, to the Town of Alisbury, their Rendezvous, or some other convenient Place not far; and from thence to be employed as the Lord General think fit, by his Excellencys Commission; and, if they shall be contented to stay beyond a Month, that then they shall be received into the Pay of the Army, if

(1) Diurnal Occurrences of Parliament.

(2) Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, part iii. vol. ii. pp. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

his Excellency see Cause to employ them; and if they should be desirous to return to their own Houses after that Month expired, they shall, upon Signification of that their Desire to his Excellency, be dismissed, and discharged of any further Attendance upon that Service, with Thanks and good Acceptation of their Readiness in this dangerous Time to assist in the public Defence of the Kingdom: AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That there shall be a sufficient Warrant for the said Sir Thomas Marten and Thomas Symons, for levying, raising and commanding, all such Dragooners as is before mentioned; and that for their Proceeding therein, as well the said Sir Thomas Martin and Thomas Symons, as all other Officers and Soldiers to be raised by them, or either of them, shall be protected by the Authority and Power of Parliament: and all the other Deputy Lieutenants and Officers, and all His Majesty's loving Subjects, are commanded to be aiding and assisting to them, and such other as shall be employed by them for more speedy and effectual Execution of this Service.⁽¹⁾

1642 } On the 12th of January, the House of Commons "Ordered, That
— } "the former order, for freeing the Students and other Graduates,
43 } "in the University, at the taking their Degrees, from the Subscrip-
"tions imposed upon them,⁽²⁾ be renewed, and stand in Force as
"if this Day made."⁽³⁾ And on the 16th of January, the House of
Lords made an order that the statute of the University imposing
subscription upon young Students should not be enforced upon
Students or Graduates, "the enjoining thereof being against the Laws
"of this Realm, and the Liberties of the Subject."⁽⁴⁾

On the 23rd of January, was presented to the House of Commons a Petition from divers Masters, Fellows, and other Students of the University of Cambridge,⁽⁵⁾ and on the same day the House ordered Sir Robert Harley to bring in an order the next morning, "concerning the freeing the Scholars in the University of Cambridge "from being compelled to observe Ceremonies." On the 17th of February, the House declared "That the statute made in the "University of Cambridge, which imposeth the Wearing of Surplices "upon all Graduates and Students, under several Pains, and rein- "forced by the Canons made 1603, ought not to be pressed or "imposed upon any Student or Graduate; it being against Law, "and the Liberty of the Subject." And it was therefore "Ordered, "That it shall not, for time to come, be pressed or imposed upon "any Student or Graduate whatsoever."⁽⁶⁾

The House of Commons took offence at the publication of "Resolves in Cases of Conscience," by Henry Fern D.D. afterwards

(1) Lords' Journals, v. 505; Commons' Journals, ii. 898.

(2) Vide ante, p. 309.

(3) Commons' Journals, ii. 922.

(4) Lords' Journals, v. 559.

(5) Vide MS. Lambethiani, No. 969, p. 17.

(6) Commons' Journals, ii. 939, 969.

Bishop of Chester. Roger Daniell the Printer of the University was taken into custody of the Serjeant at Arms for printing this work; but on the 2nd of February, the House ordered him to be forthwith bailed, and on the production of the warrant for the printing under the hand of Dr. Holdsworth the Vicechancellor, it was "Resolved, upon the Question, that Dr. Holdsworth be forthwith sent for up, in safe Custody, at his own charges: and that Captain Cromwell be desired to take care to send him up accordingly."⁽¹⁾

In the afternoon of the same day, Sir Robert Coke High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire,⁽²⁾ was brought as a prisoner to the House of Commons, and committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and it was referred to the Committee of Examinations to examine him, and receive the informations concerning him. A letter from Captain Cromwell and others of the Committee in the County of Cambridge was read, whereupon it was ordered that Captain James Dockwray,⁽³⁾ sent up by that Committee, should be forthwith discharged, and his horses delivered unto him.⁽⁴⁾

The House of Commons made the following Order on the 17th of February:—

DIE VENERIS, 17^o FEBRUARIJ, 1642.

A Letter from the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Cambridge was read: And

IT IS ORDERED, That Mr. Pym, Sir Dudley North, Sir H. Vane, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr. Serjeant Wilde, do prepare an Order, in Answer to the Letter from the said Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Cambridge: And that Mr. Pym do write a Letter to the said Deputy Lieutenants, to encourage them to go on in the way they are in: And to acquaint them, That this House has taken their Proposition into Consideration; and hath put it into a way to give them an Answer.⁽⁵⁾

Intelligence having been obtained in the month of February, of the design of Lord Capel to march against Cambridge, in order to take it for the King, Cromwell exerted himself with great vigour to raise forces for the defence of the Town, and there were assembled in a short time nearly 30,000 fighting men raised by the adjacent counties, (especially from Essex, which furnished a very large number). But Lord Capel abandoning his purpose, the troops were disbanded with the exception of one thousand, who remained as a garrison. It is

(1) Commons' Journals, ii. 900, 951.

(2) On the 23rd of January, 1642-3, the House of Commons ordered that Mr. Rose, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, should be forthwith summoned to attend the House, and to bring with him his commission of sheriffalty.—Commons' Journals, ii. 939.

(3) Vide ante, p. 329.

(4) Commons' Journals, ii. 952.

(5) Ibid. 968.

said however that 23,000 of the disbanded soldiers engaged to be ready to march to Cambridge again on three days' warning, if required.⁽¹⁾

The presence in Cambridge at and about this period of a large body of armed men, acting under feelings of powerful excitement, was most prejudicial to the University, the members of which were subjected to a variety of indignities and injuries. The Colleges were beset and broken open, and guards thrust into them, sometimes at midnight whilst the scholars were asleep in their beds. The commons were snatched off the tables in the College Halls; the College rents were forcibly taken from the tenants. The books in the scholars' chambers were seized and carried away, and multitudes of soldiers were quartered in the Colleges. Great injury was also done to the property of the Colleges; Jesus Grove was cut down; the wainscot, bedsteads, chairs, stools, tables, and bookshelves, in many scholars' chambers were pulled down and burnt; King's College Chapel was used as a place for training the military; the carved work in other Chapels was torn down; the monuments of the dead were defaced;

(1) Vicars, *God in the Mount*, 272; Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 883.

The following are from newspapers of the period:—

"Letters are come from Stony stratford which inform to this effect, That forces above 1,500 are come thither for new quarters, and it is conceived will possess themselves either of both the roads of St. Albons, and Hatfield, and so keep all manner of provisions of cattell from us, or elsogo to Cambridge and possess themselves of that, and so wholly spoil the association of those parts, who this week offered to bring 40,000 right men into the field, had they but Arms; and all this is because we stand upon a defensive posture, and get not a flying Army of 3 or 4000 horse, which is generally beleevved would alone do the work: and let London consider what all their forces works and home preparations will do good, if they send not such a power abroad to keep the wayes open that provisions and commodities may have free passage."—*Special Passages* and certain informations from several places. 21 to 28 Feb. 1643 [*i.e.* 1642-3].

"The forces that were thought to be at Stony Stratford came not, but onely their quarter Masters something altering their intentions; this frighted all the East parts, For the designe was conceived to be for Cambridge, and thereupon from Essex, Suffolke and other parts there are come in thither six or seaven thousand men. The enemy not coming they will returne, and its to be feared not so soone appeare at the next Summons."—*Ibid.* 28th Feb. to 7th March.

"The great feares that the Counties East from London are in hath caused them to send in many thousands to Cambridge both horse and foote; they accounting that place a Bulwarke to the rest; these men come to Cambridge are very couragious and desire to goe see their King, and destroy his and their enemies. They in the Isle of Ely are beginning to shew themselves against the Parliament."—*Ibid.*

"Information was given to the Parliament of the cruel progress of Prince Rupert in Hampshire and Wiltshire. The Lord Capel also being designed with a party of horse to go into Cambridgeshire, to plunder the country, and especially to fall upon Cambridge: but that county having notice thereof, stood upon their guard, and sent to Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, to assist them, who accordingly sent great forces to Cambridge to join with Col. Cromwell, and the parliament also upon consideration of the business, appointed some ordnance and other ammunition to be sent to Cambridge; of all which forces the Lord Capel having notice, and that there were little hopes of effecting his designs there without opposition, or to gain honour without blows, as Prince Rupert, in plundering of Gloucestershire, and advising better upon it, thought it more policy to dispense with his honour in that service, than purchase it at so dear a rate, and hath since deserted the attempt, and steered his course a contrary way to join with Prince Rupert; it being also informed by letters from Cambridge, that on Tuesday last, there was at least 5 or 6000 of the neighbouring counties come to Cambridge to assist Col. Cromwell against the cavaliers, and this day of the forces in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex come in, and about Cambridge 12 or 14000 men, besides the pieces of ordnance and other ammunition from London."—*Perfect Diurnal*, March 2.

"Colonel Cromwell having possessed himself of Cambridge for the King and Parliament, and having in the Town about 800 horse and foot, which were raised in the associated counties, the Parliament have ordered that four pieces of ordnance and some other ammunition should be sent thither."—*Perfect Diurnal*, March 6.

and a beautiful carved structure in St. Mary's, although it had no imagery or statue work about it, was demolished. In order to make the University generally odious to the common people, it was customary every market day to burn openly in the market place "all sorts of pictures, were they but Paper Prints of the twelve Apostles." These were proclaimed to be "the Popish Idols of the University." The effect was "that a Scholar could have small security from being stoned or affronted as he walked the streets."⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of March, the House of Lords "Ordered, That the "University of Cambridge shall have a Protection of this House to "prevent them from being plundered and spoiled."⁽²⁾ This Protection appears to have been in these terms:—

DIE SABBATI 4. MAR. 1642.

THE Earl of Holland, Chancellour of the University of Cambridge, having this day represented in the House the present condition of the said University; the Lords in Parliament apprehending that through the publick distractions, and by reason of great multitudes of Soldiers resorting from several places to the Town of Cambridge, some disturbance might happen to the quiet and studies of the Scholars: For preventing therefore of any such mischief, have thought fit to declare the esteem and care they have of that ancient and noble Seminary of Learning; and have accordingly ORDERED, that no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall presume to offer any outrage or violence either by themselves or others unto any the Colledges, Chappels, Libraries, Schools, or other buildings belonging to the said University, or to any the Scholars or publick Ministers thereof: Nor plunder, purloin, deface, spoil, or take away any the Books, goods, chattels, or houshold-stuff of or belonging to the said University, or any Col. there, or to any Scholar or publick Minister thereof, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, as they will answer the contrary to this House at their utmost perils. And that Divine Service may be quietly performed and executed throughout all the said University according to the settlement of the Church of England, without any trouble, let, or disturbance, until the pleasure of the Parliament be further signified. Provided nevertheless that this Protection shall not extend to stop any due course of Law, or proceeding of Parliament, that may or might have had its course if this Protection had not been granted. And herein ready obedience is to be given by all such whom this doth or may concern, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

Jo. BROWN, Cleric. Parliamentorum.⁽³⁾

In the month of March, William Walgrave, Esq., Sheriff of Suffolk, William Gostlin, Esq., Mayor of Norwich, and twenty-seven other persons were taken prisoners by the Parliament forces and sent to Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

(1) *Querela Cantabrigiensis*.

(2) *Lords' Journals*, v. 636.

(3) *Querela Cantabrigiensis* (Preface).

(4) *MS. Bowtell*, ii. 126; *Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. ed. iii. 383.

The following letter of protection was given by the Earl of Essex, the General commanding the Parliamentary forces, on the 7th of March:—

THESE are to will, require and command you, and every of you to forbear (under any pretence whatsoever) to prejudice or offer any damage to the University of Cambridge, or to any the Schools, Colledges, Halls, Libraries, Chappells, or other places belonging to the said University, by plundering the same, or any part thereof, in any kind whatsoever. Hereof fail not as you will answer the contrary at your perils. GIVEN under my hand and seal the 7. day of March, 1642.

ESSEX.

To all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains, and all other Officers and Soldiers of the Army under my command.(1)

The town was now fortified.(2) The army seized the timber and stone provided for rebuilding Clare Hall, and used the same at the Castle,(3) where additional works were erected.(4) About fifteen

(1) Querela Cantabrigiensis (Preface.)

(2) There seems to have been a subscription throughout this and the adjoining counties to defray the expence, as appears by the subjoined document:—

“To all & every the Inhabitants of Fendrayton in the Hundred of Papworth.

“COM. CANT.

“WHEREAS, we have been inforced by apparent grounds of approaching daunger to begin to fortifie the towne of Cambr. for preventing the enemies inroad, and the better to maine-
“teine the peace of this County, having in parte seen your good affections to the cause & now
“standing in need of your Further assistance to the perfecting of the said Fortificacions which
“will cost at the least Two thousand pounds: WEE are encouraged as well as necessitated to
“desire a free will offering of a liberal contribucion from you, for the better enabling of us to
“obtaine our desired ends, viz., the preservation of our County, Knowing that every honest
“& well affected man, considering the vast expences wee have already been at, & our willing-
“nes to do according to our ability, wil be ready & willing to contribute his best assistance to
“a worke of soe high concernment & soe good an end, WEE doe therefore desire that what
“shal be by you freely given & collected, may with all convenient speed be sent to the Com-
“missioners at Cambridge to be employed to the use aforesaid, and so you shall further in-
“gage us to be.

“Yours ready to serve,

“OLIVER CROMWELL,
“THO. MARTYN,
“TERRELL JOCELYN,
“THO. DUCKETT,
“ROBT. CASTELL,
“ROBT. CLARKE,
“EDW. CLENCHE,
“JAMES THOMPSON.

“ROBERT TWELLS, Maior,
“THO. ATKINSON,
“SAML. SPALDING,
“ROBERT ROBSON,
“EDWARD ALMOND,
“WILLM. GRAYVE,
“JAMES BLACKLEY,
“WILLIAM WELBOR,
“THOMAS BUCKLEY,
“STEPHEN FORTUNE,
“NICHOLAS WEST,
“ROBT. IBBETT,
“RICH. PETTIT,
“RICHARD TIMBS,
“GEORGE FELSTEED,
“THO. BERT,
“WILLM. BURTON.

“Cambridge this 8th of March, 1642.

“Note, what shal be by you gathered, delliver it to Tho. Noris this bearer.”

[ENDORSED.]

“Deliver this wrighting to the Churchwardings, who are to deliver the same unto the Minis-
“ter or Curate to be published in the parish Church the next Sunday after the receipt theireof
“& what shal be by you collected lett it be endorsed on the back side heireof, together with a
“declaration what is given by every partickular person, & then delivered unto Thomas Norris
“the bearer heireof.”

In the parish of Fendrayton fifteen persons contributed various sums, amounting together to £1. 19s. 2d., which was paid to Wm. Willbore.—MS. Bowtell, ii.

(3) Birch, Life of Abp. Tillotson, 16, 387.

(4) The Parliament improved the old fortifications by raising ramparts, and adding thereto three strong though irregular bastions on the verge of the ditch.

The height of these ramparts, as measured in the year 1802, from the bottom of the fosse in a diagonal direction, was full sixteen yards.

houses were pulled down for the safeguard of the Castle.⁽¹⁾ St. John's, Trinity, King's, and Garret Hostel Bridges were pulled down, as were two bridges at Queens' College; and no scholar was suffered to pass out of the town unless some of the townsmen promised that he was a "confider."⁽²⁾ There was a breast work at the end of Jesus and Walls Lanes.⁽³⁾

On Sunday the 19th of March, Colonel Cromwell was sent for to Lynn, as certain persons "began to raise combustions there and to declare themselves against the Parliament." He accordingly marched thither on Monday the 20th,⁽⁴⁾ but seems shortly afterwards to have returned to Cambridge, for "Upon the bruit of "P. Rupert's coming into Buckinghamshire the alarm was so hotly "given at Cambridge, that the five associated counties immediately "sent some thousands of men to that town, to defend it against "him; and they sent for Colonel Cromwell out of Norfolk, to return "thither to look to his charge."⁽⁵⁾

1643.

On the 26th of March, the City of Norwich sent 60 muskets and 40 pikes to Cambridge, and ordered that 100 men should be raised and sent thither.⁽⁶⁾

In Lent, the Corporation gave a present of fish to Lord Grey General of the Association.⁽⁷⁾

On Good Friday the 30th of March, the Vicechancellor and Heads met in consistory to consider a demand of pecuniary aid to the Parliament. The soldiery under the command of Lord Grey and Cromwell surrounded the Consistory, and kept the Heads there till past midnight, although many of them were 60 years old, and the night was exceedingly cold. On the next day the Heads declared to Lord Grey, "That it was against true Religion and good Con-

The diameter of them, as measured on the base line from the start of the rise on both sides was 70 feet.

Their perpendicular height from the level of the surface on which they were raised, was 17 feet 6 inches.

The whole of these earth-works had acquired great solidity by means of strong courses of retentive gault and firm white clay, alternately laid in a chevronal position, for the purpose of bracing them.

The south side of this intrenchment was strengthened by the great hill; on the north side thereof came a part of the old trench that surrounded the castle, and measured 16 feet in depth beneath the surface of the castle yard.—MS. Bowtell, iii. 127.

(1) Commons' Journals, vi. 271.

(2) Querela Cantabrigiensis.

(3) Corporation Coucher, ii. 38.

(4) Certain Informations from severall parts of the Kingdom, March 23.

(5) Ibid. March 25.

(6) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 385.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book, 24 Aug.

science for any to contribute to the Parliament in this War.”⁽¹⁾ A Royalist newspaper gives the following account of this affair :—

It was advertised from Cambridge, that the Lord Grey, of Wark, and Master Cromwell did the last week deal very earnestly with the heads of colleges, to lend £6000 for the public use; and that the motion not being harkened to, they kept them all in custody till midnight, except Doctor Brownrigg (the Bishop of Exeter) and Doctor Love; that the said heads being advised to assemble the next day about it, and refusing so to do, were called to the Lord Grey’s lodging; and being asked the reason of their refusal, made answer by the Bishop of Exeter, whom they had chosen as their speaker, that they had before consulted the whole University, who had resolved that they could not comply with their desires in that particular, as being directly against their consciences: that Cromwell, when he found them stick to this resolution, said to a friend of his, who was then in the place, they would have been content with £1000 or less for the present turn; not that so little money could have done them good, but that the people might have thought that one of the two Universities had been on their side.

And it was also certified, that when they failed of getting money by that means, in a fair and voluntarily way, they took by violence from the bursars of divers colleges, such monies as already were brought in unto them; and from the tenants of such colleges, which dwelt near at hand, such monies as they had in readiness to pay their rents; and well we know what they were counted in the former times (when law and justice were in fashion), who when a man refused to deliver his purse, used to take it from him.⁽²⁾

On the first of April, the Lords and Commons passed an ordinance for sequestering the estates of delinquents, as those who adhered to the King were then called. By this ordinance the Mayor for the time being, Oliver Cromwell Esq., John Lowry, Master William Welbore, Talbot Pepys Recorder, John Sherwood, Samuel Spalding, Thomas French, and Robert Robson, were appointed Sequestrators or Committees for the Town and University.⁽³⁾

On the day before Easter Term, as Mr. Power the Lady Margaret’s Preacher was proceeding to St. Mary’s to preach ad clerum, according to his office, he “was furiously pursued over the market “place by a confused number of Soldiers, who in a barbarous uncivil manner cryed out, A Pope, A Pope, and vowed high revenge “if he offered to go into the Pulpit; whereupon the Church was “straightways filled with great multitudes; and when some who accompanied the Preacher, told them, it was an University Exercise, “and to be by Statute performed in Latin, they replied, They knew “no reason why all Sermons should not be performed in English, “that all might be edified, threatning withal to tear the Hoods and

(1) Querela Cantabrigiensis.

(2) Mercurius Aulicus, April 22.

(3) Husband’s Ordinances, ser. ii. 13.

“Habits which Graduates then wore, according to the University “Statute.” It seems that the University ineffectually complained of this outrage to the Lord Grey of Werke the General of the Association.⁽¹⁾

About the same time the Common Prayer Book in Saint Mary's Church was torn by the soldiery, Cromwell encouraging them and openly rebuking the University clerk who complained of it.⁽¹⁾

In a newspaper in the Parliament interest, of the date of the 11th to the 18th of April, are the following passages :—

The Camden Army⁽²⁾ fetches in horse and provisions 15 miles round, both in Lincolne and Northamptonshire, having his head quarter at Stamford. There is a partie gone from Cambridge against them which will make them runne in all likelihood.

Concerning the forces of the Associated Counties of Cambridge, Northfolke, Essex, Southfolke and Hertfordshire, they are in all about 6000 horse and foote. There is a regiment of stout blades of Northfolke gone to Wisbich, Crowland, and so into Holland, to preserve that part and drive out the enemy. Colonell Crumwell is for present at Huntington with some five troops, to which are added some COUNTRYMEN of Huntingtongshire and other Counties; the enemy fled, as is conceived, to Newarke upon the noyse of him. The Colonell exercises strict Discipline; for when two Troopers would have escapt he sent for them back, caused them to be whipt at the Market-place in Huntington, and being before dismounted and disarmed he turned them of as Renegadoes. An action of my Lord Grayes is of like eminencie, for when at Cambridge a troope of one Capt. Riches would not advance upon Command, he caused them all to be environed, and commanded them to dismount, otherwise that they should be shot, which they did, and then being disarmed they were discharged as Refractorics, and other more right to the cause mounted in their roomes. The rest of the forces are gone to Royston, Ware, Barnet, and so towards my Lord Generall. They have a moneths pay with them, and the Deputie Liertenants ave met to consult how they may have more to send by that time that is spent, for they are resolved not to have them want pay that so they may march without wronging the Counties where they come.⁽³⁾

The Committee of the Association made the following orders on the 15th and 16th of April :—

DIE SABBATHI, 15 APRILIS, 1643.

IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED, by the Committee for the association now sitting at Cambridge, that these ensuing parties herein named—

Edward Almond,	Christopher Mayes,
Francis Sheldrake,	Richard Timbs,
James Blackly,	William Bryan,
Thomas Bert,	William Crosby,
Peter Collins,	Thomas Buckly,
Robert Ibbot,	William Burton,

or any three of them, shall be a subcommittee, to take into consideration all subordinate and particular occurrences, that are to be despatched by the grand Committee, and examine them: and what shall be of greater concernment, to make report of the same to the Committee, and for all such as shall be reputed

(1) *Querela Cantabrigiensis*.

(2) The forces raised in Rutlandshire, &c., by Noel Viscount Campden.

(3) Special Passages and certain informations from severall places

worthy of Passes; that Colonell Cooke be entreated by them to signe such, as shall be required by the aforesaid Committee or any three of them, and in the execution of the premisses, this shall be your Authority.

16 APRILIS, 1643.

THE Commissioners for the association now sitting at Cambridge, do straightly charge & require all Commanders, Captains, & other inferior Officers that they have a strict eye upon the souldiers of their severall companies, that they neither shoot, pawn, sell, throw away, or otherwise embezzle any powder, arms, or ammunition whatsoever, but use the same as they shall receive directions from their respective Commanders & Officers. And we do further order and declare, that no person or persons whatsoever, do buy or take upon pawn any horse, powder, arms, ammunition, or other instruments of Warre useful for fortifications, from any souldier & from any person or persons implied by any souldier, to sell or pawn any powder, arms, ammunition, or any other the premisses: And we do further order, that no souldier or souldiers for horse or foot, shall depart from their colours, nor drummers beat up drummes, nor trumpeters sound trumpets, without especial direction from their Colonells, Captains, or other inferior Officers. And we do also straightly charge all Mayors, Sheriffs, Constables, & all other his Majestie's Officers, to take care that no Masters of Taverns, Innes, Alehouses, or other places of tipling, nor any court of guards, be suffered to keep, or suffer to be kept, any souldier or souldiers, tipling in their or any of their houses or courts of guards, to the waste of their pay, & to the ill example of their fellow souldiers. But that in all things they be observant to the laws of the land upon pain of severe punishment.

IT IS ORDERED that these orders be forthwith printed & published: and hereby all are to take notice that the sub-committee aforesaid do sit at the signe of the Bear in the chamber next to the Grand Committee chamber.

JOSHUA SEDGWICK, Cler.(1)

Under the date of the 19th of April, a newspaper in the Parliament interest states that the Lord Grey of Werke had come to the assistance of the Earl of Essex, then besieging Reading, with 6000 or 7000 soldiers from Cambridge.(2)

Certain persons confined in the prison at Cambridge, whose names are not mentioned, but who were probably imprisoned for political causes, were, on the 22nd of April, ordered by the House of Commons to be removed into the custody of Colonel Venn, in the Castle of Windsor.(3)

The Committee of the Association made the subjoined orders on the 20th of April:—

VICESIMO DIE APRILIS. ANNO DOM. 1643.

CAMBRIDGE.

IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED by the Committee of the Association now sitting at Cambridge, That no boats whatsoever or for no cause or pretence what-

(1) Printed papers inserted in MS. Bowtell, ii.

(2) Certaine Informations from severall parts of the Kingdome, 17 to 24, April 1643.

The town of Sudbury about this time sent two pieces of ordnance to Cambridge, upon a sudden alarm there by Captain Fothergill's Foot Company. These pieces of ordnance were sent to Reading, and afterwards to Windsor. On the 12th May, 1645, the Lords ordered they should be restored to Captain Fothergill for the use of the town of Sudbury.—Lords' Journals, vii. 366.

(3) Commons' Journals, iii. 57.

soever, shall at any time go up above the Bridge called the great Bridge after eight of the clock in the evening every day or before five in the morning: nor shall any waterman or other person whatsoever at any time or times carry down any person or persons or goods whatsoever, without a ticket or certificate first had & obtained from under the hands of the Commissioners or such other persons authorized for that purpose under such penalties & punishment as by the Committee shall be inflicted upon them.

AND IT IS ALSO THIS DAY ORDERED, That all Deputy Lieutenants, Colonells, Lieutenant Colonells, Justices of the Peace, Maiors, Bailiffs, Constables, & all other his Majesties officers whatsoever, in the severall Counties of our association are hereby required to apprehend, lay hold of, disarm, & commit into safe custodie or send up to us, all such persons of the voluntiers & trayned bands of the severall Counties in association with their arms so taken from them that have or shall forsake their Colours whilst they are in Garrison in Cambridge or elsewhere, without a sufficient Passe from the Lord Generall his excellencie, our Major-Generall, our selves the Commissioners, or of their Colonells or Captains. And we the Commissioners do expect a readie obedience in the premisses, or else we shall interpret their neglect as a disaffection to the state.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That no Court of Guards or Centinells or Officers do give the word nor by taking, receiving, begging, or asking any moneys or other rewards, do suffer to passe any person or persons whatsoever (except such as have ticketts from the Authority of the Commissioners) through their Courts of Guard, upon the severest punishment that may be inflicted upon them or any of them.

AND IT IS LIKEWISE THIS DAY ORDERED, That every Captain Lieutenant & every other Officer, or one of them, do the next day after they shall enter this Town of Cambridge, or any other town, to be in garrison, or to do any other service for the associated Counties; shall deliver unto the Commissioners a list of the names of all the officers & souldiers listed in their severall bands that they may know who they are that make default to come, bring, or send in their arms or moneys to pay their souldiers: And whosoever shall make default in any the premisses, is to be reputed & taken to be a malignant & dealt with as one ill-affected to the King and Parliament.

AND that upon the Monday in the forenoon in every week, there shall be a true and perfect list brought unto the Commissioners, of all Captains, Lieutenants, & all other officers & souldiers that remain within the town of Cambridge, for the garrison, or elsewhere; when they came in, how long they have remained within the Town, & how they have demeaned themselves: And that every Captain or Lieutenant of every company of souldiers, the next day after he or they do come into the Town of Cambridge, shall reade at the head of their severall companies, as well the former orders as the now made, or which hereafter shall be made, for the government of souldiers, unto their severall companies; and so once a week after that, so long as they shall remain within this Town: And Colonel Cook is also desired to take care of the performance & due observance of this Order.

IT IS ORDERED that these Orders shall be together with the former Orders printed & published.

JOSHUA SEDGWICK, Cler.

April 21.(1)

(1) Printed Paper inserted in MS. Bowtell, ii.

On the 25th of April,⁽¹⁾ the Parliament passed the following Ordinance:—

DIE MARTIS, 25^o. APRILIS, 1643.

WHEREAS Authority was formerly given, by Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, to Colonel Oliver Cromwell and others, for the seizing of the Persons, Horses, Arms, Money, and Plate of Malignants, and ill-affected Persons, within the County of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely, and other Counties, Cities, and Places, in the said Ordinance mentioned: IT IS NOW FURTHER ORDAINED, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That the said Colonel Cromwell, and other the Committees and Deputy Lieutenants in the said Ordinance mentioned, as also Captain Charles Fleetwood, Captain Edward Whalley, and Captain John Disborough, or any Two or more of them, together with any of the said Committees or Deputy Lieutenants formerly appointed, shall have the like power and authority, for the seizing as well of the Corn, Cattle, and other Goods and Chattels of the said Malignants, or any of them, as by the said Ordinance is given, for the seizing of Horses, Arms, Money, or Plate; the same to be disposed of, used, and employed to the same Uses, as in the said Ordinance is specified; upon Account therefore to be made to both Houses of Parliament: And that they, and every of them, for so doing, shall be protected, and saved harmless, by the Power and Authority of both Houses of Parliament.⁽²⁾

An assessment for one month, according to the weekly assessments, was on the 29th of April, imposed by the House of Commons, on the associated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge and Hertford, for maintaining the forces of horse and foot sent out of those counties.⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of May, was delivered at Norwich an order to raise a contribution in the associated counties to fortify Cambridge, "for which they gathered from house to house, the well-affected (as they termed them) giving freely, and the rest out of fear."⁽⁴⁾

On the 7th of May, an ordinance was passed by the Lords and Commons for a general assessment throughout the kingdom, on those who had not voluntarily contributed a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the army. The execution of this ordinance in the Town and University was entrusted to a committee consisting of the Mayor for the time being, Talbot Pepys Recorder, John Sherwood, Samuel Spalding, Thomas French, and Robert Robson; and on the 18th of May, all sums raised under this ordinance were directed by the two Houses to be applied to the use of the forces sent out by the associated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, and

(1) In the Lords' Journals, (vi. 26.) this Ordinance is dated the 2nd of May.

(2) Commons' Journals, iii. 60; Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 44.

(3) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 48.

(4) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 385.

Hertford, out of their good and ready affections, but which forces, having many charges upon them, they could not any longer pay without their great impoverishment.⁽¹⁾

About the month of May, Dr. Richard Holdsworth the Vicechancellor, was seized by order of the Parliament and taken to London where he was imprisoned, first in Ely House and afterwards in the Tower.⁽²⁾ The charge against him was the having licensed the reprinting at the University Press of the King's Declarations printed at York.⁽³⁾ Dr. Ralph Brownrigg Bishop of Exeter, appears to have officiated as Deputy Vicechancellor for the remainder of the year.

On the 26th of May, the Lords and Commons ordered the county of Huntingdon (which had been before associated with Leicestershire, &c.,) to be associated with the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, and Hertford.⁽⁴⁾

On the 5th of June, the following petition from the University to both Houses of Parliament was read in the House of Lords:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons now assembled in the High Court of Parliament.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the University of Cambridge,

HUMBLY PRESENTETH to your Honourable Consideration the sad dejected state of the said University; how our Schools daily grow desolate, mourning the Absence of their Professors and their wonted Auditories; how, in our Colleges, our Numbers grow thin, and our Revenues short; and what Subsistence we have abroad, is for the most Part involved in the common Miseries; how, frightened by the Neighbour Noise of War, our Students either quit their Gowns, or abandon their Studies; how our Degrees lie disesteemed, and all Hopes of our Public Commencements are blasted in the Bud; besides sundry other pressing Inconveniences, which we forbear to mention. We cannot but conceive your Honourable Piety (out of a noble Zeal to Learning) will cordially pity our sad Condition, and, as the present general Calamities give Way, afford us some Succour and Encouragement. Your Wisdoms best know what Privileges and Immunities have been in all good Times afforded to the Seats of Learning and the Professors of it; and, even, in the Fury and Heat of War, Places of Religion and Devotion have usually not only (on both sides) been spared from Ruin, but supported and esteemed as Sanctuaries. Hence it is that the Members of our University (by Charter confirmed by Act of Parliament) stand expressly freed from all Preparations and Contributions to any War, hence is it that, in Neighbour Territories,

(1) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 169, 181.

(2) 31 Oct. 1645. "Upon reading the Petition of Doctor Holdsworth, desiring he may be bailed: It is ordered, To be recommended to the House of Commons, in regard of his great Indisposition of his Health." (Lords' Journals, vii. 669.) The same day the Commons ordered he should be bailed. He was then in the Tower and it was referred to the Committee of Privileges to take his bail and assign the limits to which he should be appointed, and that he might give security not to do any thing by word, advice or otherwise to the prejudice of the Parliament. (Commons' Journals, iv. 328.)

(3) Querela Cantabrigiensis.

(4) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 183.

where the Excise is most in Use, the University with all their Students are exempt.

MAY it therefore not be displeasing to your pious Wisdom if in all Humility, we crave at your Hands tender Consideration of our Case, that you will be pleased to exempt our poor Estates from all such Rates and Impositions, to vouchsafe such Freedom to our Persons (not giving just Offence) as may enable us the better to keep together, and daily to offer up our joint Prayers to God, for a blessed Union betwixt our Gracious Sovereign and You, and the Blessing of Peace upon the Land.

Upon reading this petition, the Lords ordered it to be communicated to the House of Commons at a conference, and recommended to them with the sense of the Lords with it.⁽¹⁾ On the 10th of June, the Lords sent a message to the Commons to desire that the petition might be communicated at a conference between the two Houses then about to take place.⁽²⁾ It was accordingly so communicated, and was referred by the Commons to a committee of that House, as appears by the subjoined extract from the journals relative to this petition and other University affairs:—

DIE SABBATI, 10^o. JUNII, 1643.

A Message from the Lords by Mr. Page and Dr. Aylett;

The Lords desire, that at this Conference they may present unto you a Petition from the University of Cambridge.

Answer returned by the same Messengers; that the House has considered their Lordship's Message; and do agree, that at this Conference, the Petition shall be communicated from the University of Cambridge.

Sir H. Mildmay presented, from the Conference, the humble Petition of the University of Cambridge: The which being read, Sir H. Mildmay reported, that the Earl of Manchester said, that the University of Cambridge was a Fountain of Piety and Learning; and, to afford Countenance and Relief to this University, is to give Encouragement to Learning; and will make the University depend upon it.

Mr. Rous, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr. Corbett, Sir Peter Wentworth, Sir Tho. Barrington, Mr. Liste, Mr. Gourdon, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Noble, Mr. Sarjeant Wild, Mr. Hill, Mr. Trinchard, Dr. Eden, Mr. Pym, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Cage, Mr. Holles, Sir Nath. Barnardiston, Mr. Salloway, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Jo. Goodwyn;

This Committee is to consider of the humble Petition of the University of Cambridge, this Day presented to the House, from a Conference with the Lords; and are to consider of some Means of extending Relief unto them, in the Things prayed by them, in such manner, as that those who have expressed their ill Affections to the proceedings of the Parliament, may share as little in it as may be: They are likewise to inquire into the Abuses and Innovations brought into the University; and to consider of some effectual Means of reforming it, and purging it from all Abuses, Innovations, and Superstitions: They are likewise to consider of the State of Emanuel College, and of all Informations that shall be presented concerning it; and of the Carriage and Behaviour of Dr. Holdsworth the Master thereof; by what means he came into that Place, and whether, by his Demeanour since, he hath not for-

(1) Lords' Journals, vi. 80.

(2) Ibid. 88.

feited the said Place: They are likewise to consider of the Delinquency of Dr. Holdsworth, in licensing books to be printed, in Prejudice, and to the Scandal of the Parliament: and likewise of a Sermon preached by him on Sunday was Sevensnight, at Ely House, where he is a Prisoner; and of the Carriages upon it: and likewise of the Letter from Dr. Holdsworth, touching the Bishop of Yorke's Books, bestowed many Years since by him upon the College of St. John's in Cambridge. They are likewise to consider, what Governors of the University, Colleges, or others, have sent Plate to the King. And have Power to send for Parties, Witnesses, Papers, Records: And are to meet on Monday next, at Two post Meridiem, in the Exchequer Chamber.

ORDERED, That the Burgesses that serve for the University and Town of Cambridge, do send down to the said University and Town, Copies of the Covenant appointed to be taken through the Kingdom; and that they require that the Names of such may be returned, that take the Covenant, and that refuse it.

RESOLVED, &c. That Mr. Hall, of Emanuel College, be forthwith sent for, as a Delinquent, for not obeying the order of this House, of Nine-and-twentieth of March, 1642,⁽¹⁾ declaring, that, according to the Statutes of that College, *de mora sociorum*, he was superannuated; and ought not to stay any longer there, notwithstanding any Dispensation to the contrary.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of June, a grace passed for dispensing with the solemnities of a Public Commencement, on account of the troubled state of public affairs. It was in these terms:—

CUM tanta nos jam premant malorum pondera ut Studia literarum obruant, animos hominum conturbent ac dejiciant et nulla sint tempestiva exercitia: præter illa gemitium Procancellario nostro nobis abrepto et negatâ Professoribus Facultate consuetâ conscendendi Subsellia quando etiam nullus apparet in Theologiâ Inceptor qui munus illud respondendi sustineat: nec ullos spes sit huc confuxuros qui Comitibus vestra sua olim numerosa presentia cohonestare solebant: nec tandem versimile sit permissura nobis aliquid solenniorum rituum infelicia hæc tempora: PLACET VOBIS ut creationes tam Inceptorum in singulis facultatibus (si qui fuerint) quam Magistrorum in Artibus omnesq. Ritus eo spectantes hic in Novo Sacello privatim peragantur 3^o et 4^o Julii et pro hac vice publicis calamitatibus publica cedat Solemnitas.⁽³⁾

The House of Commons on the 19th of June, made an order respecting the Committee for the University of Cambridge, but the entry in the Journal is incomplete, so that the precise nature of the order does not appear.⁽⁴⁾ On the 3rd of July, the House “Ordered, That the Sermon preached and printed by Mr. Gatford⁽⁵⁾

(1) Vide ante, p. 307 n (1)

(2) Commons' Journals, iii. 124.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 167.

(4) Commons' Journals, iii. 134.

(5) Lionel Gatford B.D., sometime Fellow of Jesus College and Rector of Dennington, in Suffolk. “He was Seized by Oliver Cromwell (then Captain of Horse belonging to the Militia) “at One a clock in the Night in his Chamber at Jesus College in Cambridge, where he had “been many Years a Fellow, (and was at that time in the College for the Convenience of the “Library; he being then preparing a Book for the Press;) and by him brought from thence “to London, and Committed to Ely-House, which was then made a Prison.”—Walker, Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii. 255.

“be referred to the Consideration of the Committee for Cambridge, “where Mr. Rous has the Chair.”⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of July, were read in the House of Commons letters of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of June, from the Committees at Cambridge, Ely and other parts in the associated counties. They were referred to the Committee for the five associated counties, who were to consider of the Isle of Ely.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of July, the Governor of the Castle reported to the Parliament:—“Our town & castle are now very strongly fortified; “being encompassed with breast-works & bulwarks.”⁽³⁾

The House of Commons made the subjoined order on the 15th of July:—

DIE SABBATI, 15^o. JULII, 1643.

Upon the Report from the Committee

RESOLVED, That Directions shall be sent to the Committee of the associated Counties, at Cambridge or elsewhere, forthwith to send some Forces into the Isle of Ely, to be commanded by Mr. Torrell Jocelyn, in the mean time, until further Order, shall be taken by my Lord General, or by this House. And Mr. Jocelyn is hereby required to take the Charge and Government of that Place, and of the Forces there, and to be sent thither, for the Security thereof, in the mean time, till further Order. And the House doth recommend it to my Lord General, to have Commission for the Government of that place, if his Excellency, in his own Judgment shall approve thereof. And that it be referred to Sir H. Mildmay, and Mr. Solicitor, to prepare a Letter to be sent to my Lord General, and to the Committee at Cambridge. AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That Mr. Jocelyn shall have liberty to take in with him such Forces as he can get from Cambridge, or elsewhere, for the Security of that Place.⁽⁴⁾

On the 20th of July, the House of Commons ordered that the Committee of the six associated counties should meet that afternoon, to consider of letters of information from Cambridge, and of raising a moving body to prevent the inconveniences that by those informations were threatened. It was also ordered that the Deputy Lieutenants of those counties should send forthwith to Cambridge, for the defence of the Castle there, such proportion of forces as was allotted to each county and place by the Committee of Association of those counties. On the same day, were read “Letters from the “Committee at Cambridge, informing the House, that the Cavaliers “were before Peterborough.”⁽⁵⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, iii. 153.

(2) Ibid. 158.

(3) MS. Bowtell, ii. 135.

(4) Commons' Journals, iii. 167.

(5) Ibid. 175, 176, 177.

On the reported approach of the King's forces towards Cambridge, the Commons made the following order :—

DIE SABBATHI 22 JULII, 1643.

AN ORDER of the Commons assembled in Parliament for 2000 Foot to be sent out of the Associated Counties to Cambridge, for the defence of those Counties.

WHEREAS information is given this House from the Committees at Huntingdon and Cambridge, That some considerable Forces of the Enemie are approaching towards the Confines of the six Associate Counties. IT IS ORDERED by the Commons in Parliament, that the six Associate Counties shall send forthwith two thousand Foot for Cambridge with a monethly pay for the said Forces, which are to be disposed and employed by the Committee of Association residing now at Cambridge, for the defence of their Confines, and safetie of the six Associate Counties, and not be drawn forth of the said Counties without the consent of the Deputy-Lieutenants, or any two or more of them, of each Countie and place, but in case of prosecution or opposition of an enemie upon the confines that doth invade, or is likely to invade the said Counties.

AND IT IS ORDERED that the Deputie-Lieutenants, or any two or more of them of each countie or place respectively, shall forthwith send their proportion of the said 2000 according to the rate agreed on by the Committee of this house for the Association, for their respective counties, to the towne of Cambridge, to be employed as abovesaid. And it is further Ordered, that the Deputie-Lieutenants of the said Associate counties, or any two or more of them of each Countie or place respectively, shall and may upon all occasions for the defence of the said Associate counties or places, or any of them, send such Forces out of their respective Counties or places, or call in to their aide such forces from the other Associate counties or places, as they shall thinke necessaric, (according to the rule of proportion agreed on) for the mutuall defence each of other, and the whole Association.(1)

On the 24th of July, the House of Commons made this order :—

DIE LUNÆ, 24^o JULII, 1643.

A letter from Mr. Edw. Aiscough, from Colonel Cromwell, to the Committee of Cambridge; and a Letter from the Committee at Cambridge, relating the good Success it has pleased God to bless the Lord Willoughby of Parham, in taking in of Gainsborough; and the Names of the Prisoners and principal Officers, were all this Day read.

ORDERED, That a Letter be written to the Committee at Cambridge; to require them, that they do presently send all the Forces they have and can spare, that are at Cambridge or elsewhere employed upon the Frontiers of the associated Counties, as likewise Sir Jo. Palgraves Regiment, to the Defence of Gainsborough, and the Parts adjacent; and Care taken, that out of the associated Counties Forces shall be sent to Cambridge to reinforce that Garrison, and the Frontiers and Places, from whence these Forces shall be drawn: And that the Committee of the Six associated Counties do take care, that Three thousand Pounds be presently collected, by a ratable Proportion upon those Counties; and sent to Mr. Rob. Castle, the Chairman of the Committee at Cambridge, upon Account for Pay of those Forces: And the House will take care that these extraordinary Disbursements of these Counties shall be repaid.(2)

(1) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 243.

(2) Commons' Journals, iii. 180.

On the 25th of July, the Lords and Commons made an ordinance for raising 6500 horse to be under the command of the Earl of Manchester, and to be furnished by certain counties in specified proportions. The county of Cambridge (including the Isle of Ely) was to raise 200. It was also ordered that the horse of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire already raised, should meet at Cambridge on the first of August then next, where they were to be joined by the residue appointed to be raised for those counties on the 8th of the same month. Colonel Oliver Cromwell was appointed to command the horse of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire⁽¹⁾ under the Earl of Manchester.⁽²⁾

The first occasion on which Cromwell's military genius was conspicuously displayed, was the taking of Stamford and clearing the parts adjacent. The prisoners taken by him were sent to Cambridge, and the following correspondence refers to them :—

[THE CAMBRIDGE COMMITTEE TO SIR ROGER NORTH AND THE REST
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SIX ASSOCIATED COUNTIES.]

Noble Gent.

Colonel Cromwell having sent about 200 Cavaliers unto Cambridge, taken at Burleigh House⁽³⁾ We thought fitt to send them to London to be disposed of by your approbacion & wisdom either by land or sea, because it is not unknown to you that the Town of Cambridge is malignant enough & we fear the Sickness is much dispersed about the Spittle House end & our Garrison weak so as to continue them here would be both danger & charge to the Town & consequently to the whole Associacion. Thus with an humble tender of our due respects, We are

Your Friends & Servants to command,

THO. COOKE,
EDW. CLENCHE,
THO. MARTYN,
RO. STACEY,

WILL. SYMON,
GERV. FULWOOD,
JA. THOMSON,
ROB. CLERKE.

Cambridge, the 27th of July, 1643.

We have sent the names of such Commanders & Officers as were sent unto Cambridge by Coll. Cromwell, we crave your direccions how you will have them disposed of & we shall carefully keep them in the mean time.

A LIST OF THE PRISONERS NAMES THAT WERE BROUGHT IN Y^R
LAST NIGHT TO ST. JOHN'S COLL.⁽⁴⁾

Sr. Wingfield Bodenham Kt. High Sheriff of Rutland, Phil. Welby Coll. of Dragoons, Robt. Bodenham Major of Horse, Capt. Joh. Brudnell Horse Recust.,

(1) A Royalist writer narrating the battle of Marston Moor, says that the Earl of Manchester's Horse commanded by Cromwell greatly distinguished themselves. They were, he adds, "both for Arms, Men, and Horses, the compleatest Regiments in England."—Heath, *Chronicle*, 2nd edit. 59.

(2) *Husband's Ordinances*, ser. ii. 275.

(3) For an account of the taking of Burghley House by Cromwell, see *Vicars, God's Arke Overtopping the World's Waves*, 7.

(4) The old court of this College was converted into a prison at the commencement of the Civil War. Amongst others who were confined there, were Dr. Ward Master of Sidney College, (released about a month before his death.) Seth Ward afterwards Bishop of Salisbury and Sir Thomas Hatton — *Querela Cantabrigiensis*; *Aubrey's Lives*; *Pope, Life of Bp. Ward*, 13.

Capt. Edw. Woodford, Capt. Joh. Chaworth, Capt. Walter Kirkham, Capt. Tho. Pigg of foot, Capt. Corney, Cornet Wm. Colly, Tho. Collop Lieut. of foot, Richard Maulvyer Esq. of Suffolk, Rob. Price Esq. of Washingley Rectus^t. Mr. Joh. Vincent Northampton, Lieut. Ralph Bash, Lieut. Jo. King, Cornet Antho. Cawthorne, Mr. Anthony Wingfield, Mr. Henry Watson.

IN THE TOLLBOOTH.

Capt. George Sheffield, Capt. Nicholson, Capt. Moody, Capt. Sheffield, Lieut. Woolston, Lieut. Black, Lieut. Claughton, Cornet Cloughton, Cornet Viver, Cornet Chatteris, Cornet Humphres, Edw. Salter, Corp. Penrose, Edw. Ashton, Robt. Rich Gent., Ensign Parker, Tho. Bradbury Gent., Lieut. Moody, Mr. Hunt, Thomas Roper.

[THE CAMBRIDGE COMMITTEE TO SPEAKER LENTHALL.]

Mr. Speaker,

In respect of the many dangers we here lye under by reason of the Multitude of Malignants in & about this place, the small Guard to secure the Town, the considerable number & quality of the Prisoners who grow bold & Insolent & fitt for any design, the Correspondence & Intelligence they hold by resort of Scholars & others to their Windows & Chambers, & many other great dangers we feel to grow dayly upon us more & more by their being here, have enforced us to send up unto you 40 Prisoners, they being all Commanders & Officers & all taken in Hostility & Armes against the Parlt. & sent by Coll. Cromwell to this place. We have 40 Prisoners more that are of less danger, which we keep here still & put them into new Prisons in this Town, whom we could well spare, But withall do consider how you are already filled with such kind of Virmin & therefore will keep them here as long as we are able with safety, & in the mean time we rest

Your Friends & Servants,

THO. COOKE,	THO. RUSSELL,
ANTH. IRBY,	THO. CASTELL,
MILES SANDYS,	W. SYMONDS,
MILES CORBETT,	EDW. CLENCH,
WM. HARLAKENDEN,	JAM. THOMPSON.(1)

The following orders of the House of Commons relate to these prisoners:—

DIE LUNÆ, 31^o. JULII, 1643.

A letter from the Committee at Cambridge; importing that Colonel Cromwell had sent up divers Prisoners, taken by him at Burleigh House

RESOLVED, &c. That Colonel Philip Welbye be forthwith committed Prisoner to the King's Bench, for being in actual War against the Parliament; there to remain during the Pleasure of the House.

RESOLVED, &c. That Sir Winckfield Bodenham Knight, High Sheriff of the County of Rutland, be forthwith committed Prisoner to the Tower, for being in actual War against the Parliament; there to remain during the Pleasure of the House.

ORDERED. That it be referred to the Committee for Prisoners, where Sir Rob. Harley has the Chair, to dispose of the rest of the Prisoners sent from the Committee at Cambridge, to such Prisons as they shall think most convenient, for the safe keeping of them.

RESOLVED, &c., That the Two hundred and Twenty four Prisoners, sent from Cambridge, be forthwith committed Prisoners, there to remain during the

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 102.

Pleasure of the House: And it is referred to the Committee for Prisoners, where Sir Rob. Harley has the Chair, to appoint one of the Serjeants' Men to see them listed, and to see them conveyed thither by the Assistance of the Lieutenant that brought them up.(1)

DIE MARTIS, PRIMO AUGUSTI, 1643.

ORDERED, That To-morrow Morning the House do take into Consideration the List of the Prisoners sent from the Committee at Cambridge; and the Manner and Way of disposing of them.(2)

A grace was passed on the 28th of July, for discontinuing, on account of the prevalence of the plague, the University sermons and exercises, till the Vicechancellor thought it safe for public meetings to be again renewed.(3)

On the 31st of July, Oliver Cromwell wrote from Huntingdon to the Committee of the Association sitting at Cambridge, giving an account of the action at Gainsborough. He thus concludes his letter, "What you are to do upon it is next to be considered. The Lord direct you what to do."(4)

By an ordinance of both Houses, made the 3rd of August, a weekly assessment was imposed upon various counties for raising money for the maintenance of the Parliamentary army for two months. The sum imposed upon the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was £375. a week, and the following were appointed committees: For the County, Sir Dudley North, Sir John Cuts, Sir Thomas Martin, Knights, Thomas Symonds, Dudley Pope, Esquires, Sir Miles Sandys, Knight, Francis Russell, Oliver Cromwell, Thomas Duckett, William Fisher, James Thompson, Walter Clopton, Robert Castle, Thomas Bendish, Edward Clark, John Welbore, Robert Clark, Michael Dalton, jun., Thomas Parker, John Hobard, Thomas Castle, George Claphorn, John Towers, Henry Butler, Edward Leeds, William Marsh, and Humberston Marsh, Esquires. For the Town and University, the Mayor for the time being, Talbot Pepys Recorder, John Sherwood, Samuel Spaulden, Thomas French, Robert Robson.(5)

On the 5th of August, Lord Willoughby of Parham, wrote from Boston to Colonel Cromwell, representing the desperate state of affairs since his success at Gainsborough, and the absolute want of strength at Boston, which if taken would open a way for the enemy into Norfolk and Suffolk. Cromwell sent Lord Willoughby's

(1) Commons' Journals, iii. 188, 189.

(2) Ibid. 190.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 168.

(4) Rushworth, Historical Collections, part iii. vol. ii. p. 275.

(5) Lords' Journals, vi. 164, 165.

letter to the Committee at Cambridge, accompanied with this characteristic one from himself:—

Gent.

You see by this inclosed how sadly your affairs stand. Its no longer disputing but out instantly all you can. Raise all your Bands. Send them to Huntington, get up what Volunteers you can, hasten your horses. Send these Letters to Norfolk, Suffolk, & Essex without delay. I beseech you spare not but be expeditious & industrious. Almost all our foot have quitted Stamford, there is nothing to interrupt an Enemy but our Horse that is considerable. You must act lively, do it without distraccion, neglect no meanes,

I am

Your Faithful Servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Huntingdon ye 6th of August, 1643.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of August, the House of Commons resolved that the six associated counties should forthwith raise a body of 10,000 foot and dragoons, including 4,000 foot formerly ordered to be raised or already raised.⁽²⁾

On the 10th of August, the two Houses apprehending the approach of the Earl of Newcastle to attack the counties which formed the Eastern Association, appointed a standing committee for those counties to be resident at Cambridge, or some other convenient place. The following were appointed for the county of Cambridge: Sir John Cuts, Sir Thomas Martin, Knights, Oliver Cromwell, Francis Russell, Thomas Cooke, William March, James Tompson, Thomas Duckett, Robert Castle, Robert Clerke, Edward Clench, Dudley Pope, Thomas Bendish, John Welbore, and Richard Foxton Esquires. To these was subsequently added Mr. Browne. The committee were instructed to have a special care that no stranger should come in or inhabit within the town of Cambridge or the Isle of Ely, except with a certificate of their good affection to the King and Parliament, from four of the Deputy Lieutenants of the counties whence they came. The members of the House of Commons and the governors of Cambridge (being inhabitants of the associated counties) were to be of the committee, and such Divines attending the Assembly as were resiant in those counties were desired to go down to stir up the people to rise for their defence.⁽³⁾

In an ordinance for pressing soldiers made the 10th of August, there was a proviso that that it should not extend to the pressing of any clergyman, scholar, or student in the Universities.⁽⁴⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 429.

(2) Commons' Journals, iii. 199.

(3) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 283, 284, 285, 308.

(4) Lords' Journals, vi. 175.

By an ordinance of the Lords and Commons, dated the 16th of August, twenty thousand soldiers, together with gunners, trumpeters, and chirurgions, were directed to be raised and impressed within the counties of the Eastern Association, for the defence of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom.⁽¹⁾

On the same day, the Earl of Manchester marched from London towards Cambridge, where 4,000 horse raised in the associated counties, were stationed.⁽²⁾ The Corporation gave the Earl a present of fish on his arrival.⁽³⁾ He proceeded hence with 3,000 horse and 1,500 foot to Lynn, which town surrendered to the Parliament on the 16th of September.

There appears to have been great difficulty in prevailing on any of the Aldermen to serve the office of Mayor this year. On the 16th of August, Samuel Spalding was elected. On the 22nd, he refused the office, and William Holland was elected. He also refused to serve, and on the 24th, Samuel Spalding was again elected, and again refused. On the 31st, Francis Sheldrake one of the twenty-four was elected Alderman, and immediately afterwards Mayor. On the 5th of September, he refused both offices, and Robert Prior, another of the twenty-four, was chosen both Alderman and Mayor, which offices he accepted on the 6th. On the 29th, being sick and not able to come to the Hall, he was sworn into office at his own house in Saint Michael's parish. Mr. Prior died on the 25th of October, and on the 27th, Richard Foxton Esq., was elected Mayor in his stead. On the 1st of November, Mr. Foxton refused the office, "al-
"ledging the disabilitie of his bodie, his thicknes of hearing, the
"badnes of his sight & his want of a House, being shortly to leave
"the House he now dwelleth in." It was thereupon ordered that Alderman Robson and Mr. James Blackley of the twenty-four should repair to the Parliament, "for the procuring of an order from thence for setling of a Maior within the Towne." On the 10th of November, Mr. Foxton, having accepted the Mayoralty, was sworn into office.⁽³⁾

By an ordinance made the 6th of September, the Lords and Commons taking into serious consideration the great charge which the associated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon, were necessarily to undergo by reason of many thousands of horse and foot which they were forced to raise and send out for the defence of those counties and parts adjacent against a great

(1) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 288.

(2) Mercurius Civicus, p. 96.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

army of the Earl of Newcastle's, ordered, that if found necessary, a weekly assessment should be made upon those counties for payment of such forces of horse, foot, and dragooneers, as were or should be raised by them.⁽¹⁾

The Mastership of Sidney College being vacant by the death of Dr. Samuel Ward, the fellows met in the chapel of that college on the 13th of September, in order to proceed to election. "Mr. Ward,⁽²⁾ "with nine of them, gave their Suffrages for Mr. Thorndike⁽³⁾ of "Trinity College; for Mr. Minshall there were eight Votes, including "his own, but while they were at the Election, a Band of Soldiers "rusht in upon them, and forcibly carried away Mr. Parsons,⁽⁴⁾ "one of those Fellows who voted for Mr. Thorndike, so that the "number of Suffrages for Mr. Mynshall, his own being accounted "for one, was equal to those Mr. Thorndike had. Upon which Mr. "Mynshall was admitted Master, the other eight only protesting "against it, being ill advised, for they should have adher'd to their "Votes. Two of them whereof Mr. Ward was one, went to Oxford, "and brought thence a Mandamus from the King, commanding Mr. "Mynshall and the Fellows of Sidney College, to repair thither, and "give an Account of their Proceedings, as to that Election, this "Mandamus or peremptory Summons was fix'd upon the Chapel "door by Mr. Linnet, who was afterwards a Fellow of Trinity College, but at that time attended on Mr. Thorndike. On the other "side, one Mr. Bertie a Kinsman of the Earl of Lindsey, being one "of those who voted for Mr. Mynshall, was also sent to Oxford in "his behalf; this Gentleman, by the Assistance and Mediation of "my Lord of Lindsey, procur'd an Order from the King,⁽⁵⁾ to confirm Mr. Mynshalls Election. but he, not thinking this Title sufficient, did corroborate it with the Broad Seal, to which Mr. Thorndike consented, Mr. Mynshall paying him and the rest of "the Fellows the Charges they had been at, in the Management of "that Affair, amounting to about an hundred pound."⁽⁶⁾

(1) Lords' Journals, vi. 207.

(2) Seth Ward afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.

(3) Herbert Thorndike afterwards Prebendary of Westminster.

(4) Pawson. It is stated in the *Quereia Cantabrigiensi*, that he "was violently pluck'd from the Communion as he was ready to receive that holy Sacrament before the solemn Election of a Master of that College, and thrown into Gaol to the great disturbance of the Election." In the margin is this note, "though, since he hath proved himself an arrant honest man, and is rewarded for it with a fellowship in S. John's."

(5) Dated Nov. 18, An. Regn. 19.

(6) Pope, Life of Bp. Ward, 14.

In the Cambridge Portfolio (1785) is given the following extract from the *Acta Collegii Sidn.* p. 40:—

"Imprimis—Before the election of Mr. Minshall to be Master of the College, Mr. Seth Ward, in presence of Mr. Garbut, Mynshall, Pendreth, Lawson, Hodges, Seabard, Gibson, Matthews,

The subjoined grace passed the Senate on the 19th of September :—

WHEREAS y^e term approacheth, & y^e Statutes require there should be a latin sermon to introduce y^e same, MAY IT PLEASE you that for y^e avoiding of y^e like tumult which threatened some danger to y^e Preacher in y^e beginning of y^e last Term⁽¹⁾ the said Latin Sermon be for this time omitted.⁽²⁾

On the 20th of September, by an ordinance of the two Houses, Lincolnshire was added to the Eastern Association, and in order to raise money to pay the forces, the weekly sum of £5630. was directed to be assessed for three months. The county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was to raise £375. per week.⁽³⁾

On Michaelmas day, the Vicechancellor came to the Guildhall with the Proctors and some of the Heads of Colleges, and tendered to the Bailiffs, the oath usually taken to the University, which the Bailiffs refused to take.⁽⁴⁾ It does not appear that this oath was tendered to the Mayor, who took his oath of office at his own house, being disabled by illness from attending at the Guildhall.⁽⁵⁾

The usual corporate feast on Michaelmas day did not take place this year, "in regard of the hardnes of these dangerous times & the sicknes yet continew[ing]."⁽⁴⁾

Dr. Holdsworth the Vicechancellor was elected Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, but as he was at this period a prisoner in Ely House,⁽⁶⁾ the University, on the 19th of September, passed a grace setting forth that inasmuch as by reason of Dr. Holdsworth's restraint and confinement in durance, he could not come to receive presentation to the Rectory of Terrington (which is annexed to that professorship) and to be instituted and inducted, a caveat on the part of the University should be entered with the Bishop of Norwich to prevent the admission of any other person.⁽⁷⁾ In October,

"Bertie, made a Protestation against the election (which was by statute to be perfected before 12 of the clock at noon that day) because Mr. Panson was taken away by soldiers sent from the Committee, so that he could not give his voice with others. Notwithstanding the rest of the Fellows proceeded on, and Mr. Minshull was elected and admitted before 12 of the clock that day.

"2. There were present at the election, Mr. Garbut, Minshull, Lawson, Hodges, Seyliard, Bertie, the other withdrawing themselves and refusing to repair into the Chappell again, when they were sent for to give their suffrages.

"3. Five of the forementioned Fellows, viz. Mr. Garbut, &c. consented in Mr. Minshull, and Mr. Hodges only suspended his vote, giving for no body."

It is stated in the Cambridge Portfolio that the narration of the circumstances in Pope's Life of Bp. Ward agrees with the account of Minshull's election in the Acta Collegii, but this is not the case, especially as regards the number of fellows who voted on the occasion.

(1) Vide ante, p. 542.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 108.

(3) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 327. See also p. 360.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Vide ante, p. 356.

(6) Vide ante, p. 347.

(7) MS. Baker, xlv. 168.

the House of Commons made the following orders with reference to Dr. Holdsworth's election as Margaret Professor:—

DIE LUNÆ, 2^o. OCTOBRIS, 1643.

ORDERED, That the Admittance of Dr. Oldsworth into the Place of Divinity Lecturer in the University of Cambridge be forborn, till the House take further Order; and that, for the better Security of his Person, he be removed to the Tower

Sir H. Mildmay is appointed to bring in an Order to this Purpose.(1)

DIE JOVIS, 5^o. OCTOBRIS, 1643.

ORDERED, That whereas Dr. Oldsworth, now Prisoner to the Parliament for his Delinquency: and, notwithstanding, during his Imprisonment, is lately chosen the Lady Margaret's Divinity Professor, in the University of Cambridge; that neither Vice-Chancellor nor Deputy-Vice-Chancellor, nor Proctor, nor any other, to whomsoever it may belong, according to the Statutes of the University, do presume to admit him, or suffer him, to exercise that Place, or receive any Profits thereunto belonging until it appear from this House, that he hath satisfied the Justice of Parliament: And in the mean time for the better securing of his Person, in obedience to the Order of the Second of this Instant October, that he be removed to the Tower of London, there to remain in safe Custody till the Pleasure of the House be further known; and that the present Lieutenant of the Tower be specially required, that none of the fore-said Officers, or any deputed by them, be permitted to come to him, whereby they may give him any Oath or Admittance into the said Place of Divinity Lecturer.(2)

On the 7th of October, the subjoined petition from the University(3) was read in the House of Lords, and was ordered to be communicated to the Commons at a conference in order that some course might be taken for the relief of the Petitioners:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons assembled in the High Court of Parliament,

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the University of Cambridge;
Humbly shews,

THAT, upon Signification of His Majesty's Willingness graciously to accept of what Supplies the Colleges in Cambridge could make to His present Necessities, there was sent to His Majesty, by some of our Body, a quantity of Plate and Money, out of certain Colleges of this University; the Intent of those which sent it being not at all to foment any War, which was not at that time begun: Yet so it is, that certain Men, upon pretence of some authority committed to them from the Honourable Houses of Parliament, have begun to sequester the Libraries and other Goods of some Masters of Colleges, and the Revenues of their Colleges, so that there will be no Means of Subsistence left to any of the Members of the said Colleges, though never so innocent.

MAY it please your Honours, in tender Compassion of the sad Condition of this poor University, to grant unto us a Freedom from this Sequestration; and that the Fact of some few particular Men, which was also by

(1) Commons' Journals, iii. 261.

(2) Ibid. 265.

(3) Sealed 25th Sept.—MS. Baker, xxv. 163.

them meant only as an Acknowledgement of their Duty to His Majesty, to whom some of them are obliged as to their Royal Founder, others as His sworn Chaplains, may not redound to the depriving of the Members of the several Colleges of all Possibility to continue in this University.

AND your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

RA. EXON. Dep. Vice Chanc.(1)

On the 11th of October, a letter from the Committee at Cambridge, "and the particular gentleman that is come up to give private informations of the state of all Matters there," was referred by the House of Commons to the Committee appointed to consider of supplying the Lord General's army.(2)

On the 16th of October, the House of Commons ordered Mr. Corbett to go to the Lord General to acquaint him with the danger the associated counties were in if the King's forces in Bedfordshire advanced.(3)

On the 17th of October, the House of Commons made the following order:—

DIE MARTIS 17^o. OCTOBRIS, 1643.

Upon Mr. Goodwyn's Report from the Committee for the Six associated Counties;

IT IS RESOLVED, &c., That Sir Nath. Barnardiston and Mr. Lowry Members of this House do forthwith go down to Cambridge to take the Complaints concerning the Town and Castle of Cambridge into their Care; and to see that each County perform their Parts; and that the Committee there do meet; and if any make Default, to certify their Names to the House; and to let the several Counties understand, that the Names of all the Committees, that do make Default of Appearance, shall be certified accordingly: And they are further to advise with the Committee, and to give Order for the Trained Bands to come in to the Relief of Cambridge upon Occasion.(4)

In October, detachments from the King's army advanced into several parts of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, plundering wherever they came, with a view to divert the Earl of Manchester from his design of marching towards the north. The Earl was then at the head of 5000 men near Boston, and awaited the arrival of a reinforcement from Cambridge, where there occurred a violent commotion, "the cavaliers having so cunningly plotted the "business that a troop of horse in the town could not be got together; they having guarded the stable doors, and some of them "having got arms, fell upon the prison first, pulled it down and let "loose all delinquents, then fell upon the houses of the townsmen "crying, 'We are for the King and for him we will fight, and for

(1) Lords' Journals, vi. 246.

(2) Commons' Journals, iii. 274.

(3) Ibid. 277.

(4) Ibid. 278.

"none other:" but at last the townsmen on the parliament-side prevailed, having killed some and wounded others."⁽¹⁾

A newspaper in the Parliament interest of the date of the 14th of November, contains the following paragraph:—

The forces which were gathered at Cambridge from the associated counties, being in all some 6000 very compleate were dismissed by the earle of Manchester at his coming thither; now there are but some 5 or 600 at most in the garrison; it was a great mercy that the Wood-heads upon their first alarm to the associated counties, did not advance to Cambridge, for it is verily thought they might have surprised the towne; but still a providence interposes & divertes them from the mischief intended by them."⁽²⁾

On the 1st of December, the Assembly of Divines presented the following Petition to the House of Lords, for the establishment of a College in London:—

WHEREAS divers Fellows of Colleges, and others who have taken Degrees at Oxford, upon the coming of His Majesty's Forces, have been constrained to forsake that University, and thereby are deprived of the Benefit of the Fellowships, and other Ways of Subsistence which there they enjoyed; and whereas divers younger Students have, by reason of the unsettled Condition of that Place, been withdrawn thence, and live destitute of those Helps in their studies which there they enjoyed; and whereas divers others fit for the University, who cannot comfortably reside at Oxford, neither in regard of the great Distance of their Habitations from the University of Cambridge can conveniently be sent thither, nor in the Midst of these Distractions which now threaten that University also, can easily stay there, do either betake themselves to other Ways of Employment, or else unprofitably waste and consume their Time; all which do import a Decay of Learning for the present, and presage a great Ruin of it in the next Age: MAY IT THEREFORE (amongst other weighty Affairs, with so much Piety and Prudence undertaken for the happy Settlement of a glorious Reformed Kingdom) be thought seasonable to provide for the godly and scholastic Education of these younger Students, who, of their own Ingenuity, seconded with their Parents Care, desire to make a further Progress in all University Learning, that so there may be a continued Succession and Supply of deserving Members serviceable both in Church and State, that the Ignorance of the next Generation may not testify the Neglect of this, and that the unjust Aspersions of the Contempt of Learning in our Reformers may be wiped away.

For which End, you may be pleased to accept of this humble Motion, That a Society consisting of Twelve Graduate Scholars or more, may be constituted in a Collegiate Way, for the better Training-up of Youth; that there be a convenient House, either in or near unto this famous City, together with competent Maintenance out of the sequestered Revenues belonging to that University assigned; these, elected, and established by Authority, may studiously accord together, under a sage and religious Governor, enjoying all other necessary and Collegiate Accommodations; that those who shall be instituted by them may, from their several Admissions thither, reckon their

(1) Parliament Scout, No. 23.

(2) Weekly Intelligencer.

time for the taking of their Degrees, whensoever (through the Mercy of God) they shall with Freedom repair to either of the Universities.⁽¹⁾

On the 5th of December, the following petition from the Society of Trinity College was read in the House of Lords:—

To the Right Honourable the House of Peers now assembled in Parliament.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, in the University of Cambridge, in the Behalf of themselves and that whole Society.

SH EWETH,

THAT whereas your Petitioners, by the exceeding great Liberality and charitable Devotion of the many Pious and Religious Benefactors, are endowed, and become the lawful Owners and Possessors, in Right of their College, of many Lands and Tenements, lying dispersed in several Counties of this Kingdom; and, by Means of the great Distractions of the State in these Times of War, your Petitioners for many Months past have been bereaved of the Rents and Revenues of the greatest Part thereof, especially of such as lie most remote; so that your Petitioners have not had any Means of Subsistence but by the Profit of those their Lands that lie near unto them; all which your Petitioners are daily in great Hazard to lose, by the Misunderstanding of the Ordinance of Parliament for Sequestrations (as your distressed Petitioners in all Humbleness conceive); and, by Colour thereof, the Sequestrators have entered upon divers of our Lands, and distrained our Tenants for their Michaelmas Rents due unto us, and driven their Cattle away, and exacted great Sums from them over and above the said Rents, albeit some of our said Tenants had before that paid the same unto us, to avoid all Penalties for Neglect, according to their Tenures, notwithstanding College Lands are not in any Ordinance of Parliament mentioned to be sequestered, as your Petitioners (with all humble Submission nevertheless to the grave Judgement of this Honourable Court), hope you will graciously please so to declare the same: Now therefore, and for that even the greatest Delinquents declared in those Ordinances are to have Allowance for their Maintenance, and in respect your Petitioners Lands in the Association (which are now our only Relief) are not sufficient to afford Food and Raiment convenient for us, we paying out to the Three Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, and to poor, aged, and impotent Men, by our Benefactors Appointment, near The Sum of Three Hundred Pounds per Annum, and being about One Hundred and Sixty Persons that depend upon the College for their Livelihood;

MAY it please this Honourable Court, to be so Gracious unto us, in this most deplorable Estate, that we be not left in a worse Condition than those that are Delinquents, and deprived of a necessary Subsistence; for Want whereof we are irrecoverably like to perish, without merciful Aspect and timely Protection; and to that End so to Order, That the Sequestrators may not further molest our Tenants, but restore our Rents already received, and release the rest of our Lands already sequestered.

And your Petitioners, as in all Duty bound, shall pray that your unwearied Labours for the Good of the State may be crowned with happy Success.⁽²⁾

(1) Lords' Journals, vi. 319.

(2) Ibid. 327.

The following letter from the Earl of Manchester,⁽¹⁾ was also read in the House of Lords the same day:—

MY LORD,

By virtue of the Ordinance of Sequestration, the Sequestrators for the Town of Cambridge have sequestered all the Lands and Profits belonging to those Colleges which did convey their Plate to the King: This is likely to breed a great Distraction in the University, by reason that the Fellows and Scholars of those Colleges must be driven to very great Extremities, having no other Livelihood or Subsistence. I shall not take the Boldness to offer any thing of my own Sense to your Lordships; for I doubt not your Lordships in your Wisdoms will think it better to endeavour the reforming of the University, rather than to hazard the dissolving of it. I have made Stay of any further Proceeding, until I receive Direction from your Lordships and the House of Commons, which I shall be ready to obey in this and in all Things else.

Your most humble Servant,

E. MANCHESTER.

For the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House
of Peers.⁽²⁾

The Lords communicated this petition and letter to the Commons, who on the 12th of December referred the same to a committee.⁽³⁾

The town of Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, was considered of great importance to the safety of the adjacent counties. On the 18th of December, a tax was imposed by the two Houses for raising £1,000. for fortifying that town and for payment of £4,000. a month for maintenance of the garrison. The county of Cambridge (including the Isle of Ely) was to pay £80. towards the fortifications, and £320. a month for the garrison. Twelve hundred men were also to be sent into the garrison, and Cambridgeshire was to furnish one hundred and five of this number.⁽⁴⁾

From a letter of the Earl of Manchester to Lord Wharton, dated Cambridge the 22nd of December, it appears that the Earl had sent 600 foot to Newport Pagnell, according to the Lord General's order. That at Bedford there were a regiment of foot, five troops of horse and two troops of dragoons; that the greater part of the forces under his command were then in Lincolnshire and engaged against Gainsborough, and that he had no directions whither to march with the rest of his men who then guarded St. Neots, Huntingdon, and the town of Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Dated Cambridge, 27th November, 1643.—Grey, *Impartial Examination of third volume of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans*, 140.

(2) *Lords' Journals*, vi. 327.

(3) *Lords' Journals*, vi. 328. *Commons' Journals*, iii. 338, 344.

(4) *Husband's Ordinances*, ser. ii. 400.

(5) *Parliamentary History of England*, xii. 475.

At a Common Day held on the 22nd of December, the Corporation ordered the treasurers to pay £4. 4s. for a present sent to the Countess of Manchester.⁽¹⁾

An ordinance of both Houses of Parliament was made,⁽²⁾ directing that in all churches and chapels all altars and tables of stone should be taken away and demolished, that all communion tables should be removed from the east end of such churches or chapels, that all rails erected about any altar or communion table should be taken away, and that the ground of every church or chapel which had been within 20 years raised for any altar or communion table should be levelled before the 1st of November, by which time all tapers, candlesticks, and basons were to be removed from the communion table and disused, and all crucifixes, crosses, images, and pictures of any one or more persons of the Trinity or of the Virgin Mary, and all other images and pictures of saints or superstitious inscriptions in churches and chapels taken away or defaced. This ordinance was to be executed in the Universities by the several Heads and Governors of every college or hall respectively,⁽³⁾ but it seems that little or nothing was done in this University till the end of December, when, and in the early part of January 1643-4, one William Dowsing⁽⁴⁾ visited the several college chapels and parish churches for the purpose of putting the ordinance into execution, but by whose authority he acted does not distinctly appear. He kept a kind of journal of his observations and proceedings. It is subjoined:—

A NOTE OF COLLEDGES NAMES IN CAMBRIDGE, THE SUPERSTITIOUS IMAGES & PICTURES.

MR. HORSCOT,

We went to PETER-HOUSE 1643, Decemb. 21 with Officers & Souldiers & [in] the presence [of] Mr. Wilson, of the President Mr. Francis, Mr. Maxy & other Fellowes Decemb. 20, & 23 We pulled down 2 mighty great Angells with Wings, & divers other Angells, & the 4 Evangelists & Peter with his Keies over the Chappell Dore, & about a hundred Chirubims & Angells & divers Superstitious Letters in gold: and at the upper end of the Chancell, these words were written as followeth: "Hic locus est Domus Dei, nil aliud, et Porta Cœli." Witnes Will. Dowsing Geo. Long.—These words were written at Keies Coll. & not at Peterhouse but about the Walls was written in Latine "we prays the ever" & on some of the Images was written "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus," on other "Gloria Dei et Gloria Patri, &c.," & all "non nobis Domine, &c.," & Six Angells in the Windowes. Witnesses Will. Dowsing, George Longe.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) 28 August, 1643.

(3) Scobell's Ordinances, part i. p. 53.

(4) In the *Querela Cantabrigiensis* he is called John Dowsing. It is there said that by virtue of a pretended Commission he went about the country like a Bedlam, and that he beat down all the painted glass not only in the chapels but contrary to order in the public schools, College Halls, Libraries and Chambers.

PEMBROKE HALL 1643, Decemb. 26.

In the presence of these Fellowes Mr. Weeden, Mr. Mapletoft & Mr. Sterne, & Mr. Quarles & Mr. Felton, we broke 10 Cherubims. We broake & pulled down 80 Superstitious Pictures & Mr. Weeden told me he could fetch a Statute Book to shew that Pictures were not to be pulled downe & I bad him fetch & shew it, & they should stand, & he & Boldero told me, the Clargy had only to do in Ecclesiastical matters, nether Magistrate nor Parliament had any thing to do. I told them I perceived they were of Cusens Judgment & told them I would prove the people had to doe, as well as the Clargy, & cited the Acts 1, 15, 16, 23, the 120 belevers had the Election of an Apostle in the rome of Judas & I told them Josias's Reforming Religion with the other good Reforming Kings of Juda, proved it; & for the taking down of Images, I told them the Book of Homelys did prove it which they so much honored & alledged P. 12113 &c. against the perill of Idolatry & the Queen's Injunctions, others alledged Cherubims to be lawfully by Scripture & that Salomon made them, without any Commandment; I denyed it & turned to Exod. 25, 18, 20. Then they said Salomon did make them without any order from God. I answered, he received a Paterne from David & read to them 1 Chr. 28, to 18, 19. Weedon said, reading St. Paul's Sermons was better preaching then now we used because it was not Scripture. I told him God saved by foolishness of preaching not reading, &c.

AT QUEENS' COLLEGE, Decemb. 26.

We beat downe about a 110 Superstitious Pictures besides Cherubims & Ingravings, where none of the Fellows would put on their Hatts in all the time they were in the Chapell & we digged up the Steps for 3 hours and brake down 10 or 12 Apostles & Saints within the Hall.

AT KATHARINE HALL 1643, Decemb. 28.

We pulled down St. George & the Dragon, & the Popish Katharine & Saint to which the Colledge was dedicated, Dr. Brunbrick the Bp. manifested more reverence due to the place called Church then any other place, the Communion Plate not to be used for no other use in any Church, & he said It was an Error to break down John Baptist, there & these Words "Orate pro Animâ qui fecit hanc Fenestram." "Pray for the Soule of him that made this Windowe."

BENET COLLEGE, Decemb. 28, 1643.

Dr. Love Master, Nothing in that Chapel to be amende 1 Sa. 19, the word Temple he told me was a Comon name given to publique places set apart for worship both among the Heathens & Christians, & they told him in the Rochell & in the Churches of France being ther when Rochell was besieged & he told they used not the word Ecclesia for a church but the other word Templum for a place of worship. Witness Will. Dowsinge.

AT BENET TEMPLE,(1) Decemb. 28.

There was ij superstitious Pictures, 14 Cherubims and 2 Superstitious Ingraveings one was to pray for the soul of John Canterbury & his Wife, Mr. Russell Church Warden, he lent 100l. to the Parliament and sent to them a Horse & maintained him at his Charg & lent Col. Cromwell 100 pound to pay his Souldiers, & an Inscription of a Mayd praying to the Sonne & the Virgin Mary, thus in Latin "Me tibi Virgo Pia Gentier comendo Maria;" "A

(1) St. Benedict's Church.

Mayde was born from me which I comend to the oh Mary.' [1432]. Richard Billingford did comend this his Daughter's Soule.⁽¹⁾

JESUS COLLEGE, Decemb. 28.

Mr. Boyleston fellow, digged up the Steps there & brake downe Superstitions of Saints & Angells, 120 at least.

AT CLARE HALL, Decemb. 1643.

Mr. Gunning fellow there, Ordered Steps to be made up, 3 Cherubims the 12 Apostles, & 6 of the Fathers in the Windows & a Crosse.

TRINITY HALL, Decemb. 1643.

Mr. Culiard Fellow, "Orate pro anima," on a Grave Stone.

KING'S COLLEDG, Decemb. 26.

Steps to be taken and 1 thousand Superstitious Pictures ye layder of Christ & theves to goe upon many Crosses & Jesus write on them.

TRINITY COLLEDG, Decemb. 29, 1643.

Mr. Turwhit Fellow, & Mr. Peche a fellow, Mr. Roads Fellowe, we had 4 Cherubims & Steps levelled.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEDG, Decemb. 29, 1643.

Mr. Thorten the President, Mr. Turwhitt & Peche fellowes, with "Cujus Anime propitiatur Dominus" & One with "Orate pro anima," & the former Dominus the laste.

SIDNEY COLLEDG, Dec. 30, 1643.

We saw nothing there to be amended.

MADLIN COLLEDGE, Dec. 30, 1643.

We break downe about 40 Superstitious Pictures, Joseph & Mary stood to be espoused in the Windowes.

CHRISTS' COLLEDG, Jan. 2, 1643.

We pulld downe divers Pictures & Angells, & the Steps D. Bambridge have promised to take them downe. "Orate pro animabus" on the brasen Eagle. These notes are in a bad hand & neither good English or Latin.

EMANUELL COLLEDG.

There is nothing to be done.

AT PETER'S PARISH, Decemb. 30, 1643.

We brake downe 10 Popish Pictures, We tooke of 3 Popish Inscriptions of Prayers to be made for there Soules, & burnt the rayles, digged up the steps & they are to be levelled by Wednesday.

GILES PARISH, Dec. 30, 1643.

We brake downe 12 Superstitious Pictures, & tooke 2 Popish Inscriptions, 4 Cherubims, & a holy water Fonte at the Porch Dore.

AT LITTLE MARY'S, Decemb. 29, 30, 1643.

We brake downe 60 Superstitious Pictures, Some Popes & Crucifixes & God the father sitting in a chayer & holding a Glasse in his hand.

AT BUTTELL PARISH, Jan. 1643.

We digged up the Steps & brake downe 12 Popish Inscriptions & Pictures, Church Wardens Mr. Morley & Mr. Wilson.

(1) This was the monument of Richard Billingford Chancellor of the University and Master of Corpus Christi College, which seems to have had this inscription, "Me tibi Virgo pia "Genetrix commendo Maria." See Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 39.

EDWARD'S PARISH, Jan. 1, 1643.

We diged up the Steps & brake downe 40 Pictures & tooke of 10 Superstitious Scriptures.

ALHALLOWS, Jan. 1, 1643.

We brake downe divers superstitious Pictures & 8 Cherubims, Mr. James, Churchwarden.

GREAT MARYES,⁽¹⁾ Jan. & Dec. 27. Mr. Haweyward, Churchwarden.

TRINITY PARISH, Dec. 25, 1643.

Mr. Ewy, Churchwarden, We brake downe 80 Popish Pictures & one of Xt & God the Father above.

GREAT ANDREWES & LITTLE ANDREWES PARISH, 1643.

MICHEL PARISH,⁽²⁾ Dec. 26, 1643.

We digged up Steps & brake downe divers Pictures.

CLEMENT PARISH, Dec. 24, 1643, & January 1.

We brake downe 30 Superstitious Pictures, divers of the Apostles, the Pope Peter's keies.

PULCHERS OR ROUND PARISH, Jan. 3, 1643.

We brake downe 14 Superstitious Pictures & divers Idolatrous Incriptions, & one of God ye Father & of Xt & of ye Apostles.⁽³⁾

1643 } In the proceedings of the House of Commons on the 3rd of Jan-
44 } uary, mention is made of "the Excise to be set upon the Colleges
"in the University of Cambridge."⁽⁴⁾

On the 6th of January, the Parliament passed the following ordinance respecting the revenues of the colleges and halls in the University:—

DIE SABBATHI, 6 JANUARI, 1643.

A DECLARATION of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the Estates, Rents, and Revenues, belonging to all the Colledges and Halls of the University of Cambridge.

WHEREAS some doubt hath been made upon the late Ordinance, for Sequestrations of the Estates, Rents and Revenues, of some kind of Delinquents, whether the Estates, Rents, and Revenues, of the Colledges or Halls of the University of Cambridge, be sequestrable within the intent of the same Ordinances for any delinquency in any of the Heads or particular fellows, or Schollars of them respectively: IT IS NOW DECLARED AND ORDERED, by the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, That the Estate, Rents, and Revenues, of the said University, and of the Colledges and Halls respectively of the said University, are in no wise sequestrable, or to be seized on, or otherwise disposed of by vertue or colour of any of the said Ordinances: And

(1) In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1643 and 1644, occur these charges:—
"Item, paid this year for defacing & repairing the windowes, £10. 11s. Item, paid to the
"Overseer of the windowes, 6s. 8d."

(2) The following charges occur in the Accounts of the Churchwardens for this year:—

	£.	s.	d.
" Paid for taking down the cross of the steeple & chancell	0	16	4
" Item, to the workmen when they were levelling the chancell	0	1	0
" Item, for levelling the chancell by order of parliament	1	15	0
" Item, for taking down the cloth in the chancel & the borde	0	2	6

(3) MS. Baker, xxxviii. 435.

(4) Commons' Journals, iii. 356.

that all and every the Estate, Rents, and Revenues of the said University, and of all and every the said Colledges and Halls respectively, shall remaine and be to the same University, and the said Colledges and Halls to all intents and purposes, as if the said Ordinances, or any of them had not been made: And that all and every the Rents and Revenues, and other duties now or hereafter payable, or heretofore payable, (and yet not payd) respectively to the said University, Colledges, or Halls respectively, in any County or place whatsoever, shall be payd to the Ordinary or usuall Receivers, or Treasurers (by what name soever they be called or knowne) of the said University, Colledges, or Halls respectively, after such Receivers or Treasurers shall be approved by Edward Earle of Manchester, Serjeant Major Generall of the Parliament's Forces in the County of Cambridge, and the other associated Counties, to be employed for the respective maintenance of the said University, Colledges and Halls, in such sort and manner, as if the said Ordinances or any of them had never been made: And yet neverthesse, it is further Declared and Ordered, by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Receivers, and Treasurers respectively, shall pay all and every part, portion, and dividend, which they have, or shall have respectively, of all and every of the said Rents or Revenues, which part, portion, or dividend, shall be found to be, or to have been due or payable to any Head, Fellow, Schollar, or Officer of the said University, or of any of the said Colledges or Halls, being, or which shall be a Delinquent, within any of the said Ordinances for sequestration, either to the Committee for Sequestrations sitting at Cambridge, or otherwise as it shall be Ordered by the said Earle of Manchester.

AND IT IS ALSO FURTHER ORDERED by the Authority aforesaid, That if any such Receiver or Treasurer of any Colledge or Hall aforesaid, shall be found to be, or to have been a Delinquent, within any of the said Ordinances, and shall be adjudged so to be by the said Earle of Manchester: That then the said Earle may from time to time Remove such Receiver, or Treasurer, and choose some other, out of the Fellowes, and Scholars of that house. to, and for which house respectively such person Removed was Receiver or Treasurer, and put him in the place of him so Removed; And that the Fellow or Schollar so chosen, and put in the place of him so Removed, shall execute to all Intents and Purposes, all and every the Acts and Duties, belonging to the place of Receiver or Treasurer respectively in the Colledge, or Hall, to, and for which he shall be chosen and appointed as aforesaid.

AND IT IS LASTLY DECLARED AND ORDERED, by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this present Order, shall be construed, taken, or interpreted, to exempt, free, or discharge any of the aforesaid Estates, Rents, or Revenues, from being liable to the payment of all or any weekly Assessments or other payments now Setled and Ordained, or hereafter to be Setled and imposed by any Ordinance of Parliament.(1)

On or about the 13th of January, Cromwell was at Cambridge, his regiment of horse being near Bedford.(2)

The Associated Eastern Counties now maintained 14,000 horse, foot, and dragoons, and intended to raise a still greater force and to furnish themselves with a train of artillery. To provide the sums

(1) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 409.

(2) Certain Informations from several parts of the Kingdom, Jan. 13.

requisite for these purposes, and to discharge the debts incurred in maintaining and recruiting these forces, keeping garrisons, making and erecting fortifications, &c., the two Houses by an ordinance dated the 20th of January, imposed the weekly tax of £8445. on the Associated Counties for four months. The weekly proportion of the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was £562. 10s.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of January, the Lords and Commons passed the following ordinance for the regulation of the University, &c.:—

DIE LUNÆ, 22 JAN. 1643.

AN ORDINANCE for Regulating the University of Cambridge, and for removing of Scandalous Ministers in the seven Associated Counties.

WHEREAS many Complaints are made by the well affected Inhabitants of the Associated Counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincolne, That the service of the Parliament is retarded, the Enemy strengthened, the peoples Soules starved and their mindes diverted from any care of God's cause, by their idle, ill-affected, and scandalous Clergy, of the University of Cambridge, and the Associated Counties; And that many that would give Evidence against such scandalous Ministers, are not able to travell to London, nor beare the charges of such a Journey: IT IS ORDAINED by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That the Earle of Manchester shall appoint one or more Committees in every County, consisting of such as have been nominated Deputy Lieutenants, or Committees by any former Ordinance of Parliament, in any of the said Associated Counties, every Committee to consist of ten, whereof any five or more of them, to sit in any place or places within the said Associated Counties where the said Earle shall appoint, with power to put in execution these Instructions following, and in pursuance thereof to give assistance to the said Committees.

FIRST, They shall have power to call before them, all Provosts, Masters, and Fellowes of Colledges, all Students, and Members of the University, and all Ministers in any County of the Association, and all Schoole-masters that are scandalous in their lives, or ill-affected to the Parliament, or Fomentors of this unnaturall Warre, or that shall wilfully refuse obedience to the Ordinances of Parliament, or that have deserted their ordinary places of residence, not being employed in the service of the King and Parliament. And they shall have power to send for any Witnesses, and examine any complaint or testimony against them, upon Oathes of such persons as shall and may be produced to give Evidence against them, and shall certifie their names with the Charge and Proofes against them, to the said Earle of Manchester, and he shall have power to eject such as he shall judge unfit for their Places, and to sequester their Estates, Means and Revenues, and to dispose of them as he shall thinke fitting, and to place other fitting persons in their Roomes, such as shall be approved of by the Assembly of Divines sitting at Westminster.

THE Earle of Manchester, or the said Committee or Committees shall have power to administer the late Covenant, taken and to be taken of all the three Kingdomes, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to all persons in any of the said associated Counties, and the Isle of Ely, upon such Penalties, as are or shall be assigned by the Parliament in this behalfe.

(1) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 413.

AND BE IT ORDAINED, That the said Earle of Manchester shall have power to dispose of a fifth part of all such Estates as they shall sequester, for the benefit of the Wives and Children of any of the aforesaid persons.

THE said Committee or Committees shall employ a Clerke for the registering of all Warrants, Orders, Summons, and Ejectments made by them: And that they choose some convenient place for the preserving of the Writings of this Committee.

THAT the said Earle of Manchester shall have power to examine and inhibit all such as doe obstruct the Reformation now endeavoured by the Parliament and Assembly of Divines.

AND BE IT FURTHER DECLARED, That all such as shall do any thing in execution of this Ordinance, shall be kept indemnified by the Authority and power of both houses of Parliament.

AND FURTHER BE IT ORDAINED, That the Earle of Manchester shall have power to appoint a convenient number consisting of one or more out of every County, one out of the City of Norwich, and one out of the Countie and Citie of Lincolne: Provided, that three of these be Deputy Lieutenants, to sit at Cambridge, for the better ordering of all businesses of the Association, according to Ordinances and Orders of Parliament, and according to his Commission granted by his Excellencie the Earle of Essex; And that the present Committee for the Association sitting at Cambridge, shall cease, when the Earle of Manchester shall have appointed another under his hand and Seale.⁽¹⁾

“ When the King’s Prisoners taken at Hilsden-house were brought “ famished and naked in triumph by Cambridge to London, some of “ our Scholars were knockt down in the streets, only for offering “ them a cup of small Beer to sustain nature, and the drink thrown “ in the kennel, rather then the famished and parched throats of “ the wicked, as they esteem’d them, should usurp one drop of the “ creature. And it is much to be feared, they would have starved them “ in prison there, if a valiant Chamber-maid [Mistris Cumber’s maid] “ had not relieved them by force, trampling under her feet in the kennel their great persecuter, a Lubberly Scotch Mayor [Homes].”⁽²⁾

On the 5th of February, both Houses ordered that it be recommended to the Earl of Manchester to take special care that the solemn League and Covenant be tendered and taken in the University of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

On the same day, the House of Commons “ Ordered, That the “ Plate of Mawdlyn College in Cambridge, seized as it was conveying away to Oxford,⁽⁴⁾ be referred to my Lord of Manchester, to “ be disposed of for the Use of the Publick, as his Lordship shall “ think fit.”⁽⁵⁾

(1) Husband’s Ordinances, ser. ii. 415.

(2) Querela Cantabrigiensis.

(3) Lords’ Journals, vi. 412.

(4) Probably a mistake for York. Vide ante, p. 329.

(5) Commons’ Journals, iii. 389.

The Earl of Manchester accompanied by Mr. Ash and Mr. Good his chaplains, repaired to Cambridge to execute the ordinance of Parliament for regulating the University.⁽¹⁾ On the 24th of February, he issued warrants to each College in the following form:—

WHEREAS by Vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament I am authorized to endeavour the Reformation of this University, THEISE are to require you forthwith by this Bearer, to send unto me the Statutes of your College, together with the Names of all the Members of your Society, whether Fellowes, Schollars, or other Officers, and also now to certifie me who are now present, and who absent, and to give me Notice of the expresse time of their Discontinuance, who are now absent.

E. MANCHESTER.

To the Master of Bennett Colledge, and in his Absence to the President thereof.⁽²⁾

Two days afterwards, other warrants in the form subjoined were issued:—

THESE are to will and require you upon Sight hereof, to give speedy Advertisement, Viis, Mediis & Modis, to the Fellowes, Schollars, and Officers of your Colledge, to be Resident at your said Colledge the tenth day of March next ensuing, to give an Account wherein they shall be required, to answer such things as may bee demanded by mee, or such Commissioners as I shall appoint. GIVEN under my Hand and Seale, this 26th of February, 1643.

E. MANCHESTER.

To the Master of Bennet Colledge, or in his Absence the President, or Locum Tenens thereof.⁽³⁾

On the 11th of March, the Earl of Manchester issued warrants requiring the Master or President of every college to give in the names of all their members who had left their colleges or returned since the last catalogue, and to send the records of the college acts passed by the Master and Fellows during the then next preceding twelve years.⁽⁴⁾ On the same day, he issued warrants requiring Mr. Huddleston of Magdalene College, and Mr. Coldham of Queens' College, to send notes of their prayers and sermons at St. Mary's on the 3rd and 10th of that month.⁽⁵⁾

On the 13th of March, the Earl of Manchester ejected several Masters of Colleges by warrants in the subjoined form:—

BY VERTUE of an Ordinance of Parliament, intituled, An Ordinance for regulating the University of Cambridge, and the removing of Scandalous Ministers in the seven Associated Counties, giving me likewise power to eject such Masters of Colledges as are scandalous in their lives or doctrines, or do oppose the proceedings of Parliament: I do eject ——— from being Master of ——— Colledge in Cambridge, for opposing the proceedings of Parlia-

(1) Vide ante, p. 369.

(2) Grey, *Impartial Examination of the Third Volume of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans*, 143.

(3) *Ibid.* 144.

(4) Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part i. p 112.

(5) MS. Baker, xxvii. 459.

ment, and other scandalous acts in the University of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾ And I require you to sequester the Profits of his Mastership for one that I shall appoint in his place: and to cut his name out of the Butteries, and to Certifie me of this your act within one day. GIVEN under my hand and Seal the 13. of March, 1643.

E. MANCHESTER.

To the President and Fellows of ——— College in
Cambridge.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of March, the Earl of Manchester ejected Stephen Hall from a fellowship in Jesus College for refusing to take the covenant, and John Otway was about the same time ejected from a fellowship at St. John's College.⁽³⁾

On the 15th of March, the Earl of Manchester appointed Samuel Smith, Robert Vintner, Henry Warner, Isaac Puller, William Stone, Theophilus Vaughan, William Harlackenden, Edward Clench, Robert Clerke, John Bendish, and Samuel Spalding, Commissioners for putting in execution the ordinance for regulating the University. The following appear to have been afterwards added, Dudley Pope, Thomas Duckett, Robert Robson, Dr. Staines, Thomas French, John Bedel, Edward Skipwith, Matthew Linsey, Thomas Coe, John Reak, John Wilbore, Gregory Gausell, Robert Castell, John Sherwood, Michael Dalton, William Saville, Francis Bacon, Henry Mildmay, Thomas Weld, Daniel Smith, Thomas Smith, William Leaman, John Brewster, Richard Lackenden, Nathaniel Bacon, Humphrey Walcott, and William Staw.⁽⁴⁾

In the beginning of March, Cromwell was at Cambridge drawing off forces thence into Buckinghamshire.⁽⁵⁾

It appears from the following charges under the date of the 19th of March, that a piece of ordnance was stationed on the Great Bridge:—

	£.	s.	d.
Payed to Solomon Little for watching the Bridge the Posts & Rayles being pulled downe & the Rayles ready to fall into the water	00	01	00
Item, the souldiers which kept the court of guard & the drake ⁽⁶⁾ which stood on the sayd Bridge, which was the cause of the pulling downe of that part of the bridge . .	00	00	06

(1) This warrant is so clumsily drawn as to make it appear that the deprivation was for opposing scandalous acts, although of course such was not the meaning of the framer. This blunder caused much observation and laughter amongst the Royalists.

(2) Querela Cantabrigiensis (Preface.)

(3) Walker, Sufferings of the Clergy, part i. p. 112.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Weekly Account, No. 20.

(6) A "Drake" was a piece of ordnance weighing from 280lb. (at 4 feet in length) to 2,250lb. (at 7 feet); the former required a charge of one pound of powder to carry a ball of 3lb., the latter a charge of 5lb. to carry a ball of 24lb. Representations and descriptions of the drake may be found in Hexham's Art Military, 1643.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, given & spent on the Cannonders for the removing of the aforesaid drake of the bridge	00	02	00
Amount of other charges by the carpenter & the smith for the bridge	00	16	05 ⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of March, the Senate "being solemnly assembled in "the Regent-house, were there violently invironed with great Bands "of Armed Soldiers, who wanted nothing but the Word to dispatch "us, because we would not vote in a manner as they would have "us, though that matter did not any whit concern them or their "Cause, more than the conferring of a Degree upon such a man as "the whole University in their consciences judged unworthy of it. "And one Master Danes, (General of that Expedition, but formerly "a Member of that house which he then so abused) adding Perjury "to his former sins, came in a terrible manner, (contrary to his Oath "formerly taken to his Mother the University) and flatly denied "the Vice-Chancellour leave to dissolve the Congregation, unless "he would first promise that the matter should be voted, as they "required: whereupon sundry Members of that Senate, being observed to make use of that Statute-liberty and freedom, which was "essential to that assembly, were forthwith seised on, and imprisoned by the Committee, in no better Lodgings than the common "Court of Guard."⁽²⁾

1644.

On the 25th of March, two companies of the trained bands of Norwich were sent from that place to Cambridge, under the command of Captain Rawley, "in respect of the eminent danger of the approach of the enemy towards these associated counties."⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of April, the Earl of Manchester issued warrants in the following form to most or all the Colleges:—

WHEREAS by Vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament for regulating the University of Cambridge, &c., there was a Warrant issued forth in my Name, Feb. 26th last past, summoning all the Fellowes of your Colledge to repair unto the said Colledge to be there Resident on the tenth of March following. I DOE HEREBY DECLARE that if Mr. Tunstal and Mr. Palgrave doe not appear personally upon Friday Morning next, at the Signe of the Beare⁽⁴⁾ in Cambridge before those Commissioners whom I have authorized to transact Businesses committed to my Care, in the aforesaid Ordinance, or if some Person or Persons appearing in their behalfe give not in sufficient Reasons for their Absence, I shall proceed to execute such Sentence by Ejectment, or

(1) Pontage Book, 43.

(2) *Querela Cantabrigiensis*.

(3) Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 390.

(4) The White Bear opposite Trinity College.

otherwise, as by the fore mentioned Ordinance I am authorized to do. GIVEN under my Hand this 3d Day of April, 1644.

E. MANCHESTER.

To the Master and Fellowes of Benedict, Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge, who are required to make due publication hereof, and also to deliver in on Friday next unto the above mentioned Committee, a particular Account in Writing, of the severall Fellowes of your Colledge haveing Cure of Soules, together with the Names of the Parish, or Parishes, and the value of the Benefice.⁽¹⁾

On the 8th of April, sixty-three fellows of colleges,⁽²⁾ were for non-appearance on the Earl of Manchester's summons ejected by warrants in the following form:—

WHEREAS by Ordinance of Parliament entituled An Ordinance for regulating the University of Cambridge, &c. Power is given to me to eject such Fellowes of Colledges as are scandalous in their Lives or Doctrines, or suche as have forsaken their ordinary Places of Residence within the said University, or that doe or have opposed the Proceedings of Parliament. BY VERTUE of the Authority thereby given to me, I do eject Mr. Oley, and Mr. Carter, from being Fellowes of Clare Hall within the said University of Cambridge, for not being Resident in the said Colledge, and not returning to the Places of their usuall Residence there, upon due summons given to that Purpose, and for several other Misdemeanors committed by them, which Parties are hereby required upon their returne to Cambridge whensoever, not to continue in the said University above the Space of three Daies, upon paine of Imprisonment and Sequestration of their Goods; and I doe hereby require you to sequester and collect all and singular such Proffits as belong to their several Fellowships, or other Places, to be disposed of to such Persons as I shall appoint in their Rooms, and further to cut all their Names out of the Butteries, and to certifie me within one Day after the Receipt thereof, what you have done therein. GIVEN under my Hand and Seale the eight Day of Aprill, 1644.

E. MANCHESTER.

To the Fellowes of Clare-Hall in Cambridge and to every of them.⁽³⁾

Other fellows of colleges were about the same time or soon afterwards, ejected for refusing the covenant and opposing the proceedings of Parliament.

It is confidently asserted that an oath of discovery was tendered of some of the parties who appeared before the Commissioners. Some doubt has been thrown on this assertion, which however appears correct, though it is not improbable that this oath was administered without the direction or knowledge of the Earl of Manchester or his chaplains.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Grey, Impartial Examination of the Third Volume of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, 145.

(2) Viz. six of Peterhouse, two of Clare Hall, seven of Pembroke Hall, four of Caius College, two of Corpus Christi College, five of Queens' College, three of Jesus College, two of Christ's College, nine of St. John's College, six of Magdalene College, fifteen of Trinity College, one of Emmanuel College, one of Sidney College.

(3) Grey, Impartial Examination of the third Volume of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, 148.

(4) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 320; Appeal of Injured Innocence, ed. 1840, p. 647. Walker, Sufferings of the Clergy, part i. p. 113.

On the 11th, 12th and 13th of April, the Masters of Colleges appointed by the Earl of Manchester to supply the places of those he had ejected, were installed by the Earl in person.⁽¹⁾

This seems a proper place for a succinct account of the changes in the government of the several Colleges between this period and the restoration, and of the ejections from fellowships which took place under the ordinance for regulating the University:—

PETERHOUSE.⁽²⁾

Dr. John Cosin the Master (afterwards Bishop of Durham), was ejected the 13th of March, 1643-44. He was succeeded by Lazarus Seaman, sometime of Emmanuel College, who continued Master till the Restoration.

Amongst the ejected fellows were Isaac Barrow afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, Richard Crashaw the Poet, and Joseph Beaumont also a Poet afterwards Master of Jesus College and then of this Society. It seems that all the fellows of this college were ejected with the exception of one Dr. Francis a Physician.

CLARE HALL.⁽³⁾

Dr. Thomas Paske the Master,⁽⁴⁾ was ejected. He was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Ralph Cudworth fellow of Emmanuel College, and author of the "Intellectual System of the Universe," who in 1654 was made Master of Christ's College, and was succeeded here by Theophilus Dillingham, D.D. Amongst the ejected fellows were Peter Gunning afterwards Bishop of Ely,⁽⁵⁾ and Barnabas Oley afterwards Archdeacon of Ely.

PEMBROKE HALL.

Dr. Benjamin Laney afterwards Bishop successively of Peterborough, Lincoln and Ely, was ejected from the Mastership of this College, to which was appointed Richard Vines, M.A., of Magdalene College. He resigned to prevent his ejection in 1650, when Sydrach Simpson succeeded. On his death in 1654, William Moses, M.A. Serjeant at Law was appointed.

Nineteen fellows are said to have been ejected, amongst whom were Mark Frank and Robert Mapletoft afterwards successively Masters of this Society, and Edmund Boldero afterwards Master of Jesus College.

(1) Neal. Hist. of the Puritans, ed. 1837, ii. 256; Bowdler, Case of the President of Queens' Coll. Camb. p. 23.

(2) On the 26th of August, 1644, "the Petition of Lazarus Seaman, Master of Peter-house, in Cambridge, in Behalf of himself and all the Fellows of that College," was by the House of Lords recommended to the Committee of both Houses for Sequestrations, to give such respect to the desire of the Petitioners as they should see just cause. The object of this Petition does not distinctly appear.—Lords' Journals, vi. 687.

On the 11th of December, 1644, the House of Lords made the following order:—

"DIE MERCURII, 11o. DIE DECEMBRIS.

"ORDERED That the Lord North do signify to the Committee of Sequestrations of Lords and Commons from this House That they would take into Consideration the Business of Peter House in Cambridge; and that the Library of Dr. Cosens may be employed and annexed to the said Peter House."—Lords' Journals, vii. 94.

(3) 31 March, 1647, the House of Commons referred it to the Committee of this University to settle the yearly sum of £150. for ever upon the Mastership of Clare Hall.—Commons' Journals, v. 131.

(4) "It will perchance be thought no contemptible Evidence of his great Worth, that Three Bishops, Four Privy-Counsellors, Two Judges, and Three Doctors of Physick, all of which had been his Pupils in the University, came in one Day to pay him a Visit."—Walker, Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii. p. 141.

(5) In a Diary of Bishop Gunning's Life corrected with his own hand is this passage:—"In the year 1643, May 1, I was expelled the University of Cambridge for preaching a Sermon in St. Mary's against the Covenant, as well as for the refusing the Covenant." (Barwick, Life of Dean Barwick, ed. 1724, 35 n.) It is probably however that the year of his expulsion is incorrectly stated, and that it should have been 1644.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

Thomas Batchcroft, D.D., retained the Mastership till 1649, when he was ejected, and was succeeded by William Dell.

Amongst the ejected fellows were Richard Watson, who was also deprived of the Mastership of the Perse Free Grammar School, Charles Scarborough the celebrated Physician, Francis Marsh afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, and probably Robert Sherringham author of "*De Anglorum Gentis Origine*."

TRINITY HALL.

Dr. Thomas Eden continued in the Mastership till his death in 1645, when the Parliament ordered the fellows to suspend the election. Before this suspension the famous John Selden had been elected. The suspension being taken off, Mr. Selden declined the Mastership, and Robert King, D.C.L., was elected. The Lords approved of his election but it seems the Commons did not, and the fellows elected John Bond, D.C.L., a member of the House of Commons, of whose election the Commons approved.⁽¹⁾

It does not appear that any of the fellows of this house were ejected.

(1) "*DIE SABBATI, AUGUSTI, 20. 1645.*"

"The Lords and Commons, understanding that by the Death of Doctor Eden, the Master-ship of Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, is now void, do Order, that the Fellows of Trinity Hall aforesaid do suspend their Election of any Master, until the Houses shall further perfect what they intend for the Reformation and Regulating of the said University."—*Lords' Journals*, vii. 524. *Commons' Journals*, iv. 228.

"*DIE VENERIS, 260. DIE SEPTEMBRIS, [1645.]*"

"To the Right Honorable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.

"The humble Petition of the Fellows of Trinity Hall, in the University of Cambridge;

"Sheweth,

"That, upon the Death of Dr. Eaden, late Master of the same College, they did, according to the Statutes of the same, elect into the Place of Master there John Selden Esquire, a worthy Member of the House of Commons, by the 23th day of July last past; after which, (videlicet) on the Sixth day of August last, an Order was made by both Houses of Parliament, concerning your Power of Election, which is hereto annexed; in humble Reverence whereunto, although they had so before elected, yet they have abstained from further Prosecution of the same Election, lest they might seem in any Way to offend against the said Order.

"But in respect that in the mean Time the said College is very much, and more and more will daily be, incommodated in Matter both of Interest and Government, for want of a Master fully invested in the said Place, to their great Prejudice and Damage;

"They humbly pray, that it may be declared, that they may have that free Liberty to proceed upon the said Election, and to be wholly restored to their former Freedom of choosing a Master there, in like Manner as they have done before the said Order.

"And they shall pray, &c.

"THOMAS CULLIER,

"ANDREW OWEN,

"JOHN PEPPYS,

"HENRY PELSANT,

"WILLM. FORTH,

"TOBIAS WICKHAM,

"ROBT. WISEMAN,

"CHRISTOPH. LAGOR,

"ROBERT TWELLS."

—*Lords' Journals*, vii. 600.

"*DIE MERCURII, 80. OCTOBRIS, [1645.]*"

"Ordered, That the Fellows of Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, may make an Election of their Master, notwithstanding an Order of both Houses of Restraint upon them. Which Order is to be sent to the House of Commons for Concurrence."—*Lords' Journals*, vii. 630.

"*DIE MERCURII, 150. OCTOBRIS, 1645.*"

"An Ordinance for taking off a former Order of Restriction, and leaving the Fellows of Trinity Hall in the University of Cambridge, to proceed to the Election of a Master of the said Hall; the Place being void by the Death of Doctor Eden. was this Day read the First and Second time; and, upon the Question passed."—*Commons' Journals*, iv. 308.

"*DIE JOVIS, 60. DIE NOVEMBRIS, [1645.]*"

"Upon reading of the Petition of the Fellows of Trinity Hall, in the University of Cambridge; shewing, That they will with all Thankfulness acknowledge the great Care of their Lordships, for the Encouragement of Learning, and the particular Respect to their College or Hall, in restoring them the Liberty not only to proceed in the former Election of John Selden Esquire, a worthy Member of the House of Commons, to the Mastership of the said Hall; but, upon his Refusal, to elect another, fit and capable by the statutes of the said Hall, to be approved by both Houses of Parliament: That, since they could not have the Happiness to enjoy their most desired Choice of the said John Selden, he having under his Hand renounced it, they have with the consent of the greatest Part of their Company, elected to the said Mastership Robert Kinge, Doctor of the Civil Law, and a late Fellow of the same, and such a one whose former services and good Demeanor in the said College have made him very fit and capable of the Government of the same. Therefore the Petitioners

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Dr. Richard Love continued in the Mastership till his death, which occurred subsequently to the Reformation. Three of the fellows were ejected.

KING'S COLLEGE.(1)

Dr. Samuel Collins was ejected from the Provostship, and was succeeded by Benjamin Whichcote, B.D., (afterwards D.D.) fellow of Emmanuel College,(2) who however never took the Covenant, and allowed his predecessor a yearly stipend out of the dividend allotted to the Provost.

Only six fellows were ejected,(3) amongst them was Christopher Wasse.

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

Dr. Edward Martin was ejected from the Presidentship, to which Herbert Palmer, B.D., was appointed, and on his death, Thomas Horton, B.D., sometime fellow of Emmanuel College, was elected President of this Society, Oct. 6, 1647.

All the fellows and scholars were ejected. Amongst the fellows was Anthony Sparrow, afterwards Bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich.

CATHARINE HALL.

Ralph Brownrigge, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, was ejected from the Mastership of this College in 1645, when William Spurstow was appointed. He was

"Desire is, that this House would please to allow of the said Election of the said Robert King, to admit them to proceed to the Admittance of him into the said Place according to their Statutes.

"It is Ordered, That this House approves of the Choice of Robert King; and that the Petitioners do proceed accordingly as they desire; and the Concurrence of the House of Commons is to [be desired] herein.

"And accordingly the said Petition was sent down to the House of Commons, by Mr. Serjeant Ayliff and Doctor Heath, for their Concurrence therein."—Lords' Journals, vii. 678.

"DIE JOVIS, 26o. MARTII, 1646.

"Upon reading the humble Petition of the Fellows of Trinity Hall, in the University of Cambridge, shewing, That whereas it hath pleased both Houses of Parliament, after an Order of Restraint, to restore unto the said Hall its Liberty of chusing one to the Mastership thereof, who is fit and capable, by the Statutes of the same, and to be approved by both Houses of Parliament: whereupon the Petitioners have, according to the Statutes of the said College, unanimously chosen to the Mastership of the said Hall, John Bond, Doctor of the Civil Law, a Member of this House: and do desire the Approbation of both Houses in the Election of the said Doctor John Bond, as aforesaid;

"It is thereupon Resolved, &c. That this House doth approve of the Election of John Bond, Doctor of the Civil Law, a Member of this House, to be Master of Trinity Hall, in the University of Cambridge.

"The Lords' Concurrence to be desired herein."—Commons' Journals, iv. 489.

(1) On the 28th of August, 1645, the two Houses of Parliament passed an ordinance reciting that for divers years there had not been any election of Scholars in the College of Eton, and that that year by reason there was no Provost settled in King's College, in Cambridge, the time appointed for such election by the Statutes of Eton College had elapsed, it was therefore ordained that there might and should be an election of Scholars in manner as had been theretofore accustomed, before the 30th of October then next, and that such election should be valid and of force as if it had been made in the time appointed by the College Statute. (Lords' Journals, vii. 556.) It is probable that the statement in the foregoing ordinance, that there was no Provost in King's College, is erroneous, as Mr Whichcote was appointed Provost in 1644. Neal, however, states that Dr. Collins retained the Provostship till 1645.

(2) Dr. Whichcote's reasons satisfying his conscience for being in King's College, are in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, iv. 21 n.

(3) The small number ejected was owing to Provost Whichcote who never having taken the covenant himself, by his particular friendship with the Visitors, prevailed to have the greatest part of the fellows of the College exempted from that imposition.

"DIE LUNÆ, 21o. FEBRUARII, 1647.

"Upon the humble Petition of Wm. Franklyn, late one of the Fellows in King's College, in Cambridge, this Day read; and it appearing, That the said William Franklyn was ejected out of his Fellowship, for expressing his Dissaffection in not taking the Solemn League and Covenant; and that no other Crime was objected against him; and that he is willing to take it;

"It is Ordered, that the said Wm. Franklyn be restored to the said Fellowship, if it be still void: And that he be likewise restored to the Profits of the said Fellowship grown due since his Ejectment, that are not yet disposed of."—Commons' Journals, v. 469. See Lords' Journals, x. 76.

ejected in 1650, when he was succeeded by John Lightfoot D.D., the great oriental scholar.

It does not appear that any of the fellows were ejected.

JESUS COLLEGE.

Dr. Richard Sterne (afterwards Archbishop of York) was ejected from the Mastership, March 13, 1643-4. He was succeeded by Thomas Young, M.A., who was ejected in 1650, when John Worthington B.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College was appointed Master.

It seems that fifteen of the fellows were ejected.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

Dr. Bainbrigg retained the Mastership till his death, in 1645, when he was succeeded by Samuel Bolton, D.D., on whose death in 1654, succeeded Ralph Cudworth, D.D. Master of Clare Hall.

It seems that ten of the fellows were ejected.(1)

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Dr. William Beale was ejected from the Mastership, to which John Arrow-smith, B.D., fellow of Catharine Hall was appointed. In 1653, he was appointed Master of Trinity College and was succeeded here by Anthony Tuckney D.D., Master of Emmanuel College.

Twenty-nine fellows were ejected; amongst them were John Cleveland the Poet and John Barwick afterwards Dean of Durham and St. Paul's successively.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

Dr. Rainbow afterwards Bishop of Carlisle continued in the Mastership till 1650, when he was ejected and was succeeded by John Sadler, M.A., sometime fellow of Emmanuel College, Master in Chancery, and Town Clerk of London.

Nine fellows were ejected, amongst whom was John Howarth afterwards Master of this Society.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Dr. Thomas Comber Dean of Carlisle was ejected from the Mastership of this College, to which succeeded Thomas Hill, M.A., fellow of Emmanuel College,(2) who died in 1653. He was succeeded by John Arrowsmith, D.D., Master of St. John's College, who died in 1659, and was succeeded by John Wilkins, D.D. Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Chester.

(1) "DIE JOVIS, 150. DIE JANUARIJ, [1645.]

"Upon reading the Petition of Edward Perkins, Student of Katherine Hall, in Cambridge; shewing, 'That whereas, by the Decease of a late Fellow of Christ's Colledge in Cambridge, who was also ejected out of the said Society, there is a Vacancy as yet to be supplied: and, after some Debates about it in the Colledge, it is devolved to the Power of the Honourable House of Parliament: The Petitioner having been a Student in the said University almost these Eight Years, and desirous to continue his Studies in the same for his own and Public Good, humbly desires the said Fellowship may be conferred on him.

"It is Ordered, That the Petitioner do make it appear by Certificate, that the said Fellowship is in the disposing of the Parliament."—Lords' Journals, viii. 101.

"DIE VENERIS, 300. DIE JANUARIJ, [1645-6.]

"Ordered, That the Master and Fellows of Christ's Colledge, in Cambridge, do proceed to choose Edward Perkins, Batchelor of Arts, to be a Fellow of the said Colledge, in the Place which is now void, and in the disposition of the Parliament."—Lords' Journals, viii. 132.

(2) 17 Jan. 1644-5, in the House of Lords, "An Ordinance was read Twice, for settling Dr. Love to be Master of Trinity College, in Cambridge, during his Life. And this Ordinance was committed to the Consideration of the Lords following: L. General, L. Admiral, Comes Northumb. Comes Pembrooke. Comes Manchester. Ds. Wharton, Ds. North, Ds. Grey. Any Four to meet."—Lords' Journals, vii. 142.

17th Jan. 1647-8, both Houses ordered the Solicitor-General to prepare a patent to pass the Great Seal for making Dr. Thomas Hill Master of Trinity College, and the Commissioners of the Great Seal to pass the grant. Another Ordinance in the same terms passed both Houses 21st March, 1647-8. (Lords' Journals, ix. 664; x. 129.) Dr. Hill was Master of this College some years before the date of either of these ordinances.

Amongst the ejected fellows were Herbert Thorndike, Thomas Sclater afterwards a Knight, Charles Wheeler afterwards a Baronet, Abraham Cowley the Poet, and Humphrey Babington,(1) Thorndike, Sclater and Babington afterwards proved benefactors to this Society. There appear to have been in all about fifty fellows ejected.(2)

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Dr. Richard Holdsworth was ejected from the Mastership,(3) to which Anthony Tuckney D.D., succeeded.(4) He was in 1653, appointed Master of St. John's College, and was succeeded here by William Dillingham, D.D.

Amongst the ejected fellows was Thomas Holbeche afterwards Master.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

Richard Minshull continued Master of this College till his death in 1686.

Five of the fellows appear to have been ejected, amongst them was Seth Ward afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.

The Earl of Manchester before filling up the vacant fellowships, appears to have sent a letter to the several Colleges in the form subjoined:—

To the Mr. and Fellowes of Corp. Chr. Coll. in Cambr., &c.

WHEREAS by vertue of an ordinance of Parl., entitled 'An ordinance for regulating the University of Cambr., &c.' I have ejected Mr. Tunstall and

(1) Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, part ii. p. 161.) says that Babington died Jan. 4, 1691, "In a manner which was shameful enough as 'tis said." In a copy of Walker in Trinity College Library, which had belonged to Edward Rudd B.D., fellow of that Society, is this note, "He died of an Apoplexy on Sunday Morning as He was putting on his Surplice to go to Chapple: So that our Author was misinformed."

(2) "DIE LUNÆ, 22o. SEPTEMBRIS, 1645.

"Whereas, by the Ejection of divers of the Fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and others withdrawing themselves; as also by the Death of the late Vice-master, Mr. Borton; of the Eight Seniors, who, by the Statutes, together with the Master, are intrusted with the Government of the College, there is but one sworn Senior in the College; the Vacancy of which Place doth much hinder the well-managing of the many Affairs of that great College: Be it therefore Ordered and Ordained, by the Lords and Commons, &c. That Dr. Medcalfe, Hebrew Professor in Cambridge, be (according to that Indulgence which the Statute of that College allows him, Cap. 41.), upon the relinquishing of his Professor's Place, put into One of the Fellowships in Trinity College, now vacant by Ejection; and that Dr. Pratt be likewise put into the Physic Place, which is now vacant by Ejection: And that these Two Doctors may, by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, be received into Two of the Fellowships vacant by Ejection, videlicet, Dr. Medcalfe into Mr. Marshall's Fellowship, and Doctor Pratt into Mr. Nevill's Fellowship; and that they, enjoying the Benefit of Seniority according to the Seniority in the University, be likewise admitted into Two of the Places of the Eight Seniors, to exercise the Power, receive the Profits, and enjoy all the Privileges, belonging to the Place of a Senior in Trinity College."—*Lords' Journals*, vii. 575; *Commons' Journals*, iv. 281.

7 Feb. 1645-6, was presented to the House of Lords, read a third time and approved of, an order "for putting divers Scholars into those Places in Trinity College in Cambridge, as have been put out by Ordinance of Parliament."—*Lords' Journals*, viii. 146.

19 April, 1645, the House of Lords upon reading a petition of William Jackson, a poor man desiring a beadsman place void in Trinity College, Ordered the Masters and Seniors to give him a patent under seals (as the custom was) and that he might demand and receive all the profits arising there.—*Lords' Journals*, x. 207.

(3) "Trinity Coll. Cambr.

"Whereas I am informed by some of the Fellows of Emanuel college that Dr. Holdsworth hath given or designed his library, or a great part thereof to the said college: These are therefore to require all assessors and sequestrators to forbear to seize or sequester the said library, or any thing in his lodgings (within the said college) till you receive further order from myself. Which I require the rather, because I am well assured that all his goods there besides books are no wayes considerable.

"Given under my hand this third of April, 1644.

"MANCHESTER."

—Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, ii. Fasti 376 n.

(4) 1648, 18 May, the Commons sent to the Lords an ordinance for making Mr. Anthony Tuckney Master of Emmanuel College (*Commons' Journals*, v. 561); but Mr. Tuckney was Master of the College some years before that period.

Mr. Palgrave Fellowes of your Colledge. These are to give you notice, that my purpose is forthwith to supply these vacant fellowships, and if there be any in your Colledge, whoe in regard of degree, learning, and pietie shall be found fitt for such preferment, they shall be preferred before any other. Therefore I desire you upon sight hereof, to send me the names of such Schollers in your Colledge, whom you judge most capeable of fellowships, that they may be examyned and made Fellowes, if upon examination, they shall be approved. GIVEN under my hand at Cambridge the tenth day of Apr. 1644.

E. MANCHESTER.(1)

Warrants in the following form were issued in favour of those who were appointed to the vacant fellowships:—

To the Master and Fellowes of Bennett Colledge in Cambridge.

WHEREAS in pursuite of an ordinance of Parl. for regulating the University of Cambridge, I have ejected Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Palgrave late Fellowes of Bennett Colledge. And whereas Mr. Daniel Johnson and Mr. Richard Kennett have been examined and approved by the assembly of Divines now sitting at Westm^r. according to the said ordinance as fitt to be Fellowes, THESE are therefore to require you and every of you to receive the said Mr. Johnson and Mr. Kennett as Fellowes of your Colledge, in roome of Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Palgrave formerly ejected, and to give them place according to their seniority in the University in reference to all those that are or shall hereafter bee putt in by mee according to the ordinance aforesaid. GIVEN under my hand and seal the twelfth day of July, 1644.

E. MANCHESTER.(2)

The newly appointed fellows made a declaration in the form subjoined. A similar declaration (without the clause of obedience to the Master) had been made by the new Masters of Colleges. The clause respecting the covenant was also, it is said, omitted in some cases :(3)—

I, Daniel Johnson, being appoynted and constituted by the Right Honoble the Earle of Manchester, who is authorized thereunto by an ordinance of Parliament, to bee a Fellowe of Bennett College in the University of Cambridge, with the approbation of the Assembly of Divines now sittinge at Westminster, doe solemnly and seriously promise in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all heartes, that duringe the tyme of my continuance in that charge I shall faithfully labor to promote piety and learninge in my selfe, schollers and studentes that doe or shall belong to the said Colledge, agreeable to the late solemne nationall League and Covenant by mee sworne and subscribed with respect to all the good and wholesome statutes of the said College and of the University correspondent to the said Covenant. And shall yield unto Mr. Richard Love, Doctor in Divinity, Master of the Colledge, all such respectes and obedience as the statutes of the said house and laudable customes of the University doe require to be given to the Master, and endeavour to procure the good welfare and perfect reformation both of the College and the University, soe farr as to mee apperteyneth.

DANIEL JOHNSON.(4)

(1) Masters, Hist of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 357.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Neal, Hist. of the Puritans, ed. 1837, ii. 256.

(4) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 356

On the 15th of May, the weekly assessments imposed on the associated counties by the ordinance of the 20th of January,⁽¹⁾ were continued for an additional period of four months.⁽²⁾

On the 11th of June, a grace passed for again dispensing with the public solemnities of the Commencement, on account of the distractions of the times.⁽³⁾

The associated counties being considered in imminent danger, the Lords and Commons on the 3rd of July, made an ordinance for putting them into a posture of defence, by better regulating the trained bands and raising other forces for the preservation thereof.⁽⁴⁾

By an ordinance dated the 12th of July, the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge with the Isle of Ely, were required to raise 800 foot, 100 horse, and 100 dragoons for the service of the Parliament. This ordinance contained powers of impressment, but the students of the Universities were exempted.⁽⁵⁾

On the 24th of September, the House of Commons "Ordered, That "Mr. Lowry, a Member of this House, shall have leave to attend "the Service of Mayor of Cambridge, he being already made Choice "of as Mayor."⁽⁶⁾

On the 26th of September, an ordinance passed for continuing the weekly assessment in the associated counties for a further period of four months.⁽⁷⁾

A writer in the parliamentary interest refers to the "goodly & full Fair," held at Sturbridge this year, "with free trade and comfortable commerce as was formerly accustomed in our former most peaceable times."⁽⁸⁾

On the 2nd of October, was read in the House of Commons, a "Petition from the Committee of the Association at Cambridge, desiring that no reconciled Delinquents, Neutrals or disaffected Persons, be added to any Committee or Commission." This was referred to the committee of the Earl of Manchester's association, who were directed to confer with the petitioners, and to consider of the names of such reconciled delinquents, neutrals, or disaffected persons, and present a list of them, that the House might do therein as to justice might appertain for the satisfaction of the petitioners' desires therein.⁽⁹⁾

(1) Vide ante, p. 369.

(2) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 492.

(3) MS. Baker, xxv. 168.

(4) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 516.

(5) Ibid. 524.

(6) Commons' Journals, iii. 637.

(7) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 551.

(8) Vicars, Burning Bush not consumed, 25.

(9) Commons' Journals, iii. 649.

Amongst the propositions offered to the King by the Parliament one was that his Majesty should give his royal assent "to an Act to be framed and agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament, for the Reforming and Regulating both Universities; and of the Colleges of Westminster, Winchester, and Eaton."⁽¹⁾

On the 11th of October, the Committee for regulation of the University, addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor:—

Sir,

By vertue of his Lordships the Earle of Manchester's Letter to us directed for peace sake & avoidinge of Scandall to some tender Consciencies whoe conceive the Praier for Bishoppes & ArchBishoppes to tend to the mayntenance of the dignities of those their places, contrary to the Act of Parliament & the nationall Covenant: Wee are in his Lordship's name to request you to cause such prayers in the publike Worshipp of God wholly to be omitted in all places in Cambridge under your Government, or otherwise you are to retorne to us such answeere, as wee may in your name present unto his Lordship. In confidence of your compliaunce herein wee rest.

Your assured Friends,

H. MILDMAV,	ROB. VINTER,
NATH. BACON,	WM. LEMAN,
WM. SAVILE,	JOHN BREWSTER,
HUM. WALCOT,	H. RAYMOND.
ISAAC PULLER,	

Trinitie Colledge, 11^o Octob. 1644.⁽²⁾

On the 18th of October, by an ordinance of Parliament, a tax was imposed on the whole kingdom for twelve months, towards the relief of the army in Ireland. The county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was required to raise £62. 10s. per week. The University and Colleges were exempted from contribution.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of November, the following letter from the Earl of Manchester was read in the House of Lords:—

My Lords,

I am glad to give your Lordships this Account of the Authority and Trust which your Lordships have been pleased to confer upon me, in respect of the University of Cambridge; that there is an apparent Change begun, for the advancing of Learning and Religion, especially in some Colleges, where there are placed new Masters by that Power which I received from you.

Now, that this Service (which hath so great Influence unto the Welfare both of Church and Commonwealth) may be carried on, with due Encouragement, in the Hands of the several Masters of Colleges (who chiefly manage all Businesses there,) I take it my Duty to move, in their Behalf, for the settling of such Honourable Maintenance as may become those Places of great Credit, and of manifold weighty Employments. These Places (as all Men know) are necessarily attended with many extraordinary Expences, not only in regard of Books, Apparel, and Servants; but also in often Entertainments of Persons of divers Qualities visiting the University. The Smallness of outward Means

(1) Commons' Journals, iii. 663; Lords' Journals, vii. 54.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 454.

(3) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 563.

will much lessen their Authority amongst very many; and hereby also they shall be made unable to encourage the Progress of Learning in hopeful Students by small Gifts, whereof there may be frequent Occasions.

My Lords, in these and many other Regards I conceive that Three Hundred Pounds per Annum is the least that can conveniently be conferred upon the several Masters of Colleges. The standing Stipends belonging to many, if not most, of the Masterships is very small and inconsiderable, some of them not reaching Forty Pounds per annum. These Places heretofore were Steps to Ecclesiastical Dignities and Preferment; their Maintenance was augmented (beyond what was meet) by Deanries, Archdeaconries, Prebendaries, and such like Means, which you have judged fit to condemn, in your Endeavours of Church Reformation; and it would prove an unhappy Necessity, if any of them, through Want of sufficient Maintenance, should be compelled to take Pastoral Charges in the Country; because this Practice might too much countenance Non-residency, and would also much hinder their Service needed in their several Colleges and the University.

These Considerations will (I believe) evidence the Equity of my Motion, and incline you to assist in this Business; and, if it be not too great a Presumption in me, I should humbly desire that this Allowance may be out of that Yearly Revenue which was wont to be paid to the Bishop of Ely out of the Exchequer. I humbly leave this my serious Motion with you: earnestly desiring that it may be speedily taken into your wise Consideration. My Lords, I am

Your Lordships

Most humble Servant,

E. MANCHESTER.(1)

On the 5th of December, the House of Lords, upon intelligence that a great party of the King's army was advancing to the associated counties of Norfolk, &c., recommended it to the care of the committee of both Kingdoms to give speedy direction for the preservation of those counties.(2)

This year, Henry Denne, who had been Vicar of Pirton, in Hertfordshire, "was apprehended in Cambridgeshire by the committee of that county, and sent to gaol, for preaching against infant baptism, and baptizing those who had received no other. After he had been confined some time, his case, through the intercession of some friends, was referred to a committee of Parliament, and he was sent up to London, and detained in the lord Petre's house, in Aldersgate-street, till the committee had heard his cause, and released him.(3)

1644 } The Plague seems to have broken out again in Cambridge, on which
45 } account the society of King's College was dispersed in the early part of
January.(4)

(1) *Lords' Journals*, vii. 52.

(2) *Ibid.* 89.

(3) Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, iii. 361.

(4) I infer this from the following letter of Nicholas More, Fellow of King's College, to his brother, Sir Poynings More, Bart. :—

"Sir,

"I am now constrained to acquaint you with my sudden and unexpected sorrows. Wee are this day necessitated to leave ye Colledge, only leaving Mr. Provost and about six of our

On the 15th of February, an ordinance passed for imposing a tax for raising and maintaining the forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax; the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was required to raise £2,171. 6s. 8d. per month. The committee for raising this sum in the town of Cambridge consisted of the Mayor for the time being, John Lowrey, Alderman Spalding, Alderman French, Alderman Robson, Talbot Pepys, Richard Foxton, Esquires, James Blackley, Alderman Timms, and Edward Almond. By another ordinance dated the 20th of the same month, the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was to pay £547. 11s. 0d. towards the maintenance of the Scottish army under the Earl of Leven.⁽¹⁾

On the 5th of March, Major-General Crawford went from Aylesbury towards Cambridge to secure that association.⁽²⁾

By an ordinance of both houses, dated the 14th of March, the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was required to furnish forty-three draught horses for carriage of the train of artillery to the army under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax.⁽³⁾

1645.

On the 3rd of April, the two houses of Parliament passed the self-denying ordinance, by which the members of both houses were discharged from all offices both military and civil.⁽⁴⁾ On the following day the Lords declared their opinion that this ordinance or any thing therein contained, did not lessen or take away the powers granted to the Earl of Manchester by the ordinance for regulating this University.⁽⁵⁾ On the 30th of May, Mr. Arrowsmith⁽⁶⁾ preferred a petition to the House of Commons, signed with the names of divers Heads of Colleges,

"senior Fellows remaining onlay for a while to uphold ye face of a Colledge: in this my extremety, frends beesids your selfe I have none to fley to; monies I have none, neither any necessities for my jourrey. If you please to send me any small somm to help mee to you by this bearer Henry Clinton, I shall bee ever thankfull to you, otherwise I must bee forst to beg. Thus with my praiers to God Almighty for you and yours, I rest your poore loving brother,

"NIC. MORE.

"Cambridge, ye 6th January, 1644.

"I pray let mee hear from you by this carrier, which returns on Wenesday."

"To ye right Worshipful, my very loving brother Sir Poynings

"More at Mr. Price, his house in ye Strand, neere Essex

"Hous, at ye signe of the Blake Boy, these present."

—Kempes, *Losely Manuscripts*, xxi. n.

Mr. Kempe observes that this letter shews the condition of the University "when false politics and false religion gained the upper hand by the deposition and murder of the unfortunate Charles." If I am right in my conjecture that the dispersion of King's College at this period was occasioned by the prevalence of contagion in Cambridge, this letter has no reference to "false politics and false religion." At any rate it is dated more than four years before the execution of the King.

(1) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 599, 607.

(2) Whitelock, *Memorials of English Affairs*, 130.

(3) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 627.

(4) Lords' Journals, vii. 303.

(5) *Ibid.* 306.

(6) Master of St. John's College.

"desiring the Earl of Manchester may continue in the Authority he hath over the University of Cambridge," which was read, and it was resolved that the Earl's answer to the charge against him in that House, and the business concerning the continuing the Earl of Manchester, should be taken into consideration the first business.⁽¹⁾ On the 3rd of June, the Commons desired the concurrence of the Lords in a declaration that the Provostship of Eton College was not within the intention or words of the self-denying ordinance; but the Lords respited the matter until they should receive an answer from the Commons, "concerning the Declaration sent them touching the Earl of Manchester's having the Ordering of Cambridge."⁽²⁾ On the 14th of June, the House of Commons, after reading "The Petition of divers Masters of several Colleges of the University of Cambridge, concerning the Government of the said University," appointed a committee to whom it was referred "to consider of a fitting Power to be intrusted and settled in a Committee, for the Regulating of the University of Cambridge, and to prepare an Ordinance to that Purpose." It was also "Ordered, That Sir Dudley North and Mr. Rous do prepare a Letter, to be signed by Mr. Speaker, and sent to the Committee at Cambridge requiring them to send up such to the Committee of Examinations, as shall preach any Sermons tending to Sedition, or to the Derogation of the Proceedings of the Parliament."⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of April, the House of Commons ordered that the Members for the associated counties should meet that day and take order for bringing in of £2000. to be disposed of for payment of the two regiments at Abingdon, and the train of artillery at Cambridge;⁽⁴⁾ and on the next day, the House ordered that the Committee of the several counties of the association at Cambridge should continue and meet there and have such allowances for their attendance on the service of the Parliament as should be thought fit by the Parliamentary Committee of the association, who were ordered "that they likewise take into their Consideration the Maintenance of the Castle of Cambridge."⁽⁵⁾ On the 7th of April, the House resolved that each member of the standing Committee at Cambridge should be allowed 35*s.* per week.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, iv. 157.

(2) Lords' Journals, vii. 405.

(3) Commons' Journals, iv. 174

(4) Ibid. 98.

(5) Ibid. 99.

(6) Ibid. 102.

On the 11th of April, the House of Commons being informed that certain Divines, Heads, and Masters of divers Colleges in the University of Cambridge were at the door desirous to prefer a petition, they were called in, and Mr. Palmer⁽¹⁾ preferred a petition for exempting the societies from public contributions, taxes, and impositions. This petition having been read, the House immediately passed an ordinance for so exempting the Colleges in the University.⁽²⁾ This was forthwith sent to the Lords for their concurrence, which was obtained the same day. The ordinance was in these terms :—

DIE JOVIS, 11 APRIL, 1645.

AN ORDINANCE of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament,
for exempting the University of Cambridge from Taxations.

WHEREAS humble representation hath been made to the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament on the behalf of the University of Cambridge, that the said University and the several Colledges therein are brought to such necessity, by reason of the failing of their Rents (a great part whereof cannot be received in these times of Troubles and Distractions) as they shall be altogether unable to support any longer the Students of the said Societies, unless they may be freed and exempted (according to their Charter and the indulgence of former Parliaments) from all Military Taxes and other contributions to the publique service, which are imposed by Ordinance of Parliament.

THE said Lords and Commons taking the premises into consideration and to the end they may give as much ease and relief as the times will bear to these eminent Schooles and Seminaries of Learning, for their better encouragement to continue their Studies with diligence for the publique benefit both of Church and Common-Wealth, think fit and Ordain, and BE IT ORDAINED, That nothing contained in any Ordinance or Ordinances of Parliament for and concerning the imposing, Leavying, or paying of any Assessments, Taxes and charges whatsoever, as well already made and charged as hereafter to be made and charged by vertue of any of the said Ordinances, shall be extended to charge the said University of Cambridge, or any of the Colledges or Halls within the said University, nor any the Rents and Revenues belonging to the said University or Colledges, or any of them, nor to charge any Master, Fellow or Schollar of any the said Colledges, nor any Reader, Officer, or Minister of the said University or Colledges, or any of them, for and in regard of any Stipend, Wages, or profit whatsoever arising or growing due to them or any of them in respect of their said several places and employments in the said University, any thing in the said Ordinances or any of them to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

AND all Assessors, Collectors, and others whom this may concern, are hereby required to take notice of this Ordinance.

PROVIDED that the Tenants who enjoy Leases from the said University and Colledges respectively do claim no freedom, exception, or advantage by this Ordinance.⁽³⁾

On the 15th of April, an ordinance passed both Houses for discharging the delinquency of Christopher Rose of Cambridge, Esq.,

(1) President of Queens' College.

(2) Commons' Journals, iv. 106.

(3) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 636.

(sometime Sheriff of the county), he having been fined £100. for such delinquency, and having paid one half of such fine and given security for the payment of the residue.⁽¹⁾

On the 1st of May, the Committee at Cambridge sent a letter to the House of Commons, upon reading which it was⁽²⁾ referred to the Committee of the association to take some care to provide for the maintenance of the eleven prisoners then in the Marshal's custody at Cambridge, as well for the time past as for the future during their imprisonment.⁽³⁾

About the beginning of May, one of the King's Captains came to the Committee of Cambridgeshire and took an oath and protested to live and die with them. Then he conspired to betray the Isle of Ely to the King, but it was prevented.⁽⁴⁾ On the 5th of May, the House of Commons ordered that care should be taken of Cambridgeshire and the Eastern association, in case the King's forces should break in there.⁽⁵⁾ On the 10th, the House resolved that Sir Dudley North, Colonel Walton, and Mr. Corbett, members of the House, should be sent down to Cambridge, who together with Mr. Heyeingham who was then there, should examine the whole business concerning the plot upon the Isle of Ely and the Eastern association, with power to send for papers, parties, witnesses and records; and ordered that the Governor of Cambridge should secure such persons as they should think fit, till the pleasure of the House should be known concerning them.⁽⁶⁾ On the 21st, money was ordered to be sent for provision for Cambridge and for the works there,⁽⁷⁾ and on the 27th, the Lord General Cromwell was ordered to go with a party to the Isle of Ely,⁽⁸⁾ whither he accordingly proceeded on the 29th of May.⁽⁹⁾

On the 21st of May, it was proposed in the House of Commons that the garrisons of Cambridge, Lynn, and Huntingdon, should be maintained by constant pay out of the excise. This proposition

(1) *Lords' Journals*, vii. 321; *Commons' Journals*, iv. 32, 103.

On the 26th of April, 1645, was presented to the House of Lords a petition from the poor inhabitants of Bene't parish, in Cambridge, and of Chesterton, Waterbeach, Cottenham and Buntingford, the scholars of Buntingford, and of the poor kindred of Thomas Hobson, late of Cambridge, carrier, deceased, complaining that Thomas Hobson gave great legacies to the petitioners, and left Christopher Rose sole executor, who had, contrary to the trust reposed in him, converted the estate to his own use. The House referred the business to the Commissioners of the Great Seal to give relief in Chancery — *Lords' Journals*, vii. 337.

(2) May 12th.

(3) *Commons' Journals*, iv. 139.

(4) Whitelock, *Memorials of English Affairs*, 140.

(5) *Ibid.* 139.

(6) *Commons' Journals*, iv. 138.

(7) Whitelock, *Memorials of English Affairs*, 141.

(8) *Ibid.* 142.

(9) *Ibid.* 143.

was negatived, and it was referred to the Committee of the association to consider how monies might be raised for a constant pay to the garrisons of Cambridge, Lynn, Huntingdon, and Newport Pagnell, upon a settled establishment, and likewise how to reduce those garrisons to a less expence for the ease of the counties, providing withal for the safety and defence of those counties. It was also resolved that the train of artillery, horse, arms, and ammunition bought with the associate monies not then disposed of or designed for Sir Thomas Fairfax's army or otherwise by order of the House, should be secured at Lynn and Cambridge for the use of the association.⁽¹⁾

On the 26th of May, was read in the House of Lords a petition of the Committee of the county of Cambridge, shewing that they had sent their proportion of men and money to the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, and desiring that Major Harrison's company of horse might be called out of their quarters and their quarters satisfied. This petition was referred to the Committee of both Kingdoms.⁽²⁾

An ordinance of the Lords and Commons made the 10th of June, empowering Sir Thomas Fairfax to impress soldiers, contains an exemption in favour of the scholars and students of the Universities.⁽³⁾

On the 9th of July, the House of Commons ordered Sir Dudley North to write to Mr. Lowry then at Cambridge, to take care for the speedy sending in of the proportion of horse, assigned upon the county of Cambridge, to be employed at Grantham and those parts, for the defence of the association against the Newark forces, and that he likewise take care that the county of Cambridge speedily bring in the recruits and old levies of men, and also the monies assessed upon that county for the maintenance of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army.⁽⁴⁾

By an ordinance of the 18th of July, the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was required to furnish forty-four horse and twenty-two dragoons for relief of the counties of Oxford, Bucks, Berks, Southampton, &c., and better securing the associated counties and parts adjacent.⁽⁵⁾

On the 28th of July, the House of Commons "Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee of both Kingdoms, to hear, deter-

(1) Commons' Journals, iv. 149.

(2) Lords' Journals, vii. 394.

(3) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 662

(4) Commons' Journals, iv. 202.

(5) Husband's Ordinances, ser ii. 690.

"mine, and settle, the Difference between Captain Jordan and the Governor of Cambridge: And that, if they find it necessary for the Settlement of those Affairs, they do remove which they shall think fit, and commissionate the other for the Command both of the Town and Castle there."⁽¹⁾

Dr. Brownrigg Bishop of Exeter Master of Catharine Hall and Vicechancellor of the University, was this year imprisoned "for preaching the inauguration sermon of the king, wherein many passages were distasted by the parliament party."⁽²⁾ On the first of August, the House of Lords admitted him to bail on his entering into a recognizance (in which his episcopal dignity is not mentioned) in £5,000. with two sureties⁽³⁾ in £250. each. The House also ordered that he should have leave to go to Cambridge and remain there for twenty days "to give up his Accompts of his being Vicechancellor."⁽⁴⁾

This year there were great disputes between the University and Town relative to their respective privileges. The Heads of Colleges, the Corporation and the Mayor presented petitions to the Parliament on the subject. The votes and proceedings of the two Houses relative to this business are subjoined:—

DIE LUNÆ, 4^o. AUGUSTI, 1645.

The House being informed, That divers Ministers, Heads of several Colleges in the University of Cambridge, were at the Door;

They were called in: And Mr. Vines⁽⁵⁾ acquainted the House, That the University was very sensible of, and thankful to this House for, the several Marks of Favour set upon the University of Cambridge, in freeing them from Taxes: And that this House, which could ease them of their Burdens, they were assured, could also preserve them in their Liberties: They referred the Particulars of their Desires to their Petition; beseeching, That that University might continue the Favourite of this House; And that, as the Gentlemen of this House are the Descendants of those Ancestors that have conferred her Dowry upon her, so you will uphold and maintain her in the Possession of those Liberties and Privileges which that University hath formerly enjoyed.

RESOLVED, &c. That this House doth declare, That the University of Cambridge shall continue in the Possession of their Liberties and Privileges they formerly used and enjoyed by former Grants and Charters, before these Troubles began, until the Right be determined: And that the Consideration of the Right be referred to a Committee: And that Mr. Lucas and Mr. Selden do prepare a Letter, to be written from Mr. Speaker, to the Committee of the Association sitting at Cambridge: requiring them to take care, that the University may, in pursuance of this Order, be kept in Possession of their Privileges,

(1) Commons' Journals, iv. 222.

(2) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed Prickett & Wright, 322.

(3) William Perkins, gent., Merchant Taylor of London, and John Dillingham of London, draper.

(4) Lords' Journals, vii. 520.

(5) Master of Pembroke Hall.

until the Right be determined: And that the Committee do examine, upon what Grounds the present Mayor of Cambridge refuseth to take the Oath, usually taken by all former Mayors; and to certify it to the House.

Mr. Selden, Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Lucas, Sir. Hen. Mildmay, Serjeant Wilde, Mr. Whittacre, Sir Tho. Widdrington, Mr. Ellis, Sir Dudley North, Sir Edw. Partherich, Sir Norton Knatchbould, Sir Arth. Haslerigg, Sir John Cooke, Mr. Grimston, Sir Antho. Irby, Mr. Toll, Sir Hen. Vane junior, Mr. Knightley, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Jesson, Mr. Corbett, Sir Wm. Lewes, Mr. Millington, Mr. Tate, Sir Robert Harley.

This Committee is appointed to consider of the Petition of the Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge in the Behalf of themselves and the whole University, this Day presented and read; and to examine and consider of the whole Matter of the Petition, and of the Differences therein mentioned to be between the University and the Town of Cambridge; and to report the Matter of Right to the House, and have Power to send for Parties, Witnesses, Papers, Records, &c.

The Ministers were again called in: And Mr. Speaker, by Command from the House, acquainted them, That the House had read their Petition; and found it to be concerning the University of Cambridge; which is the University that is under their Protection: They can see no Learning now in the Kingdom, but by their Eyes: The Petition contains in it Matters of Right, in question between them and the Town: They have put that in a Way to be tried; and yet have ordered, That the Possession be continued to the University of all their Privileges, used or enjoyed by them before these Times; and have put it into a speedy Way: which is as much as this House can do, till the Right be determined.⁽¹⁾

DIE MARTIS, 5^o. DIE AUGUSTI.

To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge, whose Names are underwritten, in the Behalf of themselves and the whole University;

Shewing

THAT, by several Charters of His Majesty's Predecessors, the said University hath been endowed with divers large Liberties, Jurisdictions, and Immunities, as well for the Support and Regulation of the Government thereof, as for Encouragement and Maintenance of Learning.

THAT accordingly the said Liberties have been constantly used and enjoyed, by your Petitioners and their Predecessors, and oftentimes ratified and confirmed in several Parliaments; and lastly, by an Act of Parliament held in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth of Blessed Memory, it is Enacted, that all Letters Patents, by Her Highness's Progenitors granted to the said University, should be good and valuable in Law, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, after the Form of the Words and true Meaning of the said Letters Patents, as if the said letters Patents were recited Verbatim in that Act of Parliament, any Thing to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet nevertheless now so it is, that of late Time the present Mayor and Bailiffs, and some of the Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, taking advantage of the present Distractions, have encroached upon the Liberties of the said University, and endeavoured to infringe the same contrary to the said several Charters and

(1) Commons' Journals, iv. 229.

Acts of Parliament, and contrary to the Trust of their respective Offices: A short View of some Particulars thereof they humbly present, as followeth:

1. WHEREAS by several Charters of the said University, granted and confirmed in Parliament, the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said Town are to be sworn to the Conservation of the Liberties of the said University, as far forth as concerns the Preservation of the Peace, the Assize of Bread, Beer, and Victuals, and not maliciously to impugn the Liberties of the University; and that, accordingly, upon taking their Oaths of Fealty, Warning should be given to the Chancellor by the Commonalty of the said Town, concerning the Day and Place of taking the said Oath: Yet, upon the swearing of the now Mayor, there was no notice given according to the said Charters; but contrarily he hath refused to take the said Oath: therein, as far forth as in him lies endeavouring to dissolve that which the wisdom of former Parliaments conceived a just and fitting Security for the Peace of the said University.

2. WHEREAS, by ancient Usage, and Charters granted in Parliament in the Time of King Rich. the Second, the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, only, ought to have the Survey of Weights and Measures, the Assize, Assay, and Government of Bread, Beer, and Victuals, within the said Town and Suburbs, and, by reason thereof, the Chancellor and Vice-chancellor have ever had and used, as well the Correction of Weights and Measures, as also the licensing and disallowing of public Alehouses and Victualing-houses within the said Town and Suburbs; yet of late the Mayor, and Bailiffs, and some of the Burgesses, have encroached upon the said Liberties, by refusing to obey the Vice-chancellor's Warrants concerning Weights and Measures, and setting up a new Standard of their own, and disallowing the Licenses granted by the Chancellor, and licensing others, whereby the Government of the said University is much impaired, and Abuses increased, the Persons and Places where Public Disorder is likeliest to happen being by this Means exempted from the Government of the University, and become dependent upon the Townsmen, who may probably improve the Abuses to their own Advantage.

3. WHEREAS, by the Charters of the said University, granted long since, and confirmed in Parliament, the Chancellor of the said University hath an exclusive Jurisdiction, within the same Town and Suburbs, in Actions wherein a Master, or Scholar or Scholars Servant, or common Minister, of the said University or any of their Servants, is One of the Parties litigant; and, to prevent Ineroachments in this Case it hath been the constant Practice, settled by mutual Agreement of the Townsmen and University, that if any Person, being arrested, or vexed, before the Mayor, Bailiffs, or Burgesses, shall alledge himself to be a Scholar, Servant, or Minister of the University, that the Person so vexed shall be sent to St. Marye's Church, upon reasonable Warning to the Vice-Chancellor given, there to be examined, before the Vice-chancellor or Proctor, upon Oath, touching such Allegation; and, upon Oath made of the Truth of such Allegation, the Person to be discharged: Yet the present Mayor and Bailiffs refuse to allow such Examination, whereby divers Persons privileged are drawn in Suit before the Mayor and Bailiffs to the great Interruption and Disturbance of the Liberties and Service of the said University.

ALL WHICH, amongst divers other Eneroachments moving from those that have their chiefest Dependence upon the University, your Petitioners humbly offer to your honourable Consideration, and, in regard the Public Good of this Kingdom is so universally and necessarily concerned in the good Government of the said University, and in regard the Liberties of the said University are so necessarily subservient to the Government thereof, and accordingly found

by the Wisdom of all former Ages; and consequently the Asserting and Vindication thereof from Encroachments is of like Public Concernment;

YOUR PETITIONERS, according to the Practice of their Predecessors in former Times in such Cases, do humbly make their Addresses to this High and Honourable Court; humbly praying, that, for avoiding of the Disturbances and Inconveniences that may suddenly arise without some speedy Prevention, you would be pleased to Order, That the said Mayor and Bailiffs may forthwith take their Oath, as their Predecessors have done for well near Three Hundred Years; and that your Petitioners may be continued in the Possession of their Liberties, as formerly they enjoyed them.

And the Petitioners shall humbly pray, &c.

ANTHONY TUCKNEY,
JOHN ARROWSMITH,
THOMAS HILL,
LAZ. SEAMAN,

HERBERT PALMER,
RICHARD VINES,
WILLIAM SPURSTOWE.

UPON READING of the Petition of the Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge: IT IS ORDERED, by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That the said University of Cambridge shall continue in the Possession of their Liberties and Privileges they formerly used and enjoyed, by former Grants and Charters, before these Troubles; and that the Committee of the Association sitting at Cambridge be desired to take Care, that the said University, may, in Pursuance of this Order, be kept in Possession of their Privileges, until the Right be determined by the Houses of Parliament; and that the said Committee of the Association to tender the Oath usually taken by all former Mayors to the present Mayor of Cambridge; and, in case he shall refuse to take the said Oath, to certify unto this House upon what Grounds he doth refuse it.(1)

DIE MERCURII, 13^o. AUGUSTI, 1645.

ORDERED, That the Committee appointed to consider of the Petition presented from the Heads of the Colleges of the University of Cambridge, do meet on Friday next, at Two post meridiem, in the Exchequer Chamber.(2)

DIE JOVIS, AUGUSTI 14^o. 1645.

The humble Petition of John Lowry, Esquire, Mayor of the Borough of Cambridge, a Member of this House, was this Day read.

ORDERED, That the Examination of the Business concerning the Mayor of Cambridge's refusing to take the Oath usually taken by former Mayors of Cambridge, referred by former Order to the Committee of Associations sitting at Cambridge, be suspended and taken off, as to the Person of John Lowry, Esquire, a Member of this House, the present Mayor: And that the Examination of this Business, as to Mr. Lowry, be referred to the Committee of this House, appointed to take Consideration of the Petition presented from the Heads of the Colleges of the University of Cambridge.

ORDERED, That the humble Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, this Day presented to the House by Mr. Lowry, be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of this House, appointed to take Consideration of the Petition presented from the Heads of the Colleges of the University of Cambridge.(3)

(1) Lords' Journals, vii. 525, 526, 527.

(2) Commons' Journals, iv. 240.

(3) Ibid. 241.

DIE SABBATI, 23^o. DIE AUGUSTI.

A Letter was read directed as follows:—

For the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Peers.

Right Honourable,

We have, in Pursuance of an Order from your Lordships of the 5th Instant, sent to the present Mayor, to give Account of his Refusal to take the Oath to the University; who produced an Order from the House of Commons of the 14th Instant, whereby the Case is referred to a Committee of Parliament men. We present ourselves,

Your Lordship's most humble Servants

MILDMAY,	J. BARNADISTON,
ISAAC FULLER,	J. WALCOTT,
ROBT. CLERKE,	JOHN BREWSTER.(1)

DIE MARTIS, AUG. 26^o. 1645.

ORDERED, That all that will come shall have voices at the Committee to whom the Petitions from the Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge, and from the Mayor of the Town are referred.(2)

DIE MERCURII, 8^o. OCTOBRIS, 1645.

RESOLVED, &c., That Lieutenant General Cromwell and Mr. Lowrey be added to the Committee concerning the Business between the University of Cambridge and the Town.(3)

At a Common Day held on the 16th of August, the Corporation ordered that what charges soever should arise upon any controversies between the Town and University should be borne out of the common stock and revenue of the Corporation.(4)

On the 12th of August, an ordinance of the Lords and Commons was passed by which the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was required to raise £672. for the better reducing of Newark, which sum was to be reimbursed out of the estates of delinquents.(5)

On the 15th of August, the Committee at Cambridge sent the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, with reference to the want of money for the garrison in the Castle and for payment of the quarters of the army:—

Honourable Sir,

The great Extremity the Soldiers of this Castle are in for want of Monies, and the lamentable Complaints and Cries continually made to us, by the poorer Inhabitants of the Towne for Monies due to them for Quarters, move us to become humble Suitors to you in their behalves; the Truth is, the Soldier is likely to starve, the Inhabitants disinabled to relieve them, for they are undone by the Burthen of quarter yet unpaid: A Castle there is, very considerable in Strength, allarms come hott of the Enemy's Strength, not farre from us, but what accompt is likely to be given or can be expected of a place where the Soldier is not inabled for Service, but discontented with Apprehensions of

(1) Lords' Journals, vii. 547.

(2) Commons' Journals, iv. 254.

(3) Ibid. 301.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 709.

Neglect, and being among a People prepared by Poverty for any Mischiefe, wee humbly leave to your Honorable House to consider. Sir, The Officers and Soldiers are forty Weeks pay in Arreares, above 3000*l.* is due for Quarter to the Towne for the Soldiers of the Earle of Manchester's Army, and the Castle. Wee beseeche you, Sir, acquaint your Honourable Howse with it, and our humble Desires, that they please to order some reasonable Pay, for the Officers and Soldiers, to relieve their Necessitys, and that they please to order out of what Monies they think fitt, for the present Payment of the Quarters, all which is of much Concernment to the Safety and Quiet of this place, presented, Sir, from

Your most humble Servants,

HEN. MILD MAY,
S. BARNADISTON,
ROBT. CLERKE,
HUM. WALCOTT,

JOHN BREWSTER,
ISAAC PULLER,
ROBT. VINTER.

Trinity Colledge, 15^{to}. Aug. 1645.

To the Honourable William Lenthall Esq., Speaker
of the House of Commons.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of August, the House of Lords ordered "That the "Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Heads of the Universities, shall "consider how the Colleges may be most conveniently put into "Classical Presbyteries, and do certify the same up unto the Parliament."⁽²⁾

Towards the latter end of August, the King surprised Huntingdon, and his soldiers plundered that town and part of the counties of Bedford and Cambridge. The King also gave several alarms to the town of Cambridge, which he faced with a party of horse; he however departed without attacking it, and went to Woburn and thence to Oxford.⁽³⁾ It seems that the 26th was the day on which the King's horse were near Cambridge, which was then filled with the forces of the association, and out of which the same day there marched towards Huntingdon, 1800 foot and eight troops of horse.⁽⁴⁾

On the 3rd of September, the Lords and Commons made an ordinance for payment of £3746. monthly, for maintaining the garrisons of Newport Pagnell, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge Castle and Lynn Regis. The county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was to contribute £245. 6*s.* 8*d.* per month. The garrison at Cambridge Castle was to consist of 120 foot and ten horse.⁽⁵⁾

The accounts of Edward Chapman and John Stidman treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain charges of

(1) Grey, Impartial Examination of the Third Volume of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, Append. No. xlv.

(2) Lords' Journals, vii. 545.

(3) Whitelock, Memorials of English Affairs, 144; Heath, Chronicle of the Civil Wars, 88; Blomefield, History of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 391.

(4) Perfect Occurrences of Parliament, 28 Aug. 1645.

(5) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 721.

£41. 2s. 6d., as paid to Mr. Lowrey for his wages as Burgess in Parliament for the town, as also the following :—

	£	s.	d.
Item, to Hamond Tanne for thatch & other work at ye pest houses	00	14	00
Item, to Mr. Bryan vintener for wine at the thanksgiving day in June 1645(1) by Mr. Maior's appointment	01	02	07
Item, to Mr. Bryan Confectioner for cakes there	00	09	06
Item, to poore souldiers at Reach faire by Mr. Maior's appointment	00	01	06
Item, to ye Centries at Jesus Lane's end at ye proclayming of Sturbridge fayre by Mr. Maior's appointment	00	05	00
Item, to Capt. Blackly by Mr. Maior's appointment for the souldiers at the thanksgivinge in June(1)	01	00	00
Item, for a foure monthes tax to Tim. Tillet in Januarie 1644	03	04	00
Item, to Miles Severmore for a tax for Ireland April 1645	00	15	00
Item, to Clifford Weedon for A foure monthes tax in July 1645 for Sir Thomas Fairfax	03	04	00
Item, to him for 2 monthes tax more for Sir Thomas Fairfax in September	02	12	00
Item, for three Boats at ye Maior's fishing	00	12	00
Item, for wine at the same time	00	04	00(2)

On the 17th of October, the Grand Committee for Religion of the whole House of Commons sat and took into consideration the ordinance for regulating and reforming the University of Cambridge. The resolutions passed on the report of this committee are subjoined :—

DIE VENERIS, OCTOBRIS 17^o. 1645.

According to former Order, the Grand Committee of the whole House for Religion sat; and took into Consideration the Ordinance for regulating and reforming the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Whittacre in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Upon Mr. Whittacre's Report from the Grand Committee;

IT IS RESOLVED, &c., That there be a Commission awarded, under the Great Seal of England, to certain Persons, to be nominated by both Houses of Parliament, to some Divines and other Persons, learned both in the Common and Civil Laws, and others fit to be employed therein, to view the Laws and Statutes of the University, and of particular Colleges and Halls there; to consider, What is defective, or fit to be altered, in them; and to propound Remedies for the same.

RESOLVED, &c., That a Committee be nominated to consider of the Fellowships and Scholarships that be now void in that University, and of the convenient Filling of them up for the present.

RESOLVED, &c., That a Committee be nominated, to consider, How godly and religious preaching may be established, both in the University Church, and in other Parish Churches in the Town.

(1) The 27th of June was observed as a Thanksgiving for the victory at Naseby.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 20 & 21 Car. I.

Mr. Samuel Browne, Mr. Prideaux, Sir Thomas Widdrington, Mr. Rous, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir Martin Lumley, Mr. Whittacre, Mr. Selden, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Gourdon, Sir Henry Vane junior, Mr. Knightley, Mr. Scott, Sir Guilbert Pickering, Sir William Waller, Mr. Pierpoint, Sir Robert Harley, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Mr. Grimston, Sir John Curson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Bond, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lisle, Mr. Boyse, Mr. Serjeant Wilde, Sir Guilbert Gerard, Sir Walter Erle, Mr. Maynard, Sir John Coke, Mr. Ellys, Sir Dudley North, Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Lowrey, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Holland, Mr. Theloall, Mr. Jesson, Sir John Corbett, Mr. Nathaniell Fines, Sir John Yonge, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Salwey, Mr. Rolle, Mr. Trenchard, Mr. Long, Mr. Pury, the Knights and Burgesses for the County, University, and Town of Cambridge.

This Committee are to consider of the Fellowships and Scholarships that are now void in that University, and of the convenient filling them up for the present, and also, How godly and religious Preaching may be established, both in the University Church, and in other Parish Churches in the Town: And are to meet To-morrow at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, in the Exchequer Chamber: And have Power to send for Parties, Witnesses, Papers, and Records.⁽¹⁾

On the 7th of November, the House of Commons passed the following votes respecting the University, and for furnishing able and godly ministers in the Town:—

DIE VENERIS, 7^o. NOVEMBRIS, 1645.

Mr. Rowse makes his Report concerning the University of Cambridge.

ORDERED, &c., That Mr. Harrison, Mr. Culverwell, Mr. Croydon junior, and Mr. Bradshawe, be, by Authority of Parliament, made Senior Fellows of Trinity College; to act as Seniors to all Intents and Purposes.

ORDERED, &c., That the Master, and Eight senior Fellows, of Trinity College, do proceed to elect Fellows out of such Scholars as are by the Statutes of the College capable to be chosen; And if there be not a Number sufficient of such to be chosen, that then, by Authority of Parliament, they shall have Power to chuse and make up the Number of their Fellows elsewhere.

ORDERED, &c., That the Colleges of St. John's and King's College shall have the like Power as Trinity College hath, for the nominating and electing Fellows.

ORDERED, &c., That the Colleges of Jesus and Peter's shall have Power to elect and admit Fellows into their respective Colleges, without presenting any Names to any Bishop.

ORDERED, &c., That the Masters of the several Colleges and Halls do take care themselves to supply the Morning Course at St. Marie's every Lord's Day, which is wont to be the College Course; unless by Sickness, or necessary Absence, or some other sufficient Reason they be hindered: And in such Case, the Parties so hindered are to procure others in their Places.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the Heads of Colleges do take care, that there be such a Combination for the Lord's Day in the Afternoon, as may maintain constant good Preaching there: And that they do likewise take care, that there be constant Preaching in the University Church on Fast Days, and Days of Thanksgiving.

ORDERED, &c., That an Ordinance be brought in upon these several Votes.

(1) Commons' Journals, iv. 312.

RESOLVED, &c., That Four hundred Pounds per Annum be provided and allowed out of the Revenue of the Dean and Chapter of Elye, for the Furnishing of Five Churches in the Town of Cambridge with able and godly Ministers, and for uniting the said Churches.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of November, Thomas Hill Master of Trinity College and Vicechancellor of the University, presented a petition to the House of Lords to the following effect:—

THAT WHEREAS the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge is, upon his Admission, to take an Oath, that he will præstare officium pro-Cancellar; and as he humbly conceives, there are divers things within the Compass of that Office not well consisting with the Covenant and Directory, as his absolving at the End of a Term, the Regents and non regents from their Offences, in Nomine Patris, Filii, Spiritus Sancti, they kneeling upon their Knees.

THEREFORE he desires their Lordships so far to relieve his conscience as to enable him to take his Oath with this or some such Clause annexed: “Hoc in me recipio, in quantum Statutis & Ordinationibus Regni editis
“aut edendis non repugnat.”⁽²⁾

On the next day, the following ordinance passed both Houses:—

DIE JOVIS, NOVEMBRIS 20^o, 1645.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That for the present, till the Statutes of the University of Cambridge can be surveyed, that the Vice Chancellor of the said University shall take Oath, with this Clause annexed: “Hoc in me recipit in quantum Statutis et Ordinationibus Regni non repugnant.”⁽³⁾

On the first of December, a tax of £27,678. 10s. was imposed by the Lords and Commons upon the counties forming the Eastern association, for the reimbursement of parties who had advanced monies for the service and defence of those counties. The proportion of the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) to this tax, which was called the alarum tax, was £2,171. 6s. 8d.⁽⁴⁾

On the 9th of December, a grace passed the Senate for confirming the grace of the 24th of November, 1606,⁽⁵⁾ rendering the Vicechancellor for the time being capable of the degree of doctor in any faculty.⁽⁶⁾

Thursday the 18th of December, was by order of the Parliament kept throughout the counties of the Eastern association, “as a Day
“of Public Thanksgiving unto God, for his singular Mercies, in pre-
“serving the said Counties so graciously from the Fury and Violence
“of the Enemy.”⁽⁷⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, iv. 334.

(2) Lords' Journals, vii. 712.

(3) Commons' Journals, iv. 349; Lords' Journals, vii. 718.

(4) Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 764.

(5) Vide ante, p. 23.

(6) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 383.

(7) Lords' Journals, viii. 12.

This year, "A woman was hanged at Cambridge for keeping a tame frog, and it was sworn to be her imp."⁽¹⁾

1645 } The House of Commons appears on several occasions during this
46 } year to have been occupied in the consideration of an ordinance for regulating this University.⁽²⁾ On the 12th of February, they passed the subjoined ordinance,⁽³⁾ to which the Lords assented on the following day:⁽⁴⁾—

DIE VENERIS, 13^o FEBRUARIJ.

An Ordinance for the regulating the University of Cambridge.

WHEREAS it is of very much Concernment for the Welfare both of the Church and Kingdom, that there be constant good Preaching in the University of Cambridge: IT IS ORDERED AND ORDAINED, by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That the Masters of the several Colleges and Halls in Cambridge, (videlicet) Doctor Bambridge Master of Christ's Colledge, Doctor Love Master of Corpus Christi College, Doctor Badgercroft Master of Cayus Colledge, Doct. Rainsbowe Master of Magdalen Colledge, Doctor Minshall Master of Sydney Colledge, Mr. Anthony Tuckney Master of Emanuell Colledge, Mr. Herbert Palmer Master of Queene's Colledge, Mr. John Arrow-smith Master of St. John's Colledge, Mr. Thomas Hill Master of Trinity Colledge, Mr. Thomas Young Master of Jesus Colledge, Mr. Richard Vynes Master of Pembroke Hall, Mr. William Spurstow Master of Katherin Hall, Mr. Lazarus Seaman Master of Peter House, Mr. Benjamin Whitecott Provost of King's Colledge, Mr. Ralph Cudworth Master of Clare Hall, do take Care themselves to supply the Morning Course every Lord's-day, by Preaching at St. Marye's, unless by Sickness, or necessary Absence, or some other sufficient Reason they be hindered; and in such Case the Parties so hindered are to procure others in their Places: IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ORDAINED, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Heads of Houses do take Care that there be such a Combination for every Lord's-day in the Afternoon, as may then also maintain a constant Course of orthodox and edifying Sermons there; and that they do likewise take Care that there be good Preaching in the University Church on Fast-days, and Days of Thanksgiving: The Vice Chancellor for the Time being is hereby Required and Ordered to see these things duly performed.

AND WHEREAS the Government of Trinity College is settled in the Master and Eight Seniors, whereof divers of them have been ejected: BE IT ORDERED AND ORDAINED by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That Mr. Harrison, Mr. Culverwell, Mr. Croydon Junior, and Mr. Bradshaw, be made Seniors in that Colledge; and they are hereby enabled to act as Seniors there, to all Intents and Purposes. IT IS FURTHER ORDAINED, by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That George Griffith Master of Arts, Thomas

(1) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2783, citing Hutchinson on Witchcraft.

(2) Vide Commons' Journals, iv. 199, 201, 218, 231, 233, 236, 240, 253, 271, 287, 303, 317, 413; Whitelock, Memorials of English Affairs, 186, 194.

(3) Commons' Journals, iv. 437.

(4) In Husband's Ordinances, ser. ii. 637, is an ordinance for regulating the University of Cambridge, of the 11th April, 1645, similar in its terms to that of the 22nd Jan. 1643-4, (Vide ante, p. 369), and in the table prefixed to Scobell's Ordinances is mentioned such an ordinance under the same date (11th April, 1645.) It is very questionable however whether this ordinance was really passed at the time assigned, though Neal (Hist. of the Puritans, ed. 1837, ii. 386,) expressly states that the ordinance for regulating the University was revived and continued on the 11th April, 1645.

Disney, John Davies, Robert Twisse, Thomas Jacombe, John Templer, John Badcock, Charles Robotham, Bachelors of Arts, shall be admitted into the Fellowships of Trinity Colledge now vacant by Ejectment, and shall enjoy the Profit and Benefit belonging to the said Fellowships, and exercise the Power of Fellows in the said Colledge.

IT IS LIKEWISE HEREBY ORDAINED, by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That other Colleges in the said University of Cambridge shall choose Fellows into the Places now vacant by Ejectment, according to their usual and accustomed Manner, as if the Fellows so ejected had been naturally dead, or resigned their Fellowships.

IT IS ALSO FURTHER ORDERED AND ORDAINED, That Jesus Colledge and Peter House shall have Power, and are hereby enabled, to elect and admit Fellows into the respective Colleges, without presenting any Names to any Bishop.⁽¹⁾

The following petition from the University praying that the library of Archbishop Bancroft might be delivered to them, was presented to the House of Lords on the 17th of February :—

To the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the University of Cambridge;

Sheweth,

THAT whereas Archbishop Bancroft did, by his Will, bearing Date the 28th Day of October, in the year 1610, bequeathed a large Study of Books to the Archbishops of Canterbury successively, upon Assurance to be given for the Security and Continuance of the said Legacy to Succession; otherwise to the Colledge at Chelsy, if it should be erected within Six years then next ensuing, otherwise to the Public Library of the University of Cambridge;⁽²⁾ And whereas it doth not appear to us that any such Assurance is given, and it doth appear that the said Colledge at Chelsy is not yet, after so many Years, erected;

MAY it therefore please this High and Honourable Court, out of their tender Care for the Advancement of Learning and Piety, to take so far into their Consideration the Cause of this University in this Behalf, that the said Legacy may be accordingly disposed to the Honour and Ornament of the said University, the facilitating the Means of Study by the addition of so great a Supply, and the settling of their Petitioners in that Right and Possession, which, as they humbly conceive, falls upon them by the Observation of the Testator's Intendment.

And their Petitioners, &c.⁽³⁾

Upon reading this petition, the Lords referred it to the Earls of Manchester and Lincoln, the Lords Robertes, North, and Montague, with

(1) Lords' Journals, viii. 165.

(2) " Item, I give all the Books in my Study over the Cloysters unto my Successors and to the Archbishops of Canterbury successively for ever, if he, my next Successor, will yield to such Assurances as shall be devised by such Learned Counsel as my Supervisor and Executor shall make Choice of, for the Continuance of all the said Books unto the said Archbishops successively according to my true Meaning: otherwise I bequeath them all unto His Majesty's College to be erected at Chelsy, if it be erected within these Six Years: or otherwise I give and bequeath them all to the Public Library of the University of Cambridge: Touching this my Bequest and Legacy, there may be some Defect in the same, which I desire may be so applied, as that all my said Books may remain to my Successors, for that it is my chiefest Desire. And if it might please His most Excellent Majesty and His most Royal Successors, when They receive the Homage of any Archbishop of Cant. first to procure him to enter Bonds to leave all the said Books to his Successor, my Desire herein will be greatly strengthened."

(3) Lords' Journals, viii. 172.

the assistance of Mr. Justice Bacon, to consider the petition, and to go to Lambeth and peruse the library there, and report to the House.⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of February, John Maynard,⁽²⁾ of the Middle Temple, Esq., was chosen one of the counsel of the town, with the yearly fee of 40s.; and the Corporation agreed that the sum of £2. should be paid unto him as a gratuity for the good will and endeavours lately shewn in behalf of the town, in the controversy between the Town and University.⁽³⁾

1646.

On the 16th of April, the Corporation ordered a brazen standard (for gauging and trying barrels, kilderkins, and other vessels to be made or occupied for ale or beer to be put to sale within the town) to be provided pursuant to an order of Sessions.⁽³⁾

The plague broke out in the town in May. In a letter from William Sancroft fellow of Emmanuel College (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) to his father Francis Sancroft, dated the 4th of May, is this passage:—

It hath pleased God again to send the plague of pestilence amongst us. Will. Rogers will be able to inform you of the history of it. Only thus much I shall say, there are five dead in the town in two houses, other houses shut up for prevention, and they say one dead at the Green⁽⁴⁾ since their remove thither.

We have very good hopes that it will please God to stay it here. The university is not dissolved; no college stirs but Christ's, in whose vicinage the infection is. We are the next to them, but yet our lads budge not, being more courageous than ever I knew them in the like danger. I hope God will preserve us and keep us together; we promise ourselves the prayers of all our friends. I think I shall not stir unless we all break in pieces, and then, if I come not immediately to Fresinfield, I shall carefully acquaint you with my motions.⁽⁵⁾

The following passage occurs in another letter from William Sancroft to his father, dated the 11th of May:—

I know you will be desirous to hear how we do here in regard of the sickness. God be praised, there is none dead either here or at the Green⁽⁴⁾ since I

(1) Lords' Journals, viii. 171. See under 1646-7.

(2) Afterwards a Serjeant at Law, a Knight, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. "This Sir Joh. Maynard was a person, who, by his great reading and knowledge in the more profound and perplexed parts of the Law, did long since procure the known repute of being one of the chief Dictators of the Long Robe, and by his great practice for many years together did purchase to himself no small Estate. And however obnoxious he hath rendered himself on other accounts, yet I judge my self out of the sense of public gratitude, obliged to speak here thus much in his just vindication, viz. that he did alwaies vigorously espouse the Interest and Cause of his Mother the University of Oxon. (contrary to what others of his Profession, on whom she hath laid equal engagements, have too commonly done) by alwaies refusing to be entertained by any against her. And when ever persons delegated by her authority for the management of her public litigious concerns have applied themselves to him for his advice and assistance, he did most readily yield both, by acting his best on her behalf."—Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 650.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Jesus Green.

(5) Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, i. 15.

wrote last. On Saturday there was some fear of Dr. Bainbrigg's family: a servant of his was taken with a great swelling under her ear, and much was talked, and they kept from Church on Sunday, but all is well there: the occasion was a plaster applied for the tooth-ache, which drew thither that extraordinary flux of humours. Our fear is rather of another place.

In that same yard where the nurse lived, (who hath had two children died,) there is a poor woman, who with her child hath been shut up ever since these three days; she hath been sick, (as she pretends only of the head-ache,) but we fear the worst. If this proves well, though I would not be secure, yet I hope we are safe. The university continues as it was; no dissolution. God preserve us safe together.⁽¹⁾

On the 11th of July, the House of Commons resolved that the garrison of Cambridge should be slighted,⁽²⁾ and on the 6th of August, the forces of this and the adjacent counties were ordered to be forthwith sent into Ireland.⁽³⁾

On the 17th of July, the Parliament ordered that the Heads of Houses in Cambridge should forbear cutting down timber in College lands till they had order from Parliament to do it.⁽⁴⁾

At a Common Day held on the 24th of August, the Corporation agreed that the differences between the University and Town should be referred to Mr. Grimstone⁽⁵⁾ and Mr. Bacon,⁽⁶⁾ on behalf of the University, and to Mr. Cromwell and such person as Mr. Lowrey should name, on the part of the Corporation. At the same Common Day the following order was made:—

WHEREAS a Gentleman of good worth and abilities desires to take two wine licenses of the Towne for which he will secure the paiement of Twenty Marks per annum to the Towne for the terme of seaven yeares, as also enter Bonds to beare the Towne harmles in case any suite or trouble shall arise thereupon as also to beare the charge of such suit or suits. IT IS AGREED that two licenses shall be made to him accordingly.⁽⁷⁾

On the 17th of September, the House of Lords made the following order:—

DIE JOVIS 17^o. SEPTEMBRIS.

ORDERED, That Mr. Huckly of the University of Cambridge, shall appear before the Lords in Parliament forthwith after Sight of this Order; and that the Vice Chancellor of the said University shall send up such Witnesses as can prove his Miscarriage, and tumultuous Burying of some Persons with the Common Prayer Book: And this to be a sufficient Warrant in that Behalf.⁽⁸⁾

(1) Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, i. 28.

(2) *Commons' Journals*, iv. 615. See *Lords' Journals*, viii. 351.

(3) *Commons' Journals*, iv. 633; *Lords' Journals*, viii. 456.

(4) Whitelock, *Memorials of English Affairs*, 221.

(5) Harbottle Grimston, Speaker of the Convention Parliament, 1660, and appointed Master of the Rolls 3d Nov. 1660.

(6) Nathaniel Bacon Esq., was M.P. for the University, being probably chosen on the death of Dr. Eden.—*Parliamentary Hist. of England*, xix. 215.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book.

(8) *Lords' Journals*, viii. 493.

The executors of Roger Thompson having refused to pay the legacy given by him to the workhouse,⁽¹⁾ because the Mayor's name was placed before the Vicechancellor's in the conveyance of the estate purchased with such legacy, the Corporation ordered that a bill in Chancery should be filed against them.⁽²⁾

On the 30th of September, the House of Commons appointed a Committee "to take into Consideration the several Oaths that are "taken either in the Universities, or by Sheriffs, or in any City, "Borough, or Town Corporate, or by any Society or Company, or "by any other Persons."⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of December, a proviso for exempting the rents and revenues belonging to the Universities from the tax for maintaining Sir Thomas Fairfax's army was rejected by the House of Commons.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of December, a grace passed for increasing the fees payable to the Registry of the University, which office was then held by Matthew Whinn.⁽⁴⁾

This year, the following petition against the drainage of the Fens was presented by the University to the Parliament:—

To the Lords & Commons assembled in Parliament,
THE HUMBLE PETITION of the University of Cambridge.

Sheweth,

THAT WHEREAS upon perusal of the Transactions concerning the draining of the Fens whensoever it was in agitation there were reasons alledged & arguments produced to shew that the said draining would be very hurtfull & prejudicial to y^e University, by hindring the navigation between Lynn & Cambridge & depriving it of the best part of the fuell & sundry other Benefits which it now enjoys. AND WHEREAS, since it appears by experience through the decay of the River of Grant, that if the work of draining had gone forward the said University could not in all probability have continued, or if continued must have deeply suffered:

THAT THEREFORE your Hon. Houses would be pleas'd to take into your consideration the condition of the said University, & to make such provisions as shall seem to your Wisedomes most agreeable to prevent so great an Inconvenience as will not only endamage this present Age but have an ill effect upon succeeding Posterity, by endangering such a Nursery of Learning & Piety.

And your Petitioners, &c.

A similar petition was also sent to the Commissioners for the Drainage.⁽⁵⁾

Complaint was made to the House of Lords against William Wotton fellow of Trinity College, for speaking against the Parliament, where-

(1) Vide ante, p. 205 n.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Commons' Journals, iv. 736.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 386.

(5) MS. Baker, x. 372.

upon the Lords expelled him from his fellowship. The orders of the House of Lords and a letter from the Earl of Manchester Speaker of that House to the Vicechancellor, are subjoined:—

DIE LUNÆ, 21^o. DIE DECEMBRIS.

The Speaker informed the House, "That he hath received a Letter from the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; acquainting him that Mr. William Wotton, Fellow of Trinity Colledge, said in Discourse, That the Rebellion now of the Parliament was worse than the Rebellion of Ireland."

Hereupon it is ORDERED, That the Gentleman Usher attending this House shall attach the Body of the said Wm. Wotton, and bring him in safe Custody before this House; and that Mr. Vice Chancellor be desired to send up the Witnesses, that so this House may proceed therein.(1)

Mr. Vice Chancellor,

I received your Letter of the 15th of this Instant December, with the Evidence against Mr. Wotton, which I acquainted the House of Peers with; who have ordered the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod or his Deputy, to attach him and bring him up in safe Custody before their Lordships, to answer for those Words that are charged upon him. And their Lordships have given me Directions to give you Thanks, for your Care in securing of him; and desire that you would give Order that the Witnesses may be sent up, that so they may be heard *viva voce*; and then their Lordships will do therein what shall appertain to Justice, and the Nature of the Crime. Thus I rest,

Your very loving Friend

MANCHESTER,

Speaker of the House of Peers *pro Tempore*.(2)

DIE VENERIS, 26^o. FEBRUARI. [1646-7].

1646 } This Day William Wotton, One of the Fellows of Trinity Colledge of Cam-
— } bridge, was brought to the Bar as a Delinquent; and John Lawrance and
47 } Henry Graves were produced as Witnesses, who proved that the said Wm. Wotton did say at Cambridge, "That the Rebellion of the Parliament of England was worse than the Rebellion of Ireland."

Hereupon it is ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That the said Wm. Wotton is hereby expelled the said College, and disabled from being longer a Fellow of the said Trinity Colledge, and from having any other Preferment in the University; and shall not continue and remain any longer at the said University: And in regard of his long Imprisonment already, IT IS ORDERED, That the said Wotton be released, paying his Fees.(3)

The dispute between the Vicechancellor and Mayor respecting precedence(4) was brought under the notice of the House of Lords by a petition from Dr. Hill Vicechancellor, whereupon the Lords made the following order:—

DIE MERCURII 6^o. DIE JANUARII, POST MERIDIEM.

Upon reading the petition of Doctor Hill, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; complaining, "That there is a Difference concerning Precedency, between him and the Mayor of Cambridge Town."

(1) Lords' Journals, viii. 620.

(2) Ibid. 625.

26 Jan. 1646-7, the Lords ordered that the witnesses against Wotton should attend the House on Wednesday next come sevennight, to testify their knowledge what they heard him say in Cambridge.—Lords' Journals, viii. 690.

(3) Lords' Journals, ix. 37.

(4) Vide ante, p. 402.

IT IS ORDERED, That the Mayor shall have a Copy of the Petition; and this House will hear the Business, by Counsel on both Sides, the Third day of February next.⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 19th of January, it was agreed that the dignity of the Corporation should be defended to the uttermost, and that the Mayor's charges should be borne by the town.⁽²⁾ On the 3rd of February, the case was heard by the Lords. An account of the proceedings is subjoined:—

DIE MERCURI, 30. DIE FEBRUARI.

This Day, according to Order, the Cause touching the Difference in Matter of Precedency, between the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge and the Mayor of Cambridge, came to a Hearing, at this Bar.

And the Counsel of the Vice Chancellor produced Precedents and Witnesses, that it hath been of Right, and Custom, and Usage, in the Vice Chancellor, for many years; and by Act of Parliament, 35 H. VIII. Cap. 15^o., the Vice Chancellor is named before the Mayor.

But the Counsel with the Mayor alledged, That they had divers Witnesses to prove by Custom and Usage to be in the Mayor; and therefore desired further Time to bring up their Witnesses which could not now be brought up, in regard they are very aged, and some sick.

Which being deposed upon Oath; the Counsel and both Parties were commanded to withdraw.

And then the House took the Business into Consideration.

And this Question was put, “Whether to order, That, for the present, the Precedency of Place shall be in the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge before the Mayor of Cambridge, till a further Hearing?”

And it was Resolved in the Affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Business concerning the Difference of Precedency between the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the Mayor of Cambridge, shall be further heard, by Counsel on both Sides, at this Bar, on Thursday come Six Weeks, at which Time the Parties with their Witnesses are to attend.⁽³⁾

On the 10th of February, the Lords made the following order staying the proceedings in Chancery,⁽⁴⁾ and appointing another day for hearing the case:—

DIE MERCURI, 10^o. DIE FEBRUARI.

ORDERED, That the Cause between the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge shall be heard the First Day of the next Term, touching the Matter of Precedency of Place; and that the Proceedings in the Chancery touching this Matter shall be stayed till the Business shall be determined in this House.⁽⁵⁾

The Societies of Trinity College and Trinity Hall having contributed to the repair of Garret Hostel Bridge, the Corporation seal was affixed to the following document:—

WHEREAS there hath been freely contributed towards the repair of Garret Ostle Bridge, certain monies by Trinity College and Trinity Hall, IT IS

(1) Lords' Journals, viii. 647.

(2) Corporation Commor Day Book.

(3) Lords' Journals, viii. 698.

(4) Vide ante, p. 402.

(5) Lords' Journals, viii. 718. See under 1647.

HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGED by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, that the monies were so freely given and not paid in respect of any duty. IN WITNESS whereof the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses have to these presents put their Common Seal, the 12th day of January, in the two and twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, &c., 1646.(1)

On the 15th of February, the Parliament passed the following ordinance for removal of Archbishop Bancroft's books from Lambeth to the Public Library at Cambridge:—

DIE LUNÆ, 15^o. DIE FEBRUARIJ.

WHEREAS Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, did, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 28th Day of October, in the year of our Lord 1610, give and bequeath all the Books in his Study over the Cloisters in Lambeth House, unto his Successors the Archbishops of Canterbury successively for ever, if his next Successor would yield to such Assurances as should be devised by such Learned Counsel as his Supervisor and Executor should make Choice of, for the Continuance of all the said Books unto the said Archbishops successively; otherwise he bequeathed them all to his Majesty's College to be erected at Chelsey, if it were erected within Six Years; or otherwise he gave them all to the Public Library of the University of Cambridge:(2) AND WHEREAS, by Authority of Parliament, the Jurisdiction, Power, and Authority of Archbishops and Bishops are totally abolished and taken away, and their Houses, Lands, and Possessions, to be disposed of as the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled shall think fit and appoint; and for that no such College at Chelsey hath been erected: BE IT THEREFORE hereby Ordered, Ordained, and Declared, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That all the said Books belonging to the said Richard Bancroft Archbishop of Canterbury, bequeathed as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby, given, granted, and confirmed, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge, and their Successors for ever, to remain in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, for Public Use, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the Testator, expressed in the said last Will and Testament.(3)

On the 22nd of February, a grace passed appointing the Vice-chancellor, the Proctors, Dr. Love, Dr. Medcalfe, Dr. Rainbow, Dr. Minshull, Dr. Goad, Dr. Bond, Mr. Molle, Mr. Duport, Mr. Cudworth, Mr. Whitchcott, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Fothergill, Mr. Ganning, Mr. Moore of Caius College, Mr. Hobart, Mr. Worthington, Mr.

(1) Corporation Coucher.

(2) Vide ante, p. 399.

(3) Lords' Journals, ix. 16.

On the 10th of February, 1646-7, the House of Commons ordered the Committee for the Library at Lambeth to peruse Archbishop Bancroft's books, to "see if there be any that do concern the State."—Commons' Journals, v. 84.

A Catalogue of the Books sent from Lambeth to Cambridge made by John Spencer and Samuel Thompson, was presented by Mr. Bond to the House of Commons 29th April, 1647, and the House ordered that the Recorder of London, Mr. Bond and Mr. Selden, should make satisfaction to such as were employed about the Library sent to Cambridge, out of the proceeds of certain old chests and pictures at Lambeth.—Commons' Journals, v. 156.

Roades, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Dyllingham sen. of Sidney College, and Mr. Sylleby⁽¹⁾ to examine digest and reform the Proctors' books.⁽²⁾

On the same day, a grace passed empowering the Syndicate appointed for examining digesting and reforming the Proctors' books, to examine the oaths taken in the University, and to separate and expunge such of them as they should find to be antiquated and abolished. It was also decreed that a printed copy of the oath to be taken should be delivered to every one on matriculation or graduation.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of March, the army under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax took up their head quarters at Saffron Walden, notwithstanding an order of Parliament that they should not quarter within the Eastern association.⁽³⁾ On the 12th of March, Sir Thomas Fairfax the Parliamentary General came to Cambridge. He "was highly caressed and a Latin Oration made to him by a Fellow of Trinity Colledge who had been a Souldier in his Regiment. In the Chapel they presented him with a rich Bible; in the Hall with a sumptuous banquet. Then the Town entertained him with a stately Banquet and at the Schools he was made a Master of Arts."⁽⁴⁾ On the 21st and 22nd of March, there were conventions of the officers of the army at Saffron Walden, with reference to the votes of the Parliament for sending troops to Ireland.⁽⁵⁾

On the 22nd of March, was read twice in the House of Commons and committed, "An Ordinance for restraining Malignant Ministers to be admitted to any Livings, or to practice or exercise their Ministry; and malignant Masters and Fellows of Colleges and Halls to be admitted into any College, Hall, or Hospital."⁽⁶⁾

On the 24th of March, the Parliament by the subjoined ordinance gave to the Public Library of this University certain books at Lambeth collected by Archbishop Abbott and others:—

DIE MERCURII, 24^o. DIE MARTII.

WHEREAS there are divers Books in the Study over the Cloisters in Lambeth, amongst those of Archbishop Bancroft's, which, by Order of both Houses of Parliament, bearing Date the 15th of February, 1646, were given, granted and confirmed, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their Successors for ever, as by the said Order more at large

(1) The following were added to this Syndicate:—

July 6, 1647, Mr. Blanckes of Caius College and Mr. Dillingham of Emmanuel College. Dec. 9, 1648, Dr. Hill and Dr. Arrowsmith.

—Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 391, 392.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 387. Vide ante, pp. 213, 214.

(3) Lords' Journals, ix. 70.

(4) Whitelock, Memorials of English Affairs, 243.

(5) Lords' Journals, ix. 112, 113.

(6) Commons' Journals, v. 119.

may appear,⁽¹⁾ which said Books were added to those of Archbishop Bancroft's by his Successor Archbishop Abbott and others, for the perfecting and completing of that Library, from which they cannot now be severed without much Prejudice thereunto: BE IT THEREFORE hereby Ordered, Ordained, and Declared, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That all the said Books so added as aforesaid shall be, and are hereby, given and granted to the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and their Successors for ever, to remain, with those so formerly given as aforesaid, in the Public Library of the said University, for their Public Use.⁽²⁾

1647.

On the 30th of March, the Parliamentary army was still at Saffron Walden.⁽³⁾ On the 20th of April, there was a general rendezvous at Hinxton.⁽⁴⁾ The army appears to have continued at Saffron Walden till the 17th of May, about which time their quarters were removed to Bury St. Edmunds.⁽⁵⁾

On the 29th of April, the following grace passed for the more efficient discharge of the duties of the office of Registry of the University:—

Cum acta publica placitaque senatus academici literæ insuper nobilium missæ ad academiam ejusque vicissim ad illos missæ nec non patronorum donationes quærelarum porro litium controversiarum et causarum quarumcunque processum exitusque ad defensionem jurium nostrorum privilegiorum immunitatum &c., spectantes gratiarum aliquot specialium concessionem et quicquid denique cancellarius sive procancellarius aut jure suo aut consensu atque arbitrato vestro commentariis publicis mandari præceperit posteris perquam utilia sint et æternitati sacra esse debeant cumque ad acuendam registrarii vestri in munere suo obeundo diligentiam stipendium ei suffragiis vestris non ita pridem auctum et amplificatum sit:

PLACET VOBIS ut in usum academici codex senatus una cum indice rationario ad sanctiones vestras et res suis quasque titulis a registrario exscribendas et investigandas e vestigio habeantur ut acta et placita senatus cum singulis superius memoratis nec non cujusque termini transacta negotia in fine ejusdem termini distincte scribantur disponantur et digerantur ut eadem ita suis locis distributa post decem exclusive a finito termino dies procancellario et in prima congregatione proxime sequentis termini capiti senatus a registrario exhibeantur quo paratius hujusmodi monumenta procancellario et successoribus omnibusque academici negotia procurantibus in procinctu semper sint. Et ut hæc omnia registrario clarius subinde innotescant et ne quid sanctionem hanc vestram remoretur:

PLACET VOBIS ut idem registrarius ad nutum procancellarii cuilibet senatui convocato ad placita senatus expectanda et excipienda intersit ut ad publicos academici computos codex senatus cum indice rationario a registrario afferantur et auditoribus præsto sint quo melius constare possit de actis et rationibus supra nominatis fideliter transcriptis et ad posteros prædicto modo transmissis.

(1) Vide ante, p. 406.

(2) Lords' Journals, ix. 102.

(3) Cary, Memorials of the Civil War, i. 188.

(4) Lords' Journals, ix. 155.

(5) Cary, Memorials of the Civil War, i. 199, 209, 216, 217.

PLACET INSUPER si quid ex prædictis negligenter prætermiserit aut si (quavis non prætermisit) dictis temporibus locisque et coram personis supradictis se munere officioque suo (ut ante monitum) defunctum esse non comprobaverit

Ut prima vice admonitionem publicam accipiat a procancellario coram capite senatus.

Si secunda vice in computis academice mulctam luat quartæ partis stipendii ejusdem anni quo indiligentiæ suæ arguatur.

Si tertia vice partem mediam dicti stipendii coram capite senatus.

Si quarta coram capite senatus quartam.

Verum denique si quinta in perpetuum exauctoretur.

Sin vero (quod plerumque solet) impunitatem per quatuor vices auferat sciat tamen se sic ut ante peccantem virtute hujus decreti vestri munere suo exutum esse atque hinc cum per idoneos testes coram senatu in capite senatus reus compertus fuerit aut procancellarius aut alter procuratorum eodem die tempore et loco registrarii publici munus vacare pronuntiabit.

NECNON PLACET (ne vestrum hoc decretum unde splendor et disciplina academice multum pendet ullius in posterum registrarii oscitantia aut inspectorum in bonos mores formandos intemperie irritum fiat intercidatque) ut decretum hoc vestrum habeatur pro statuto et in prima acie aut fronte statutorum codicis senatus tanquam indubitata reliquorum arx et præsidium præstruatur et præmittatur.

PLACET DENIQUE ut hodiernus registrarius chirographo suo cum hujus statuti aut edicti vestri æquitatem agnoscere et comprobare tum diligentiam suam et vobis promittere et successoribus suis commendare dignetur.⁽¹⁾

On the same day, a grace passed setting forth that by a most vicious custom, candidates after the disputations in the schools had introduced private feasts altogether unknown in former times, to the great disgrace of the University, and to the serious expence and loss of those who by their great labour and care support the students. It was therefore decreed that all inceptors and questionists should thenceforward abstain from all feasts, banquets, and assemblies of this kind, particularly that no moderators nor disputants should presume either to invite or accept invitations to any such feasts or banquets or be present thereat, and that if any one should offend in this kind they should be held disgraced for their luxuriousness and disobedience, and, at the judgment of the Vicechancellor for the time being, should be fined twenty shillings for the benefit of the common chest, or should incur suspension from their degrees, and within that year in which they should offend, should obtain no grace or degree.⁽²⁾

The dispute between the Vicechancellor and Mayor respecting precedence⁽³⁾ was again heard by the House of Lords on the 5th of May, and on the 7th, judgment was given in favour of the Vice-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 388

(2) Ibid. 390.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 402, 403, 404.

chancellor. The votes of the House on the 5th, 7th, and 12th of May are subjoined:—

DIE MERCURI, 5^o. MAIL.

THIS DAY the House heard the Counsel and Witnesses on both sides, in the Difference depending in this House, about Right of Precedency, between the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge.

AND IT IS ORDERED, That this House will take the Business into Consideration on Friday Morning next; in the mean Time, the former Orders and Resolutions of the House touching this Business to remain as they now are in Force; and that the Witnesses are dismissed from further Attendance on this House concerning this Business.⁽¹⁾

DIE VENERIS, 7^o. DIE MAIL.

The House took into Consideration what Judgment to give, concerning the Difference of Precedency of Place between the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the Mayor of Cambridge Town.

And taking into mature Deliberation and Debate the whole Evidence which was given on Wednesday last, by Counsel and Witnesses on both Sides at this Bar, this House made this Judgment as followeth:

1. RESOLVED, That the Precedency of Place of Right belongeth to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, before the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge.

2. RESOLVED, That the Deed ingrossed, wherein the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge caused his Name to be written before the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, be cancelled and made void, and a new Deed made, wherein the Vice-Chancellor's Name be first placed, as of Right it ought.⁽²⁾

DIE MERCURI, 12^o. DIE MAIL.

THE LORDS assembled in Parliament, having taken into Consideration the Difference about Precedency of Place between the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge; and having heard Counsel, Witnesses, and Proofs, on both Sides, at this Bar, do, after Debate and mature Deliberation, DECREE, ORDER, and ADJUDGE, That the Precedency of Place, of Right, belongeth to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, before the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge; and do ORDER, That the said Precedency be enjoyed by the said Vice-Chancellor and his Successors, without any Lett or Disturbance by the said Mayor or his Successors: And likewise it is hereby ORDERED, That the Deed ingrossed, for the conveying of Lands purchased with the Two Hundred Pounds which Mr. Thompson gave by his last Will and Testament, to be employed in the Workhouse, for the setting the Poor in Cambridge on Work, at the Discretion of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, wherein the said Mayor of the Town of Cambridge caused his Name to be written before the Vice-Chancellor's Name in the Deed, be cancelled, and forthwith made void; and that he the said Mayor, upon the Sight of this Order, cause a new Deed to be made, wherein the Vice-Chancellor's Name shall be first placed, as of Right it ought, that so Things in Reference to the Good of the Workhouse in Cambridge may be executed jointly by the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, according to the Tenor of the Will and the Intention of the Donor.⁽³⁾

(1) *Lords' Journals*, ix. 176.

(2) *Ibid.* 181.

(3) *Ibid.* 188.

On the 18th of May, the House of Lords made the following order in favour of the University :—

DIE MARTIS, 18^o. DIE MAII.

WHEREAS upon reading the Petition of Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge, it was ordered, on the 5th of August 1645, by the Lords assembled in Parliament, That the said University of Cambridge should continue in the Possession of the Liberties and Privileges they formerly used and enjoyed, by former Grants and Estates, before these Troubles; and that the Committee of the Association sitting at Cambridge be desired to take Notice, that the said University may, in Pursuance of the said Order, be kept in Possession of their Privileges until the Right be determined by the Houses of Parliament,⁽¹⁾ AND WHEREAS, the said Committee of Association is now dissolved, and the University Privileges since that have been divers Ways infringed:

IT IS THEREUPON ORDERED, by the Lords in Parliament assembled, for the better preserving of peace and quietness betwixt both Corporations, That the Mayor of Cambridge and his Successors, and his several Officers, shall from Time to Time, and all Times hereafter, suffer the University of Cambridge quietly and peaceably to use and to enjoy all such Liberties and Privileges as to them belong, by Grant, Charter, Composition, or otherwise, whereof they were possessed at the Beginning of this Parliament, until further Order be taken by this House: In the mean Time, all whom it doth or may concern are hereby required to observe this Order, as they will answer the contrary thereof to this House.⁽²⁾

On the 3rd of June, the King was seized at Holdenby House in Northamptonshire, by a party of horse headed by Cornet Joyce,⁽³⁾ by whom he was, on the 4th, conveyed to Hinchbrook near Huntingdon, where he slept that night. On the 5th, there was a rendezvous of the Parliament army under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax at Kennet near Newmarket. Sir Thomas had dispatched Colonel Whalley with his regiment to Holdenby to take command of the King's guards there before he heard of the King's being at Hinchbrook. As, however, he was advancing with his army towards Cambridge, in order to quarter about there, he received intelligence of the King's removal from Holdenby, and that Cornet Joyce intended to convey him to Newmarket, he therefore sent two regiments of horse after Colonel Whalley, with instructions to direct his course towards Huntingdon, and, wherever he met his Majesty and the Parliamentary Commissioners, to desire them to come no further towards Newmarket, but rather to return and suffer him to guard them back to Holdenby. Colonel Whalley met the King and Commissioners about four miles from Cambridge, but the King, being unwilling to return to Holdenby, took up his quarters at Childerley,

(1) Vide ante, p. 392.

(2) Lords' Journals, ix. 197.

(3) Cornet Joyce acted under directions from Cromwell and Ireton. See Major Huntingdon's Narrative in Lords' Journals, x. 409.

the seat of Lady Cutts. Here he remained till the 8th, when he went to Newmarket,⁽¹⁾ where he continued till the 24th, when he went to Royston. On the 26th he proceeded to Hatfield.⁽²⁾

During the three days the King was at Childerley, many doctors graduates, and scholars of the University repaired thither; to most of whom the King was pleased to give his hand to kiss, "for which honour they returned their gratulatory and humble thanks with a *Vivat Rex.*" He was also visited by Fairfax, Cromwell, Ireton, Skippon, Lambert, Whalley, and other officers of the Parliament army, some of whom kissed his hand.⁽³⁾

The King was taken from Childerley to Newmarket by way of Trumpington to avoid passing through Cambridge, the townspeople having testified a disposition to shew him respect. It is said that flowers were strown before him in the highway as he passed from Childerley.⁽⁴⁾

It has been previously mentioned that there was a rendezvous of the Parliamentary army at Kennet near Newmarket, on the 4th of June. On the following day, the army drew up a solemn engagement, with a declaration of their resolutions against disbanding, except on certain terms. These, with other papers on the subject, were printed by the University printer. During the King's continuance at Childerley, the army seems to have been quartered in and about Cambridge,⁽⁵⁾ where, on the 9th, came the Earl of Nottingham and other Commissioners sent by Parliament to the army to induce it to disband.

On the 10th of June, there was a general rendezvous of the army on Thriplow Heath. Sir Thomas Fairfax and the Commissioners rode to each regiment and communicated the votes and resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament, but the sense of the army was again loudly and generally expressed against disbanding without satisfaction for their grievances and security against oppressions and abuses.

(1) The unfortunate Monarch seems to have gone to Sir William Russell's at Chippenham, as in "A Narrative of several Passages betwixt His Majesty and Master B. Reymes, at Newmarket concerning the Army," the narrator says, "Partly my occasions, partly my Desire of seeing His Majesty, drew me to Sir William Russell's, where he was then playing at Bowls with some of the Commissioners."—*Lords' Journals*, ix. 273.

(2) Whitelock, *Memorials of English Affairs*, 254—259; *Parliamentary History of England*, xv. 393—419; Dugdale, *Short View of the Late Troubles*, 261; *Lords' Journals*, ix. 240—299; *Commons' Journals*, v. 201—225; Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, i. 229, 232, 245, 254, 258.

(3) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 761; Birch, *Life of Archbishop Tillotson*, 8; Whiston's *Memoirs*, 28.

(4) Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 240; Sanderson, *Life of King Charles I.* 986.

(5) Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Cambridge on the 7th and 8th of June.—*Lords' Journals*, ix. 248, 249; *Commons' Journals*, v. 201; Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, i. 225.

On the 12th of June, the army (which since the rendezvous on Thriplow Heath had had its head quarters at Royston) removed to St. Albans to the great alarm of the Parliament.⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of July, the House of Lords made the following order :—

DIE VENERIS, 2^o. DIE JULII.

The House being made acquainted, "That there are some Persons in the "University of Cambridge, that do obstruct the Reformation in that University :"

Hereupon it is ORDERED, That the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Colleges do send the Names of such Persons to this House; and that a Letter be sent from both Houses to this Purpose.⁽²⁾

On the 2nd of July, a grace passed with reference to that part of the oath of the Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity which bound them to preach at St. Paul's Cross.⁽³⁾ It was decreed that, for greater caution, these words should be inserted in that oath, "*si legitime vocatus fuit et justa causa non impediatur.*"⁽⁴⁾

On the 3rd of July, the following grace passed the Senate :—

PLACET VOBIS ut in majorem in posterum cautelam jurantium et levamen hæc verba sint annexa juramenti academice matriculationis admissionis creationis;

Senatus Cantabrigiensis decrevit et declaravit eos omnes qui monitionibus correctionibus muletis et pœnis statutorum legum decretorum ordinationum injunctionum et laudabilium consuetudinum hujus academice transgressoribus quovis modo incumbentibus humiliter se submiserint nec esse nec habendos esse perjuri reos. Et ut hæc vestra concessio pro statuto habeatur et infra decem dies in libris procuratorum inscribatur.⁽⁴⁾

This year, died Elizabeth Knight, of Denny Abbey, spinster. By her will⁽⁵⁾ she directed her executor immediately after her decease to lay out £440. in building an almshouse, with six firings, for six poor people, in such convenient place as he should think fit, and also for the purchasing of lands to pay £3. a year a-piece to six poor people to be maintained therein, and for the reparations thereof. She also directed that there should be always placed therein two poor widows, and four poor godly ancient maidens, whereof one of the said maids to be of Bene't parish, if there should be any capable and willing to accept it; and that after the decease of her brothers and sisters and her executor, the Mayor and greater number of Aldermen of the town of Cambridge should have the placing in of the said six poor people for ever.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Whitelock, Memorials of English Affairs, 255; Parliamentary History, xv. 423—445; Lords' Journals, ix. 244—262.

(2) Lords' Journals, ix. 309, 313.

(3) Vide Vol i. p. 245.

(4) Stat Acad. Cantab. p. 391.

(5) Dated 18th May, 1647.

(6) By Indenture dated the 18th of April, 24 Car. I. between the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the one part, and Thomas French Alderman of the other part: reciting the will of Elizabeth Knight, and reciting that the said Thomas French (her executor) had made

She further directed her executor, immediately after her death, to put into the Chamber of London, or into some other hand which in his discretion he should hold safe and convenient, the sum of £160. for the raising and advancing of £10. per annum for certain payments to three women for their lives; and that when any of the said legacies should determine, the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Cambridge for the time being, with the consent of her executor during his life, should take in so much of the said £160. even £20. as the legacy so far determining should abate, and put the same to young tradesmen of honest life and conversation, living in and of the same Corporation of Cambridge, by £20. a man, gratis, and should take good security by bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the same to be repaid at the end of three years, and at the end of three years to be put to others of good life and conversation; and she further directed that when all the said three legacies were determined, the whole sum of £160. should be taken in, and dis-

his election to build the almshouses in the Town of Cambridge: the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses demised to the said Thomas French his executors, administrators and assigns, All that piece of wasteground lying in a triangle at a place called Jesus Lane End in Cambridge aforesaid, between the highway leading from Jesus Lane towards Barnwell on the one part and the way leading from Walls' Lane towards Barnwell on the other part, and the then lately erected breast work on the third part, for the term of 99 years from the day of the date, at the annual rent of sixpence, payable at Michaelmas if demanded.—Corporation Coucher, ii. 38.

On the 29th of September, 1657, the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses, in consideration of a fine of £5. demised to the said Thomas French his executors, &c., 3 roods of waste land at the end of Walls' Lane where an old pound had formerly stood, for 80 years, at a peppercorn rent, with a proviso that after his death the profits should be and enure towards the repairing and upholding Mrs. Knight's almshouses on the other side of the way.—Corporation Coucher, ii. 91 b.

On the 29th of September, 2 Jac. II. 1686, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses in consideration of the surrender of the last mentioned lease and of the payment of 1s., demised the premises to Andrew Craske, baker, his executors &c., for 80 years, at the annual rent of 20s. such rent during the first fifty-one years of the term to be applied in upholding and repairing Mrs. Knight's almshouses, and the surplusage towards the relief and maintenance of the poor of the said almshouses where most need shall be adjudged and thought fit by the Mayor and three of the antientest Aldermen from time to time during the said 51 years.—Corporation Coucher, ii. 414.

The ground comprised in the first of the above leases is the site of the almshouses and the houses adjoining, the fee simple of which and of the other estates of this charity is now vested in trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor in pursuance of the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, and who elect the inmates of the almshouses.

The estate purchased with the legacy of the foundress consisted of about 60 acres of land in the open fields of Swaffham Prior, in lieu of which on the enclosure of that parish was allotted 29A. 1R. 26P. tithe free.

William Staine M.D. by will dated 2nd of February 1679, gave £50. to the hospital of Elizabeth Knight his sister [in law], in such manner as Dorothy his wife and his sister [in law] Robson should devise. Mrs. Staine by her will dated 16th of May 1688, directed the yearly sum of £3. to be paid to the poor inhabiting the almshouse founded by her sister Elizabeth Knight. This sum was charged on certain lands, but (by some process which is not very obvious) the charity has in lieu of this rent charge 8 acres of fen land in the parish of Bottisham.

William Mortlock Esq. heretofore one of the Aldermen of this Town, and who has been for many years the vigilant and indefatigable treasurer of this charity, in 1818 gave £500. for rebuilding the almshouses. In 1826, he gave a further sum of £200. for repairs, and he has subsequently given other sum for the same purpose. He is therefore justly considered as a second founder, and the almshouses are now commonly designated "Knight's and Mortlock's Almshouses."

The gross annual rental of the estates of this charity is as under:—

In Cambridge.....	£37
In Swaffham Prior	52
In Bottisham	9

£98

posed of by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses for the time being, with the approbation of her executor during his life, by £20. a man, to honest young tradesmen of godly life and conversation, from three years to three years, to several men for ever,⁽¹⁾ without fraud and delay.⁽²⁾

Upon receipt of a letter from the University of Cambridge, the Parliament made the following order on the 6th of July:—

DIE MARTIS, 6^o. JULII, 1647.

Upon Complaint made, that there are some Fellows of St. John College in Cambridge, who do attempt to disturb the peaceable Government thereof, as it is now settled according to Ordinances of Parliament; and that the like is feared in other Colleges; it is this Day ORDERED, by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That the Vice Chancellor for the Time being, and any Heads of the University, or more of them, do examine all such disturbances and quiet them if they can; or otherwise speedily certify to the Houses the Names and Misdemeanors of such Offenders.⁽³⁾

On the 13th of July, the House of Commons concurred with the Lords in a vote "That the new Works raised about the Town and Castle of Cambridge, sithence the Beginning of these late Troubles be slighted, and reduced to the same Condition they were in before the War."⁽⁴⁾

On the 18th of August, the House of Lords made the following order:—

DIE MERCURII, 18^o. DIE AUGUSTI.

WHEREAS the Lords in Parliament have received certain Papers from the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge, and also have received a Petition presented by some Fellows of St. John's Colledge in that University whereby they understand that there are some Contentions arising, about the Validity of some Orders of the Committee heretofore authorized by Ordinance of Parliament for the regulating of the University of Cambridge, touching the Government of the said College, whereby Elections and other the most important Affairs thereof are wholly obstructed; the great and weighty Concernments of the Kingdom not permitting at present a full Examination of the said Papers and Petition, and a final determination of the aforesaid Differences: IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, by the Lords in Parliament, That the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of Colleges, placed there by Authority of Parliament, together with One or more of the Justices of the Peace for the University of Cambridge, or any Three of them, whereof One to be a Justice of the Peace, do examine the Truth of the Particulars in the aforesaid Papers and Petition; and shall have Power to administer an Oath, if they see Cause, to the Witnesses; and do certify to the Parliament the Truth of the said Particulars, and their Opinions upon the whole Business: And in the mean Time both Parties are required quietly to submit

(1) Mrs. Knight's Loan Fund has long been lost.

(2) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 15, 20.

(3) Commons' Journals, v. 235.

(4) Ibid. 243.

themselves, and to yield obedience to all the Orders of the abovesaid Committee for the University, until the Government of the said College and University can be settled by Authority of Parliament.(1)

The plague prevailed in Cambridge from the 30th of August to the 18th of December, during which time the University and Town disbursed to, and on account of, the sick, £66. 6s. 1d., whereof the Town contributed £44. 4s. 2d. and the University £22., as appears by an account of the receipts and disbursements.(2) Extracts from the disbursements are subjoined:—

	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 7, To Goodman Bickers a joyner for making a barrow to carry the corps.	0	7	0
„ 8, For a Warrant to presse a cart	0	0	4
„ 13, To Fibbe Hall for searching the fidler	0	2	0
Angelico Water for Bridges hous	0	2	0
To Francis the Watchman at Coaledome's for a skuttle & a battle-door & other necessarys	0	0	8
„ 15, To Bridges to ayre his house & for sope	0	0	10
„ 25, To Bridge for coales & turfe angelico water saffron and triacle	0	3	10
„ 27, To Bridge for triacle & strong water	0	1	0
„ 28, To Fib Hall for searching Bellas wench	0	2	0
„ 29, For a shovell to brend the bothes	0	1	4
Oct. 2, To Redhead & Bridge for the fidlers wife that was left to pay	0	2	0
„ 9, To Mr. Stockwell for 2 sheepe skinns for plaisters	0	1	0
„ 11, To Francis for the excise of two barrells of beer	0	4	0
„ 13, To Bridge for Dragon Water	0	0	6
„ 30, To Fib Hall for searchinge of Hellocke	0	1	0
Nov. 4, For a pair of Stockings for the lame wench	0	1	8
„ 17, To Tobie for crying the things that were lost at the greene	0	0	4
Dec. 3, To Goodman Johnson for the use of a muskett	0	1	2(3)

Booths for the sick were erected on Jesus Green and Coldham's Common. It seems that the plague did not prove fatal to more than eight or nine persons.

The University complained to the House of Lords against Henry Dickinson one of the bailiffs, and John Bullyn one of the bailiffs elect, for contempt of the order of the House of Lords in favour of the University.(4) The matter related to “Sturbridge fayer privileges.”(5) Dickinson and Bullyn were sent for as delinquents, but discharged from custody on giving bail to appear on ten days' warn-

(1) Lords' Journals, ix. 387.

(2) Audited 9th March, 1647-8, by John Arrowsmith Vicechancellor, and Bryan Kitching man Mayor.

(3) Corporation Muniments.

(4) Vide ante, p. 410.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book, April 17, 1648.

ing. The votes of the Lords, with an affidavit on behalf of the University, are subjoined:—

14^o. SEPTEMBRIS, 1647.

JOHN HOULDEN, of Cambridge, Stationer, aged Forty-eight Years, saith and deposeth, That he saw the Order of the Right Honourable House of Lords delivered unto the Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge. Notwithstanding their Lordships did therein order, That the University of Cambridge should remain in Possession of all such Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, which they formerly enjoyed by their Charters, Customs, or otherwise, before the Beginning of this Parliament; yet, since the Delivery of the said Order, the Liberties and Privileges of the University have been infringed and violated, by the Officers of the Town of Cambridge; and in particular by one Henry Dickenson One of the present Bailiffs of the Town and John Bullein employed under him; who, when this Deponent came unto him, together with another Officer of the University, and shewed him the said Order of the Lords, answered, "That he did not care for the said Order of the Lords;" and proceeded in actual Contempt thereof, to the manifest Infringement of the University Rights and Privileges.

JOHN HOULDEN.

JUR. 14^o. Septembris, 1647.

ROBT. AYLETT.(1)

DIE MARTIS, DIE 14^o. SEPTEMBRIS.

UPON READING the Affidavit of John Houlden; complaining, "That Henry Dickenson, One of the present Bailiffs of the Town of Cambridge, hath contemned the Order of this House:—"

IT IS ORDERED, That the said Henry Dickenson shall be sent for, as a Delinquent, to answer the said Complaint; and that the proofs against him shall be sent up.(2)

DIE MARTIS, 28^o. DIE SEPTEMBRIS.

ORDERED, That the Gentleman Usher shall take Bail of Henry Dickenson and John Bulloine, Inhabitants in Cambridge, to appear before This House at Ten Days' Warning when he shall be summoned; and in the mean Time to be released from their present Restraint.(3)

At a Common Day held on the 29th of September, "after much debate concerning the oath heretofore taken upon Michaelmas Day by the new elected Maior & Bailiffs to the Universitie, Mr. Kitchingman the Maior elect for the yeare to come, expressly declared to the House that he would not take the same oath nor hold the place of Maioraltie whereunto he was chosen, unlesse the Corporacion would agree to save him harmles & indemnified against the Universitie in case any trouble or charge shall hereafter happen upon & for such his refusal of the said oath to the Universitie or doing any other act concerning the Towne." An

(1) Lords' Journals, ix. 485.

(2) Ibid. 483.

(3) Ibid. 453.

order to indemnify the Mayor and Bailiffs elect for refusing the oath to the University was thereupon made.⁽¹⁾

Edward Potter and Edward Potto treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, in their accounts charge £31. 2s. 6d. as paid Mr. Lowrey for his wages as Burgess in Parliament. They also make the charges subjoined:—

	£	s.	d.
Item, for torches At Sessions	00	01	04
Item, for mending ye Pest house dore	00	01	04
Item, to Francis Harvey for the British tax	00	06	00
Item, for 6 pottles of wine for ye Banquet to Sir Tho. Fairfax ⁽²⁾	00	13	04
Item, to Mr. Fitches for ye Rate of ye Garrisons	00	04	06
Item, to Mr. Timbs which he gave to ye King's page	01	00	00
Item, to Mr. Bryan for A Banquet for Sir Thomas Fairfax ⁽²⁾	09	06	00
Item, to Mr. Jo. Andrewes for A Tax to Sir Tho. Fairfax	03	04	00
Item, for a new doore & lock at the ye pest house	00	09	05 ⁽³⁾

On the 12th of October, the House of Commons made the following order, appointing a Committee respecting malignants chosen fellows in St. John's or any other College, and respecting the praying for bishops and using the Book of Common Prayer:—

DIE MARTIS, 12^o. OCTOBRIS, 1647.

ORDERED, That it be referred to a Committee to examine the Information given in concerning Malignants chosen Fellows in St. John's College, or any other College in the University of Cambridge; and the other Informations concerning the praying for Bishops, and using the Book of Common Prayer; viz. unto Sir Arthur Hesilrige, Colonel Harvey, Lieutenant General Cromwell, Colonel Thompson, Alderman Pennington, Mr. Winwood, Mr. George Fenwick, Mr. Swynfen, Mr. Thomas Scott, Colonel Ingoldesby, Sir Gilbert Pickering, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Mr. Ball, Mr. Leman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Whitelocke, or any Three of Them are to meet upon it this Afternoon, in the Court of Wards; and so de die in diem.⁽⁴⁾

On the 30th of October, articles were preferred to the House of Lords, in the name of the Vicechancellor, against Zachary Cawdrey Fellow of St. John's College, and one of the Proctors of the University, whereupon the Lords ordered him to attend to answer the charge, and in the mean time until further order of the house to forbear to act as proctor either by himself or deputy.⁽⁵⁾ About the same time, articles were exhibited to the Lords against George Hutton Fellow of St. John's College and Senior Regent of the University.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Vide ante, p. 406.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 22 & 23 Car. I.

(4) Commons' Journals, v. 331.

(5) Lords' Journals, ix. 504.

These articles, an affidavit respecting Cawdrey, and the judgment of the House of Lords are subjoined :—

A CHARGE exhibited to the Lords assembled in Parliament, against Mr. Zachary Cawdrey, Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and one of the Proctors of the University.

1. THAT Mr. Zachary Cawdrey is a Man very disaffected to the proceedings of the Parliament, and opposite to the Work of Reformation, so much by them endeavoured in the University; which he hath testified, as by many other Ways, so particularly in,

1. THAT he hath read the Book of Common Prayer, married with the Ring, and baptized with the Sign of the Cross, contrary to, and in Contempt of, divers Ordinances of Parliament in that Behalf.

2. THAT he did not only refuse to yield Obedience to an Order of this Honourable House, bearing Date the 18th of August, 1647;(1) but in Contempt thereof, used these Words, at a Meeting of the Masters and Seniors of the aforesaid College, "That he was not bound to take Notice of every "Order of the Lords, and protested against whatsoever should be done by "the Master and Seniors upon that Order;" or to that Effect.

3. THAT when the King was in the Head of an Army against the Parliament, the said Mr. Zachary Cawdrey, praying in the College Chapel, did, in his Prayer, use these Expressions, "That God would prosper His "Majesty in all His Designs, and confound all those that did either "openly or secretly oppose Him;" or to the like Effect.

2. THAT that the said Mr. Zachary Cawdrey hath been aiding and assisting to the King, in the unnatural War against the Parliament, by Contribution of Monies.

A CHARGE exhibited to the Lords assembled in Parliament, against Mr. George Hutton, Fellow of St. John's Colledge, in Cambridge, and Senior Regent of the University.

1. THAT Mr. George Hutton, in Opposition and defiance of the Well-affected to the Parliament in the University, did (at a Burial of one of his Pupils) procure one Mr. Harrison, a man of notorious Disaffection, and Debauched Life and Conversation, to read publicly, in the Face of the University, the Book of Common Prayer, contrary to divers Ordinances of Parliament in that Behalf published; to the Rejoicing and Encouragement of the malignant Party (whereof there are great Store) in the University and Town, and to the great Grief of all those that bear any Good will to Reformation.

2. THAT the said Mr. George Hutton hath been aiding and assisting unto the King, in the late War against the Parliament.(2)

After an Order was published from the Honourable House of Lords, confirming an Order of Committee of the Association in Cambridge, prohibiting all Non-covenanters to be Deputy Seniors in St. John's College; Mr. Cawdrey did deny an Election there to be legal, upon this very Ground, because Non-covenanters were not suffered to elect.

JO. PANSON.

I John Panson, Fellow of St. John's College, Camb.
do make Oath, That what is above written is in
Substance true.

JUR. 30^o. Die Octobris,

JOHN PAGE.(3)

(1) Vide ante, p. 414.

(2) Lords' Journals, ix. 549.

(3) Ibid. 506.

DIE SATURNI, 4^o. DIE DECEMBRIS.

UPON READING the Charges on the Behalf of the Heads of the University of Cambridge, against Zachary Cawdrey, One of the Proctors of the University of Cambridge, and against George Hutton, One of the Fellows of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Senior Regent of the said University; and upon hearing their Answers and Witnesses on both Sides, and afterwards upon a full Debate and mature Consideration of the whole Business by this House:

And the Question being put, Whether the Article against Mr. Cawdrey, concerning his Subscription for his Half Dividend to be His Majesty's, be proved, or not?

It was RESOLVED in the Affirmative.

The Question being put, Whether the Article against Mr. Hutton, concerning his Subscription for his Majesty, be proved or not?

It was RESOLVED in the Affirmative.

ORDERED, That Mr. Cawdrey, according to the Ordinance of Parliament of the [8th] of [October 1647],⁽¹⁾ shall not be Proctor of the University of Cambridge.

ORDERED, That Mr. Hutton, according to the Ordinance of Parliament of the [6th] of [October 1647],⁽¹⁾ shall not be any longer Senior Regent of the University of Cambridge.

And an Order to be sent to the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge⁽²⁾

1647) On the 11th of January, the Corporation fined Thomas Atkinson
48) 40s. for suing before the Vicechancellor contrary to the orders of the Town.⁽³⁾

By an ordinance of the Lords and Commons made on the 29th of January, the Chancellors, Vicechancellors, and Heads of the Universities were to consider how the Colleges might be put into classical Presbyteries, and to certify the same to a committee of both Houses.⁽⁴⁾

On the 16th of February, the Parliament imposed a tax of £20,000. a month for the relief of Ireland. The monthly contribution of the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely), was fixed at

(1) By this Ordinance delinquents who had aided the King in the War were disabled to hold office or to have votes in any Corporation.

(2) Lords' Journals, ix. 555.

"DIE SABBATI, 25^o. DIE DECEMBRIS, [1647.]

"ORDERED AND DECLARED, by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That this House did notwithstanding, by making the Order of the Fourth of December, 1647, for discharging Zachary Cawdrey from being Proctor, any Way to prejudice the Right of the University of Cambridge, or any College therein, in choosing another Proctor, according to the Statutes of the said University."—Lords' Journals, ix. 614.

"DIE MARTIS, 30^o. DIE JANUARIJ, [1648-9.]

"UPON READING the Petition of Zachary Cawdrey, Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge; shewing, "That by Sentence of this House, in December, 1647, he was put out of the Proctorship of the University of Cambridge: but the said Sentence hath, by the Petitioner's Adversaries, been enlarged, not only to the taking away the Proctorship, but likewise to the depriving him of his Seniority in College, and much of his due Emolument, and all College Preferments:"

"HEREUPON the Lords in Parliament assembled do declare, that their Intentions were, by the said Order, only to extend to the Proctorship, and not to put any other Incapacity upon him the said Zachary Cawdrey for any other Preferment in the University."—Lords' Journals, x. 648.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Scobell's Ordinances, part i. 139. Vide ante, p. 394.

£487. 12s. 2d. A proviso was inserted freeing the Universities, the Colleges or Halls, and the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars, and the Readers, Officers, and Ministers of the Universities and Colleges in respect of the stipends, wages or profits of their places and employments in the Universities. The Commissioners appointed for the University and Town were the Mayor for the time being, Alderman Lowrey, Alderman Spalding, Alderman French, Alderman Robson, Alderman Timms,⁽¹⁾ Talbot Pepys, Esq., Richard Foxton, Esq., Richard Timms,⁽¹⁾ Esq., Edward Almond, and Henry Lucas.⁽²⁾

Dr. Hill the Master of Trinity College, petitioned the House of Lords for a revision of the statutes of that College, and as to abuses in the nomination of Bedesmen of the College, whereupon the House made the following orders:—

DIE VENERIS, 10^o. DIE MARTII.

UPON READING the Petition of Thomas Hill, Master of Trynity Colledge, in Cambridge; shewing, "That whereas, in the Statutes of Trynity Colledge, there "are divers absurd Things, savouring of the Darkness of those Popish Times "wherein the said Colledge was founded:"

IT IS ORDERED, That the Master and Eight Seniors or major Part of them, are hereby commanded, with all convenient Speed, to represent unto this House the Particulars which they conceive need Reformation; and then this House will give further Directions therein.

UPON READING the Petition of Thomas Hill, Master of Trynity Colledge, in Cambridge; shewing, "That whereas King Henry VIII. gave Twenty Beadsmen Places of Six Pounds a-piece per Annum to Trynity Colledge, reserving to himself the Nomination of Ten Persons for Ten of those Places when they fall Void and leaving the other Ten to be nominated by the Master and major Part of the Eight Seniors, divers of which Ten to be nominated by the Colledge have been formerly misplaced upon rich Men, as by Enquiry "will suddenly be made appear:"

IT IS ORDERED, That the Master of the said Colledge and Eight Seniors, or major Part of them, are hereby required to give a speedy Account to this House, both of the Tenor of the Statute what Persons are to be chosen, and likewise of the Names of all those Persons which do enjoy those Ten Places, and how long they have possessed them; that so, if any Thing be amiss, it may be rectified, and Charity reduced into the proper Channel.⁽³⁾

On the 15th of March, the Parliament imposed a tax of £60,000. per month for six months for the maintenance of the forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The quota of the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was £1,462. 16s. 6½d.⁽⁴⁾

On the 24th of March, the House of Commons voted £2,000. to the University towards building and finishing of the Public Library,

(1) One and the same person.

(2) Lords' Journals, x. 49, 51.

(3) Ibid. 106.

(4) Ibid. 121.

£500. for purchasing a collection of books in the Eastern languages,⁽¹⁾ and referred it to the Committee of the University to consider of a fitting way to advance means for the support and maintenance of the Heads of Colleges. The votes are subjoined:—

DIE VENERIS, 24^o. MARTII, 1647.

RESOLVED, &c., That the sum of Two thousand Pounds be forthwith advanced and bestowed upon the University of Cambridge, to be employed towards the Building and Finishing of the Public Library there: And that this Two thousand Pounds do issue, and be paid out of the Estates and Lands of Deans and Chapters: And that it be referred to the Committee for the University of Cambridge, to consider and take care, that this Two thousand Pounds be forthwith raised and issued accordingly.

ORDERED, by the Lords and Commons, in Parliament assembled, That the sum of Five hundred Pounds be charged upon, and forthwith paid out of, the Receipts at Goldsmiths' Hall, unto Mr. George Thomason Stationer, for buying of the said Thomason a Library or Collection of Books, in the Eastern Languages, of very great Value, late brought out of Italy, and having been the Library of a learned Rabbi there, according to the printed Catalogue thereof: And that the said Library or Collection of Books, be bestowed upon the Public Library in the University of Cambridge: And the Acquittance or Acquittances of the said George Thomason shal' be a sufficient Discharge to the Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall for Payment of the said Five hundred Pounds accordingly: And it is especially recommended to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall, to take care that present due Payment may be made of this Sum accordingly, that the Kingdom may not be deprived of so great a Treasure, nor Learning want so great an Encouragement. And Sir Anthony Irby is particularly appointed to take Care of this Business.

The Lords' Concurrence to be desired herein.

ORDERED, That Sir Anthony Irby do, from this House, take notice to Mr. Tomason of his good Service in his Purchase, and bringing over, from Italy, the Parcel of Books in the Eastern Languages; and to give him the Thanks of this House, for his good Affections therein to the Encouragement of Learning in this Kingdom.

ORDERED, That Mr. Selden and Mr. Lightfoote do take care, that the University of Cambridge may have the said Books; and that they may be preserved for them according to the printed Catalogue.

ORDERED, That it be referred to the Committee for the University of Cambridge, to consider of some fitting Way of Advance of Means for the Support and Maintenance of Heads of Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge, out of Deans and Chapters Lands.⁽²⁾

1648.

On the 30th of March, the House of Lords passed an ordinance for making Mr. Anthony Tuckney⁽³⁾ Margaret Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and sent the same to the Commons for their concur-

(1) It seems that the Lords only assented to the vote of £500. for purchasing books.—Lords' Journals, x. 157, 158, 161, 162.

(2) Commons' Journals, v. 512.

(3) Mr. Tuckney's name does not appear in Mr. Baker's list of the Margaret Professors nor in the list of those Professors in the *Graduati Cantabrigienses*.

rence.⁽¹⁾ This ordinance was passed upon a petition of the Vice-chancellor and divers Heads.⁽²⁾

On the 31st of March, the House of Lords made an order for paving and cleansing the Town. That order is subjoined as also an order for printing the same, and the Vicechancellor's account of the execution of both orders, which was read in the House of Lords on the first of May :—

DIE VENERIS, 31^o, DIE MARTII.

UPON COMPLAINT, "That the Streets and Lanes in Cambridge want Paving and Cleansing, to the great offence of Strangers that come hither occasionally, and more especially to the Endangering of the Health of such as belong to the University and Town:"

BE IT HEREBY ORDERED, by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That the present Vice-Chancellor for the said University, and Mayor for the Town, take joint and speedy Care, according to any Statutes of the Kingdom, and the Composition between the University and Town, and as also the laudable Practices of former Governors of both Bodies, that this Evil be redressed; and that they give an Account to this House by the First of May next, that it be effectually done, or where it sticks; and that all Vice-Chancellors and Mayors for the Time being do, from Time to Time, take effectual Care for the keeping the Streets well paved and clean, as they will answer the Neglect thereof to this House.

To the present Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and to the present Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, and both their Successors for the Time being respectively.⁽³⁾

DIE MARTIS, 4^o. APRILIS.

ORDERED, That the Order for Cleansing the Streets at Cambridge, dated the 31th of March last, shall be printed and published; and the Vice Chancellor to see it printed and published, that so no Persons whom it concerns, having Notice thereof, may not plead Ignorance when their Names are returned to this House, to answer for their Contempt.⁽⁴⁾

To the Right Honourable the House of Peers assembled in Parliament.

IN OBEDIENCE to your Lordship's Order about paving and cleansing the Streets in Cambridge, bearing Date March 31, 1648, and requiring an Account thereof by the First of May; the present Vice-Chancellor thankfully acknowledging your Honours tender Care for the Welfare of this Place, humbly certifieth,

THAT according to your Lordship's Command, the said Order hath been printed and published; that he hath already begun, not without good Success, to put in Execution the Statute of 35 Henric. VIII. Cap. 15.⁽⁵⁾ and intends to proceed effectually therein, with all due Respect to the Composition between the University and Town, and the laudable Practices of former Governours;

(1) Lords' Journals, x. 163.

(2) *Ibid.* 117.

(3) *Ibid.* 166.

(4) *Ibid.* 177.

(5) *Vide Vol. i. p. 409*

hoping so to prevail with those whom it concerns, that your Lordships shall not be troubled again in his Time with further Complaints of Annoyances here.

JOHN ARROWSMITH.(1)

On the first of May, the House of Commons passed the subjoined resolution :—

DIE LUNÆ, 1^o. MAII, 1648.

RESOLVED, &c., That it be referred to the Committee, formerly appointed for regulating the University of Cambridge, to consider of some effectual Course for settling the Rents and Profits of Deans, Deans and Chapters, for the Maintenance of Learning and Piety, according to a former Vote of this House in June 1641. and according to a Clause in the Bill, formerly passed both Houses, for abolishing Archbishops and Bishops; and for the Provision of the Widows and Children of godly Ministers, that shall die, and not be able to provide Support for them in their Lives time: They are, in the Settlement, to take care, that former Resolutions and Grants to the University of Cambridge, and for the Improvement of Ministers Livings, be not prejudiced. And Mr. Crew and Mr. Prideaux to be added to this Committee. And the Care of this Business is more particularly referred to Mr. Crew.(2)

Subjoined is an extract from a newspaper, under the date of the 12th of June :—

In Cambridgeshire, the countrie still appears for & against the parliament: & at Cambridge you would not imagine to what a height we are grown unto here: we, who upon little or no alarms were use to ride & run, are become the sons of Mars: the last week grew a great quarrell between the Parliamentiers & Royalists, occasioned by some disgracefull expressions in the schools against the Parliament & army, which their friends not enduring pull down the Orator & Moderator: thereupon they fall to blowes, both parties increase; the Royall Townsmen readily assisting the schollers of their party the other not appearing; each drew into a body charged with much gallantry, after a hot & long dispute. The victory now on one side then on the other, at last the Parliamentiers prevailed & the other left the field, about which time Capt. Pickering came in for parliament, who, no doubt had he come sooner, had been General; he made proclamation, If any durst appear for the King, he would fight him, but none coming forth, he went into the countrey where he understood some were, & finding them charged & routed them: killed some; there were some small skirmishes the next day; in the fight divers were wounded, the number slain was not (when the messenger came away) brought in; in this action the schollers of Trinitie did gallantly.(3)

On the 12th of June, the House of Commons made the following order :—

DIE LUNÆ, 12^o. JUNII, 1648.

ORDERED, That it be referred to the Committee for the University of Cambridge, to consider of the Tumult and Insurrections in the Town of Cambridge; and to consider of some effectual Course for suppressing thereof, and to prevent the like for the future; and report the same to the House.(4)

(1) Lords' Journals, x. 238.

(2) Commons' Journals, v. 548.

(3) Moderate Intelligencer, No. 169.

(4) Commons' Journals, v. 594.

Edward Byne, being only Bachelor of Arts, contrary to the laudable custom of the University preached in the Town of Cambridge, and in his preachings delivered divers things derogatory to the scriptures and the labours of the best expositors. He was therefore denied his degree of Master of Arts; and on the 20th of June, he signed an acknowledgment of his offence in the several particulars before specified, and the further fact of his having used undue means in order to obtain his M.A. degree, which he admitted the University justly refused.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of August, the Corporation agreed to indemnify the Mayor and Bailiffs elect for not taking the oath usually tendered by the University on Michaelmas day.⁽²⁾

On the treaty between the King and Parliament which took place in the Isle of Wight, the Parliament required the King to assent to an Act to be framed and agreed upon in both Houses of Parliament for the regulating and reforming both Universities, and this the King agreed to.⁽³⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Robert Fuller and John Illger treasurers of the Town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Item, Received for A stone parte of y ^e Crosse sold to Mr. Nicholson		00	06	00
PAYMENTS.				
Item. for setting up y ^e gallowes for Capt. Dorrell		00	06	08
Item, for takeing up y ^e Prisoners post at Castell end		00	01	00
Item, for bringeing Mr. Lush prisoner to y ^e Tolboth		00	02	00
Item, for setting up y ^e gallowes April y ^e 18		00	06	06
Item, to Mr. Scot Collector for Sir Tho. Fairfax 3 mo.		01	12	00
Item, for a hogshead of beere for y ^e souldiers that came for the guns at y ^e Castell		00	17	03
Item, for cloth for y ^e harnismens Coats		03	10	00
Item, for makeinge their Coats		00	08	00
Item, for their attendance & y ^e Lord Tapps on Bartholomew Day		00	06	00
Item, for six monthes tax for Ireland to Mr. Nicholson		01	01	00
Item, for 6 monthes tax for y ^e Lord Generall to Mr. Atkinson		03	04	00
Item, to Bailly Dickinson for exceedings at the Hall on y ^e thanksgivinge day by agreement		02	00	00
Item, for a scout into Huntingtonshire		00	10	00
Item, to Mr. Hamond for preachinge on the day of thanksgivinge for y ^e Victory over y ^e Scotts		00	10	00

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 182.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. Vide ante, p. 416.

(3) Parliamentary Hist. of England, xviii. 4, 8, 38, 347.

	£	s.	d.
Item, to Capt. Pickering for carryinge a Lettre to y ^e Lord Generall	01	00	00
Item, to Mr. Kitchingman Maior for 2 horses for himselfe & his serjeant when he went to London about y ^e Town busines viz ^t . 2 horses goeing up 16 ^s . 6 ^d . & 2 comeinge downe, 17 ^s	01	13	06
Item, to Mr. Maynard & Mr. Earle for Counsell	04	00	00
Item, to the Clark for transcribinge y ^e petition	00	06	00(1)

The assizes were held on Michaelmas day, and the usual corporate feast was postponed till the 3rd of October, when Dr. Arrow-smith the Vicechancellor being invited by the Mayor, dined with the Corporation and sat next to the Mayor. No others of the University were there, it being their Commencement day.⁽²⁾

This year, the bridge near Queens' College was rebuilt by the Corporation.⁽³⁾

Richard Foxton Esq., who had been one of the Aldermen of this Town,⁽⁴⁾ by his will dated the 16th of November,⁽⁵⁾ gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses £25. to be lent to "a poore decayed tradesman," on security without interest for seven years, and when paid to be again lent out in like manner, and so on for ever.⁽⁶⁾ He also gave £20. to the Overseers of the parish of St. Andrew the Great, the annual interest to be divided amongst the poor of that parish yearly on the day of his death,⁽⁷⁾ and he gave £23. to the poor of the other parishes.⁽⁸⁾

1648 } Matthias Taylour, Tobias Fletcher, and other students of Christ's
49 } College petitioned the House of Commons that they were denied their degrees. This petition was referred to the Vicechancellor and two senior Doctors, but afterwards Dr. Hill and Dr. Arrowsmith were substituted for the two senior Doctors. The votes are sub-joined:—

DIE VENERIS, 19 JANUARIJ, 1648.

The humble Petition of Matthias Taylour, Tobias Fletcher, and several other Students of Christ's College in Cambridge, was this Day read.

ORDERED, That the said Petition be referred to the Vice-Chancellor, and the Two Senior Doctors of the University of Cambridge, or any Two of them; to examine the Truth of the Contents of the said Petition of Matthias Taylour, Tobias Fletcher, and several other Students in Christ's College in Cambridge,

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 23 & 24 Car. I.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, Oct. 3rd and 16th, 1648; Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1648 & 1649.

(4) He resigned the office of Alderman 15th Jan. 1645-6.

(5) Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 21st May, 1649.

(6) The first loan was on the 22nd of April, 1656, the last 24th August, 1674; that loan was repaid, but the charity is now wholly lost.

(7) This charity is wholly lost.

(8) Reports of the Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 20, 46.

being denied their Graces in the House: And, if they find the Petitioners able and fit to have their Graces, to take Order, that they may have their Graces accordingly; and that they do not lose the Benefit of this Year: And to take care, that they be not denied their Graces without just Cause.(1)

DIE LUNÆ, 29^o. JANUARIJ, 1648.

ORDERED, That the Consideration of the Petition of Matthias Taylour, Tobias Fletcher, and several other Students in Christ College in Cambridge, formerly referred to the Vice-Chancellor, and the Two Senior Doctors of the University of Cambridge, be now referred to the said Vice-Chancellor, and to Dr. Hill, and Dr. Arrowsmith, in place and stead of Two Senior Doctors, or to any Two of them; to examine the Truth of the Contents of the said Petition; and, if they find the Petitioners able and fit to have their Graces, to take Order, That they may have their Graces accordingly, and that they do not lose the Benefit of this Year; and to take care, that they be not denied their Graces without just Cause.(2)

(1) Commons' Journals, vi. 121.

(2) Ibid. 124.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1648.

1648 } On the 15th of March, Edward Earl of Manchester was elected
 49 } Chancellor of the University,⁽¹⁾ in the room of Henry Earl of Holland, who was beheaded on the 9th of March.

At the Lent assizes, the Corporation were indicted for the non-repair of a highway leading towards Barnwell, which they afterwards ordered to be repaired.⁽²⁾

1649.

On the 30th of April, the Parliament passed an ordinance for abolishing Deans and Chapters and selling their lands. A proviso was inserted that it should not extend to any College, Church, Corporation, Foundation or House of Learning in either of the Universities within the Commonwealth, nor to any manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereto belonging, nor to the revenues of any public Professor or Reader in either of the Universities.⁽³⁾

On the 4th of May, the Parliament upon the petition of the fellows of Gonville and Caius College, approved of and appointed Mr. Dell to be Master of the College⁽⁴⁾ according to the desire of the petition.

On the same day, the Parliament "Ordered, That it be referred " to the Committee formerly appointed for regulating the University " of Oxon.,⁽⁵⁾ to take care of the Regulating of the University of

(1) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, iv. Fasti, 283.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, 1st May, 1649.

(3) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 18.

(4) In the room of Thomas Batchcroft, D.D., ejected April 15, 1649.

(5) Scobell's Ordinances, part i. 117; Commons' Journals, vi. 215, 388, 577.

"Cambridge. And that they be impowered with the same Powers "for Cambridge that the Committee had for Oxford." Certain persons were added to the Committee, to which was referred the petition of Robert Maydeson, Esq., M.D., "against Dr. Arrowsmith, and others of John's College, in Cambridge."⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of May, the Committee for the regulating the University (upon consideration that great meetings and extraordinary expences were not then convenient) ordered that the public commencement should be put off for this year.⁽²⁾

About this time, died John Lord Craven of Ryton. By his will⁽³⁾ he gave and bequeathed to his executors all his lands and hereditaments, in Canterne in the county of Sussex, (which he bought of Mr. Maynard), to this intent and purpose, that out of the yearly profits thereof one hundred pounds a year be raised towards the maintenance of four poor scholars,⁽⁴⁾ whereof two to be in the University of Oxford, and two in the University of Cambridge. The scholars who are to have the benefit of this maintenance in Oxford, to be chosen by the Vicechancellor, the King's Professors, and the Orator there for the time being, or the greater part of them. And so likewise in Cambridge, by the Vicechancellor, the King's Professors, and the Orator there for the time being, or the greater part of them. Yet willing that if any of his name or kindred should happen to be poor, and be a scholar in either University, that he should be preferred to have the benefit of this maintenance before any other scholar whatsoever; and further willing that the said annuity and maintenance should cease and determine to any such scholar after he had been in the University fourteen years, and likewise that it should cease and determine to any such scholar that should attain to any preferment of a double value, and that then the said annuity, so determining, shall be bestowed upon some other poor scholar.⁽⁵⁾ On the 16th of May, Robert Sawyer⁽⁶⁾ of Magdalene College, a near kinsman to the deceased Lord Craven, and Arthur Stanhope of Trinity Hall, were elected the first scholars on this foundation.⁽⁷⁾

On the 8th of June, the Parliament ordered the Committee for regulating the Universities "to take into their Consideration the

(1) Commons' Journals, vi. 200, 201.

(2) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 619.

(3) Dated May 28th, 1647.

(4) By a decree of the Court of Chancery made in 1819, the number of scholars was increased from four to ten (viz. five in each University), and the income of each scholar raised from £25. to £50. per annum.

(5) Gunning, Ceremonies of the University of Camb. 333.

(6) Attorney General to James the Second.

(7) Wall, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Camb. 198

"placing of Mr. Thomas Goodwyn⁽¹⁾ in some Headship of a College
 "in one of the said Universities, with respect to his great Learning
 "and Worth;" it was also "Ordered, That the same Committee have
 "Power to nominate and appoint Visitors in either of the Univer-
 "sities, where they are wanting."⁽²⁾

By an ordinance of Parliament passed the 8th of June, the appropriate tithes, &c., belonging to the late hierarchy were vested in trustees for the maintenance of preaching ministers and other pious uses. These trustees were directed to pay £200. per annum for increase of maintenance of the Masterships of Colleges in both Universities of this nation where maintenance was not sufficient.⁽³⁾

On the 12th of July, the Committee for regulating the University made an order that Latin or Greek should be constantly used in familiar discourse in the several Colleges.⁽⁴⁾

On the 24th of August, the Corporation made this order:—

Whereas heretofore in all elections of foraigne freemen, Two of the four and twenty have been nominated Godfathers to sett the fines for such fredomes; It is agreed & ordered that henceforward they shall in no wise be called Godfathers but Assessors of the Fine.⁽⁵⁾

On the 13th of September, the Parliament ordered a commission to issue for the visitation of the Universities.⁽⁶⁾

A Parliamentary ordinance, passed on the 20th of September, prohibited printing elsewhere than in London, the two Universities, York, and Finsbury, without the licence of the Council of State.⁽⁷⁾

George Taylor and James Alders treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, charge £31. 2s. 10d. as paid to Mr. Lowrey for his Parliament wages. They also make these charges:—
 "Item, spente at ye fishing,⁽⁸⁾ 02^l. 04^s. 06^d. Item, for a Coate for
 "ye Lord Tapps,⁽⁹⁾ 00^l. 15^s. 08^d."⁽¹⁰⁾

(1) Appointed President of Magdalene College, Oxford, by the Parliament, 8th January 1649-50.

(2) Commons' Journals, vi. 227.

(3) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 42.

(4) MS. Baker, xvii. 112.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) "DIE JOVIS, 13o. SEPTEMBRIS, 1649.

"ORDERED, That a Commission do issue, under the Great Seal of England, for the Visitation of the University of Cambridge, to such Persons as the Committee for regulating the said University shall nominate and appoint: And that Mr. Attorney General be authorized and required to prepare a Commission in common Form to that Purpose: and the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal be authorized and required to pass the same under the Great Seal accordingly."—Commons' Journals, vi. 295.

(7) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 90.

(8) An annual fishing party of the Mayor and Corporation. See under 1664-5.

(9) A person dressed in a cocked hat and scarlet coat, with a sash across his shoulders, whence hung spigots and faucets. He visited the booths in Sturbridge fair to taste the ale, and was usually preceded by a fiddler. The office of Lord Taps was abolished by a formal vote of the Corporation, 20th September, 1833.

(10) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1648 and 1649.

On the 12th of October, the Parliament ordered that the Committee for regulating the Universities should cause all the Heads of Houses, Colleges, and Halls, and all fellows of Houses, and all graduates and officers that were or should be of the Universities, to subscribe this engagement:—"I do declare and promise, That I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as the same is now established, without a King or House of Lords," and that from thenceforth no person should be admitted to take any degree or bear any office in either of the Universities before he had subscribed such engagement.⁽¹⁾

1649 } On the 8th of January, the Parliament "Ordered, That it be re-
50 } ferred to the Committee touching the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to consider how the Heads of Houses, in the several Universities, may be settled and disposed of, without further Trouble to this House; and to present an Act to the House to that purpose."⁽²⁾

On the 8th of March, was read to the Parliament a petition from divers well affected ministers and students of this University, whereupon it was referred to the Committee for reformation of the Universities to consider so much of the petition as concerned the time of the residence of fellows after the degree of M.A.⁽³⁾

A petition of the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius College, for reducing the number of scholars, was preferred to the Committee for reformation of the University. That Committee reported thereon to the Parliament on the 15th of March, when it was ordered that the Committee for regulating the University should prepare an act for the better regulation of that College.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, vi. 307.

(2) Ibid. 343.

(3) "DIE VENERIS, 8 MARTII, 1649.

"The humble Petition of divers well-affected Ministers and Students of the University of Oxford and Cambridge, was this day read.

"RESOLVED, That the First Part of the Petition, concerning the Time of the Residence of Fellows after the Degree of Master of Arts, be referred to the Committee for Reformation of the Universities; to consider, upon the whole Debate of the House; and present a Bill to the House.

"And Mr. Rous is to take care thereof."—Commons' Journals, vi. 378.

(4) "DIE VENERIS, 15 MARTII, 1649.

"Sir Henry Myldmay reports from the Committee for Reformation of the University of Cambridge, the Order of that Committee, touching the Regulating of Gunville and Caius College, in the University of Cambridge.

"Upon the humble Petition of the Master and Fellows of Gunville and Caius College, in the University of Cambridge, representing the many and great Inconveniences arising to the said Society from the Smallness of some late additional Fellowships, and the Shortness of Allowance for Scholars, not sufficient for the Help and Encouragement of Youth in the Prosecution of their Studies; together with their humble Desire, That the whole Revenue belonging to both may be assigned for the Maintenance of Fifty Scholars only; This Committee thereupon referring the Examination of the Premises to the Visitors of the University and Heads of Colleges, who certified the Truth of the said Representation, and the Benefit that may arise from the better Regulating of the said Society: Upon the Consideration of

On the 15th of March, the Parliament ordered that that day seven-night an act should be brought in "for the better Preaching of the Gospel, and Maintenance of Ministers in Cambridge."⁽¹⁾

1650.

On the 26th of March, the Corporation ordered their great Mace to be altered in pursuance of an order of Parliament, "according to the fashion expressed in the said Order." The alteration, which consisted of the substitution of flowers for the cross, and of the arms of the Commonwealth for those of the King,⁽²⁾ cost the Town £47. 6s. 6d.⁽³⁾

By an act for further provision for ministers and other pious uses, passed on the 5th of April, certain tithes, &c., were vested in trustees. A proviso was inserted that this act should not extend to any College, Church, Corporation, Foundation or House of Learning in either of the Universities within the Commonwealth, nor to the revenues of any public Professor or Reader in either of the said Universities that were not provided for by that act.⁽⁴⁾ This act also contains the subjoined clause:—

AND to the end that Two thousand pounds a year given for the increase of the Maintenance of the Masters and Heads of Houses in the respective Universities within this Nation, by the said Act, Entituled, An Act for providing Maintenance for Preaching Ministers, and other Pious uses,⁽⁵⁾ be distributed according to the intent of the said Act; BE IT ENACTED AND ORDAINED, That the said Trustees, or any five or more of them, do and shall from time to time pay out the said Two thousand pounds a year for the end aforesaid, according to such Orders and Proportions as they shall receive from the Committee of Parliament for regulating the said Universities; in which the said Committee are to have regard unto the number of Houses of Learning in each University, that are fit to have an increase of maintenance, and to make an assignment of maintenance unto them accordingly; Provided it do not exceed One hundred pounds per annum to any one of them.⁽⁶⁾

"the said Petition, and upon full Debate of the whole Matter, do order, That the Regulating of the said College. according to the Desire of the Petitioners, be reported to the House, as a Work very suitable to the intended Reformation: and very much tending to the Advancement of Learning, and the general good of the Commonwealth.

"ORDERED, That it be referred to the Committee for regulating the Universities, to prepare and bring in an Act for the better Regulation of the said College of Gunvill and Caius, in pursuance of that Report: And they are to bring in the same on This-day-sevennight."
—Commons' Journals, vi. 383

(1) Commons' Journals, vi. 383.

(2) Parliamentary Hist. of England, xix. 129.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, 26th March and 7th May, 1650.

(4) £80. per annum was to be paid to the Margaret Professor at Oxford, in lieu and satisfaction of a Prebend in the Cathedral of Worcester.

(5) Vide ante, p. 429.

(6) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 113.

The following statement of the annual value of some of the Masterships of Colleges in Cambridge, with a scheme for their augmentation, was drawn up about this time:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
PEMBROKE HALL . . . Value . . .	72	0	0			
Augmentation .	70	0	0			
				142	0	0
CAIUS COLLEGE . . . Value . . .	70	0	0			
Augmentation .	60	0	0			
				130	0	0
TRINITY HALL . . . Value . . .	47	0	0			
Augmentation .	53	0	0			
				100	0	0
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE Value . . .	50	0	0			
Augmentation .	70	0	0			
				120	0	0
QUEENS' COLLEGE . . . Value . . .	68	3	3			
Augmentation .	50	0	0			
				118	3	3
CATHARINE HALL . . . Value . . .	22	13	4			
Augmentation .	90	0	0			
				112	13	4
JESUS COLLEGE . . . Value . . .	48	9	4			
Augmentation .	90	0	0			
				138	9	4
CHRIST'S COLLEGE . . . Value . . .	110	1	8			
Augmentation .	50	0	0			
				160	1	8
MAGDALENE COLLEGE . . Value . . .	103	0	0			
Augmentation .	47	0	0			
				150	0	0
SIDNEY COLLEGE . . . Value . . .	90	0	0			
Augmentation .	40	0	0			
				130	0	0

The value of the Masterships of St. John's, Emmanuel, and Clare Hall is not specified, but for each of them the augmentation was to be £100. per annum.⁽¹⁾

On the 11th of April, the Committee for reformation of the Universities made an order that they would not recommend any more persons to fellowships or scholarships, in any of the Colleges or Halls in either of the Universities, where there was a competent number of fellows to choose according to statute.⁽²⁾

On the 7th of May, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, by letter of attorney under the common seal of the town, empowered John Woodward of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., Samuel Spalding and Bryan Kitchingman gentlemen and aldermen, and Thomas Watson

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 398.

(2) True State of the Case of Mr. Hotham, 24mo. edit. p. 91.

and William Gardner, of London, gentlemen, to demand in the several Courts at Westminster, conusance of all pleas, as well of lands and tenements within the town and liberties of the same, as of all trespasses, covenants and contracts whatsoever, arising within the town and liberties.⁽¹⁾

On the 21st of May, an act imposing a tax for six months for maintenance of the army was passed. A proviso for exempting the Universities was rejected.⁽²⁾

The bells of St. Benedict's, which the University used "to ring to actes and congregations," being "now much out of frame and almost become uselesse," the Heads and Presidents contributed 30*s.* towards the repair, first taking an acknowledgment under the hands of the churchwardens that they thankfully received it "as a free gift of the University."⁽³⁾

On the 21st of June, the Parliament made the following order:—

DIE VENERIS, 21^o. JUNII, 1650.

ORDERED, That it be referred to the Committee for regulating the Universities, to examine what Officers of the said Universities, and what Masters, Fellows, and Officers, in the several Colleges, in the said respective Universities, neglect or refuse to take the Engagement, as by the late Act for taking the Engagement is directed: With Power to displace such Officers, Masters, and Fellows as above-said; and to place other able and fit Persons in the room and Place of such Persons so neglecting and refusing to take the Engagement, as aforesaid.⁽⁴⁾

Cromwell was at Cambridge on the 29th of June, on his way to the north. The Vicechancellor and Heads waited on him at the Bear,⁽⁵⁾ and he told them that there should be no further proceedings against non-subscribers to the engagement; that he had desired the Committee of regulation above to petition the House in his name that the members of the University might be no further urged.⁽⁶⁾

On the 25th of July, John Hunt, Silvanus Taylor and others, trustees for the sale of fee farm rents, in consideration of £665. conveyed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses the fee farm rent of 105 marks which had been payable by them.⁽⁷⁾ In order to make this purchase, the Corporation borrowed on mortgage of Alderman Bryan the sum of £300.⁽⁸⁾ About the same time, the University purchased the fee farm which that body had been accustomed to pay.⁽⁹⁾

(1) Corporation Coucher, ii. 45 b.

(2) Commons' Journals, vi. 414.

(3) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb. 431.

(4) Commons' Journals, vi. 427.

(5) Opposite Trinity College.

(6) Cary, Memorials of the Civil War, ii. 224.

(7) Corporation Coucher, ii. 112.

(8) Corporation Common Day Book, 30th April, 1650.

(9) See under 1660.

In August, a new cycle for the nomination of Proctors, Taxors and Scrutators was made by the Committee for reformation of the Universities, whose attention had been drawn to the subject by petitions from the fellows of Emmanuel and Sidney Colleges.

This cycle, which was as follows, had been prepared by delegates appointed by the Senate, and was opposed by the fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, and advocated by the fellows of Emmanuel and Sidney, which Colleges had been hitherto excluded from the nomination of proctors, &c., and by the fellows of Magdalene College, which by the previous cycle⁽¹⁾ had but one turn in forty-four years:—

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 King's College.
Trinity Hall. | 18 Christ's College.
Gonville and Caius
College. | 35 Sidney College.
Magdalene College. |
| 2 Trinity College.
St. Peter's College. | 19 King's College.
Pembroke Hall. | 36 St. John's College.
Jesus College. |
| 3 St. John's College.
Christ's College. | 20 Trinity College.
Catharine Hall. | 37 Queens' College.
Catharine Hall. |
| 4 Pembroke Hall.
Clare Hall. | 21 Emmanuel College.
Magdalene College. | 38 King's College.
St. Peter's College. |
| 5 King's College.
Corpus Christi Col-
lege. | 22 St. John's College.
Queens' College. | 39 Trinity College.
Christ's College. |
| 6 Trinity College.
Queens' College. | 23 Christ's College.
St. Peter's College. | 40 St. John's College.
Clare Hall. |
| 7 St. John's College.
Jesus College. | 24 King's College.
Clare Hall. | 41 Pembroke Hall.
Gonville and Caius
College. |
| 8 Emmanuel College.
Sidney College. | 25 Trinity College.
Corpus Christi College. | 42 Emmanuel College.
Sidney College. |
| 9 Gonville and Caius
College.
Catharine Hall. | 26 St. John's College.
Magdalene College. | 43 King's College.
Corpus Christi College. |
| 10 King's College.
St. Peter's College. | 27 Pembroke Hall.
Jesus College. | 44 Trinity College.
Queens' College. |
| 11 Trinity College.
Christ's College. | 28 Emmanuel College.
Sidney College. | 45 St. John's College.
Jesus College. |
| 12 St. John's College.
Pembroke Hall. | 29 King's College.
Queens' College. | 46 Christ's College.
St. Peter's College. |
| 13 Queens' College.
Clare Hall. | 30 Trinity College.
Gonville and Caius
College. | 47 King's College.
Catharine Hall. |
| 14 Sidney College.
Magdalene College. | 31 St. John's College.
St. Peter's College. | 48 Trinity College.
Pembroke Hall. |
| 15 King's College.
Corpus Christi College. | 32 Christ's College.
Clare Hall. | 49 St. John's College.
Clare Hall. |
| 16 Trinity College.
Jesus College. | 33 King's College.
Corpus Christi College. | 50 Queens' College.
Gonville and Caius
College. |
| 17 St. John's College.
St. Peter's College | 34 Trinity College.
Pembroke Hall. | 51 Emmanuel College.
Magdalene College. ⁽²⁾ |

(1) Vide Vol. ii. p. 139.

(2) MS. Baker, xxv. 187, 188, 189.

On the 16th of August, it was "Ordered, by the Parliament, That
 " the Committee for regulating the Universities be enjoined effectually
 " to proceed in placing able and fit Persons in the room and place of
 " such Officers, Masters, and Fellows, in the Universities, and the
 " several Colleges there, as are disabled by the Act for taking the
 " Engagement: and to give an Account to the House, on This day
 " fortnight."⁽¹⁾

On the 17th of August, died in St. Edward's parish, at the advanced age of 112 years, Elinor Bowman, widow. In the register of that parish is this entry:—

	Elinor Gaskin said
1650.	{ She lived four-score years a maid,
	{ And twenty and two years a married wife,
	{ And ten years a widow, and then she left this life.

This was Elinor Bowman, commonly called the widow Bowman, who died August 17th. and was buried decently in St. Edward's church-yard, Aug. 18; her age 112 years.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 24th of August, the Corporation taking notice that of late years there had been controversies about a preaching minister for Sturbridge fair,⁽³⁾ agreed that, the power of election being in the Mayor and Aldermen, such preacher should be elected yearly on the day of election of Mayor, Bailiffs and other officers.⁽⁴⁾

On the 29th of August, Dr. Edward Rainbow Master of Magdalene College (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle), appeared at London before the Committee for regulation of the Universities, and declared that he could not conscientiously take the engagement, though he would undertake to live quietly under the Government. The Committee made an order for depriving him of his mastership,⁽⁵⁾ to which John Sadler was subsequently appointed.

On the 30th of August, the Parliament empowered the Committee for regulating the Universities "to nominate and appoint fit Persons
 " to execute the Place of Vice-Chancellors in each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, until the Parliament should give other
 " Order."⁽⁶⁾

On the 3rd of September, Cromwell gained a great victory over the Scots at Dunbar. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Great

(1) Commons' Journals, vi. 456.

(2) Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 148.

(3) See under 1710, an account of the dispute between the Corporation and the minister of Barnwell as to the right of appointing the Sturbridge fair preacher

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 455.

(6) Commons' Journals, vi. 460

Saint Mary's is this charge:—"Paide the clarke for reeding the naracion⁽¹⁾ of the Victory over the Scotts, 1^s."

On the 23rd of October, the following inquisition was taken before the Mayor and others Commissioners for providing maintenance for preaching ministers:—

AN INQUISITION Indented, taken at Cambridge in the Countie of Cambridge, the three and twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and Fiftie, before us William Bryan Gentl. Mayor of the Towne of Cambridge, Samuel Spaldinge, Richard Timbs, Bryan Kitchingman, and James Blackley Gentl. Aldermen of the said Towne, Commissioners amongst others by virtue of a Commission Under the Great Seale of England to us and others directed for provideinge mainteynance for preaching Ministers and other pious uses accordinge to an Act of this present parliament bearinge date the Eight day of June, Anno Domini One thousand sixe hundred Fortie and nine⁽²⁾ upon the Oathes of Richard Bembridge, Edward Moulton, Allen Townsend, George Robinson, John Hills, William Kelsey, Edward Trott, Francis Chollis, Robert Wakelyn, Henry Rix, Edward Gibson, John Graves, John Rolfe, Tobias Spencer, Thomas Cobb, Henry Pike, Henry Troughton, Edmond Ivory, George Felsted, and John Illgor, good and lawful men of the Towne of Cambridge, whoe upon their Oathes doe say that within the said Towne of Cambridge and liberties of the same are foureteen parishes and parish Churches, whereof the parishe of ST. GILES is an impropriate parsonage worth One hundred and twentye pounds Per Annum, John Rouse Esquire as Lessee for lives to the late Bishop of Ely being the Impropiator and possessor thereof. But whether any of the lives are in beinge the Jurors know not, he liveing remote from thence in the County of Suffolk.

That there is a Viccaridge belonginge to the said Parish worth Twelve pounds per Annum.

That there is at present no supplie of the Cure, the same haveinge layd void about four Monthes, neither have they a preachinge Minister.

The Parishe of ST. PETER hath neither parsonage, Impropriacion nor Viccaridge.

That the same at theire owne Charge is supplied with a preacher, One Master Gibbs, one of the Conducts of Trinitie Colledge, for Five pounds per Annum.

The Parishe of ST. CLEMENTS hath neither Minister nor any thinge for the mainteynance of a Minister.

The Parishe of ST. SEPULCHRES have neither Parsonage, Viccaridge, Impropriacion or Donative.

That they have neither Minister nor Preacher, nor have had these eight Years.

The Parish of ALL SAINTS have a Parsonage Howse and Viccaridge Howse worth thirteen pounds and sixteene shillings Per Annum. Christopher Rose Esquire, receaveth the profittes thereof as Lessee to Jesus Colledge, And that there is certaine Tythes called Radigund Tythes within the Parishe worth twentie pounds Per Annum, And that John Rowse Esquire is Impropriator as Lessee to Jesus Colledge and Peterhowse.

That at present they have noe Minister.

(1) This narrative is in Parliamentary History of England, xix. 356.

(2) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 40.

The Parishes of ST. MICHAELL have neither Minister nor any maintenance for a Minister that they know of, beinge alwaies till within seaven or eight yeares past provided of a Minister from Trinitie Colledge.

The Parishes of ST. TRINITIE hath therein a Viccaridge howse worth about Fortie shillings per Annum.

That they have now noe settled Minister nor other maintenance for a Minister but the said Fortie shillings per Annum.

The Parish of ST. ANDREW is a Parsonage worth tenne pounds per Annum formerly presentative by the Deane and Chapter of Ely.

That Mr. John Burney of Barnwell is the present possessor, and payes the rent to the Churchwardens of the said Parishes for the time beinge.

That they haue now noe Minister nor other maintenance for a Minister.

And that none of the said Parishes have any Chappell thereto belonginge that they know of.

The Parishes of ST. MARIE THE GREATE is neither Parsonage nor Viccaridge to their knowledges, Trinitie Colledge havinge usuallie provided a Minister till of late and mainteyned their Chancell at their owne charge, Alsoe Caius College have certaine lands in Steeple Morden and Gilden Morden which were given towards the maintenance of a preaching Minister in the said parishes, But what the Yearly vallue is the Parishioners know not.

That there is no Minister at present that supplies the Cure.

The Parishes of SAINT EDWARD is neither Viccaridge nor Parsonage.

That the Masters and Fellowes of Trinitie Hall in Cambridge receive eight pounds per Annum for rent of a house Aunchientlie called the Viccaridge Howse, and have usuallie provided a Minister till of late Yeares, and doe repaire the Chancell at their own Charge and clayme the duties for buryeing in the Chancell. That there is no present Minister to supplie the Cure nor any maintenance.

The Parishes of ST. BENEDICT is neither parsonage nor Viccaridge nor hath allowance belonginge thereto for Maintenance of a Minister that they know of, but at the present is supplied by Mr. Barker at the Charge of the Parishes.

The Parishes of ST. BUTTOLPHE hath neither Parsonage nor Viccaridge belonginge to their Church that they know of.

That Queene's Colledge receaves twentye shillings per Annum for a howse called the Parsonage House. And Three pounds fiftene shillings and eight pence per Annum for Tythe Corne and have usually provided them a Minister till of late yeares. But at the present they are unprovided both of a Minister and maintenance.

The parishes of ST. MARYE THE LESSE is an Impropriacion and Peterhowse Colledge receive the Tythes both of the Parsonage and Viccaridge. That they are worth Seaventeene pounds per Annum.

That Peterhowse doth and hath vsuallie provided them a Preacher and they know of no other maintenance.

The Parishes of SAINT ANDREW THE LESSE IN BARNWELL is an Impropriacion, Thomas Wendy Esquire beinge the Impropriator, and receaves for the Tythes and other things in Barnwell sometimes belonginge to the Pryor of Barnwell, One hundred and threescore pounds per Annum.

That Mr. Bagley at the present is Minister and receaves Sixteene pounds per Annum of Mr. Wendy for servinge the Cure.

That part of the Towne of Barnwell is in Bennet parishes and that there are certaine Tythes there belonginge to Bennet Colledge worth nine pounds per Annum over and above the Colledge Rente, One Master Dagget being

Farmer of the same to the said Colledge, and some other parte of the Towne of Barnwell is in Trinitie parishe aforesaid.

IN WITNESS whereof as well the said Commissioners as the Jurors aforesaid have hereunto sett our hands and seales the day and yeare above written.

WILLIAM BRYAN Maior,
SAMUEL SPALDINGE,
RICHARD TIMBS,
BRYAN KITCHINGMAN,
JAMES BLAKELEY.

To the foregoing inquisition was annexed this certificate :—

To the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of the Great Seale of England.

WEE whose names are hereunder written by vertue of a Commission hereunto annexed to us and others directed doe certifie Your Lordships,

THAT of the Fowerteene Churches mencioned in the Inquisition Six are fitt to be united to other Churches as followeth videlt.

ST. PETER'S to ST. GILES, St. Giles being the larger church and fitter for use. ST. SEPULCHRE'S to ST. CLEMENT'S, St. Clement's being the larger Church. ST. MICHAELL to ALL SAINTS, All Saints standing most convenient for both Parishes.

ST. ANDREWE'S to TRINITIE, Trinity being the fitter Church and the other ready to fall for want of repaire the parishe not able to do it. ST. BENEDICT to be united to ST. EDWARD'S, St. Edward's being the fitter Church.

ST. MARY THE LESS to BUTTOLPH, Buttolph being the fitter Church. And all that parte of BENNET Parishe lyinge between Buttolph parishe Church and the Spittle howse to be united to BUTTOLPHE parishe.

WE also conceave it fitt that the Church in BARNWELL should remayne as now it is onely so much of that Towne as extends into TRINITIE parish and BENNET parishe in Cambridge to be annexed to the said Church in Barnwell, and that GREATE ST. MARIES CHURCH shall remayne sole as now it is in respect the universitie hath been and yet is permitted to exercise there.

WILLIAM BRYAN Mayor,
SAMUELL SPALDINGE,
RICHARD TYMBS,
BRYAN KITCHINGMAN,
JAMES BLAKELEY.(3)

The following are minutes of agreements made in October and November, between the Heads of Colleges and the Mayor and Magistrates relating to an increased contribution by the University towards the relief of the poor :—

WHEREAS upon a motion and desire from the Mayor and Magistrates of the Towne of Cambridge in consideration that the poore of the said Towne are much encreased since the University granted them the sum of £4. a month. IT WAS AGREED, October 25th 1650, by the major part of Heads and presidents then present, that the Vicechancellor for the time being of the University of Cambridge should receive and gather from the several Colleges and Halls the sum of £120. per Annum, and give it monthly in equal portions to the Mayor of the said Town towards the maintenance of their poor so long as the Uni-

versity shall find themselves able to continue this allowance and the poor to need so much from them. PROVIDED that the University be freed from all other contributions to the poor of the Town, and that the Colleges and Halls with the Streets and Places of the Town be kept free from all Beggars and Vagrants.

AND WHEREAS it was desired October 30, 1650, by the Maior and Magistrates of the said Town that the Heads of Colleges would declare that it is not intended to take advantage of the strictness of the proviso mentioned in the aforesaid agreement.

IT WAS, November 11 1650, DECLARED by the Heads and Presidents then met, that they shall expect that the University be free from all other contributions to the poor of the said Town of Cambridge, and that the poor of the said Town be kept from begging in the Colleges and Streets, though they shall not hastily upon slight cause take advantage to withdraw their allowance, yet if they shall find themselves disturbed and after notice given to the Mayor no redress but the officers of the Town to neglect, They do declare that in this case they shall be necessitated to forbear the addition to their former contribution. AND they do now further declare that this allowance of £120. per Annum shall begin from January the first 1650, from that day monthly to be paid by equal portions.⁽¹⁾

Several Masters and many fellows of Colleges were this year ejected,⁽²⁾ on account of their refusal to subscribe the engagement. In November, were ejected Mr. Richard Vines Master of Pembroke Hall, Dr. William Spurstow Master of Catharine Hall, and Dr. Thomas Young Master of Jesus College, who were succeeded by Sydrach Simpson, John Lightfoot, and John Worthington, appointed by the Committee of Parliament for reformation of the Universities.

In a letter from William Sancroft afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury to his brother, dated September 13th, is this passage :—

This day, it seems, the committee here sat; and I, amongst the rest of the non-subscribers, was summoned to appear at the Bear. I went not: but by those that were there, I understand the business was to angle for more proselytes, and any that would subscribe might be received. It seems the gentlemen think that their victories resolve our cases of conscience to their advantage; and that it is but to rout the coward Scots, and all our arguments are answered. But I hope God will enable us to let them see they are deceived; and to teach them that swords and pistols, though they may overthrow kingdoms, yet alter no principles in divinity.

It is said they will give us yet a fortnight's time to come in, before they pin the door with their last and inexorable doom. For my part, as things stand in the present juncture, I fear nothing more than their indulgence; for if we should be continued here till the man in the north⁽³⁾ hath done his business, and comes back triumphant, we must look for impositions of a higher nature, and under far stricter penalties. This makes me almost long to be displaced, that I may hide my head in some hole so obscure, whither our

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 202.

(2) The ejection of Dr. Thomas Batchcroft Master of Caius College, is mentioned ante, p. 427 n, and of Dr. Edward Rainbow Master of Magdalene College, ante, p. 435.

(3) Cromwell.

jolly conquerors may scorn to descend to seek me. In order to this design, I truss up my baggage as fast as I can, and send it towards you. To the books I sent lately I add now, by Rogers, my viol, wrapt up in a dozen of flaxen napkins, two towels, and two table cloths of the same, with two old half shirts, and over all a carpet. Also, in a little box, my hanging watch and alarum, with lines and weights.⁽¹⁾

The following is an extract from another letter from Mr. Sancroft to his brother, dated the 17th of November:—

I was, as I told you, once again returned as a refuser by the committee here: yet some that have sought for my name at the committee above, cannot find it; others that have inquired, write word that I am not turned out yet though many have been, since you received my last; as Dr. Young of Jesus, Dr. Spurstow of Katherine hall, and Mr. Vines of Pembroke hall, and some fellows of several colleges. Dr. Love⁽²⁾ is suspended, but not yet out; and some say there is a way found out that he shall be thought to have given satisfaction as to the Engagement, and so that he will be continued; but unless he subscribe downright, I hardly think he can escape, for many gape for his places.

On Thursday last, the committee above appointed three new masters for the void places: Mr. Lightfoot for Katherine hall; Mr. Simpson (the great Independent) for Pembroke hall; and Mr. Worthington of our college, for Jesus college. Mr. Cudworth he is leaving us, having lately been presented and now possessed of a college living, N. Cadbury in Somersetshire, voided by Dr. Whichcote's resignation, who is vice-chancellor this year. Mr. Davenport, of our college, hath again deceived us; and having stoutly denied to engage before the committee at London, when he was summoned, he hath since be-thought him, and done it here; and is now, by a vote at London, restored to his fellowship, out of which he was voted upon his former refusal. Mr. Adams, I think, stands firm. And yet we despair not of keeping our places till somebody goes to complain of us, and beg them; which will certainly be done, when the new swarm of bachelors that are to commence at Christmas shall be complete, and ready for preferment. Our friends of Trinity are out, and others in their places.

The Committee sat last week here, and summoned some of St. John's college to appear at London; but I heard nothing from them. Some would persuade me, and I am somewhat prone to believe it, that I have some secret friend who doth me good offices, though I know it not. However, brother, it is comfort to me, that I am sure of a friend in you; and if the worst happen here, (which I still expect,) that I may have a retreat with you, which still you so lovingly proffer. I thank you for your readiness to entertain my pupil with myself, but I shall not make use of your kindness in that particular, if I can avoid it; for if I go hence, I desire privacy above all: only I desire to acquaint you with it, and know your mind, in case I should be importuned so as I could not civilly deny.⁽³⁾

Henry Mollé Public Orator of the University, was, for refusing the engagement, ejected from his fellowship at King's College, and from the oratorship, to which office the Committee for regulation of the

(1) Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 233.

(2) Master of Corpus Christi College, afterwards Dean of Ely.

(3) Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 234.

Universities appointed Ralph Widdrington M.A., fellow of Christ's College.⁽¹⁾

Subjoined is a letter from Samuel Dillingham to Mr. Sancroft:—

Sir,—What we have done we know, what we shall suffer God only knows. Some have subscribed that were never dreamed on; others quite contrary: whence I have learned not to think of men by this touchstone.

The papers inclosed were given in to the committee instead of answer, the one by the heads, the other by our own college; near akin to which are the rest of the papers given in, so that you may guess easily at the answer of most of the refusers by these two. Trinity hall swallowed it roundly, all but their divine, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Clark: whether any of these have pledged in private, is uncertain. I had censured law and conscience, two things, had I not learned from some of them afterwards, that they were of the same judgment still, and thought themselves only bound negatively, and but so long till a party should appear against the present power. Happy men that can so construe it: I have not learned so far yet.

I cannot want the charity to think Mr. Barker and all his college took it in the same sense. In him we were so far deceived, that we turned into pure anger at it; and those that did least, wondered to purpose. It can never be that he should now unravel all his former wishes and prayers, and run his thoughts absolutely counter: which he must do, if he thinks himself engaged positively; (otherwise than which I shall never be satisfied of it:) and so it was declared twice or thrice, that we were to stand engaged; for, said they, "It is no reason you should partake of the benefit and fruit of the government, unless you engage to do your best to maintain it." If this must be the sense of it, those men are in a riddle to me. Mr. Widdrington, More junior, and Nicholls, of that college, did the like, and indeed were the first that led: the rest of Christ's gave in a paper miserably laughed at, sir Thomas Martin swearing they offered more than the parliament required: Dr. Minshull⁽²⁾ though he joined first with the rest, crept at night to their lodgings, and put his hand to the parchment, his whole college ambling next day in the same step. Of St. John's, Dr. Masterson, Winterborn, Worrall, and two or three more, subscribed: so that you have already the main body, besides which, here and there a straggler fell in; Mr. Cudworth, Smith of Queen's, his emulator, Gooday, Vintner, men of all religions: yet to their sixty-six subscribers, there were nearer six hundred refusers, if they may be so called, who make account they have not yet given their final answer; and if the second woe come, a review of the work, with the punishment of non-conformers at its tail, will, in all suspicion, (and so some say already,) say a new lesson, for fear of whipping. But it may be such an opportunity they may go without, since the most submissive papers were precensured by the committee "modest refusals," who yet shewed so much favour as to receive them, and return them up.

Hotham⁽³⁾ preached a notable sermon against it, upon his principles, and threatened another this Sunday, but was expressly forbid; sir Thomas swearing, into the bargain, he should never preach more. If there be a new hearing before sentence, we expect few to stand the shock; the great party laying in during this cessation, provision of arguments to satisfy themselves in what least binding sense to engage: for my part, would I subscribe, I would do it

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 457.

(2) Master of Sidney College.

(3) Charles Hotham fellow of Peterhouse, of whom see under 1651 and 1652.

to the full intention of the urgers, otherwise I should think myself (though possibly I might please my fancy with a negative holiness) in the briars, turn things how they will; for should I neglect to act for them when a notorious opportunity offered, and thrust itself into my hands, let me be engaged in what sense I would, I see not but they may hang me for failing to their sense: for to them I am engaged, as they think I am, and intended I should engage. Besides, should the scales turn for monarchy again, I am looked upon, for aught I know, as engaged as deeply as any other man; and whatever I may say to excuse or lessen, they have my subscription against me; they have my hand my sense they cannot see, and a man's own word will hardly be taken so late: so that I must either work out my salvation (be it spoken without ill thought) by some notable service, or all the reservations I had in my mind will not save me from the gallows.

These things, though they should not argue me to either way, yet I think I may look at them, and be thought ne'er the unwise.

I had the good fortune to be missed last time, and it may be no worse next time, which fell thus. My brother was called, and at some distance they intended to call me; but putting us all on the title of masters, my brother answered he had been named before, whereupon the second Mr. Dillingham was fairly dashed out with the next pen: that which helped, was Mr. Adams's name being twice before. I know not how I deserved this providence, unless because I went resolved to give answer in the negative; which I shall do, if I be called again.

Mr. Sherman's carriage was gallant who being desired by Willet, that pretends some friendship to him, not to give a flat No, but to ask more time, or the like, desired him to keep his kindness for those that desired it: for his part, he had had time enough to resolve himself, and hoped he should never be of other mind.

I do not hear of any subscribers, but the named, which engaged in Bennet lecture, now like to fall flat. One remarkable thing is, that the zeal of sir Thomas, and his manners together, took down his majesty's picture, which would have faced the subscribers, and burnt it, or at least broke it.

If I should be longer, sir, I should be tedious to you, and want time to satisfy other friends which lie at me from several parts for the news of this occurrence.

Since my last, my lord's sizer and Mr. Adams's are sick of the pox; it is thought past the worst.

As I am writing, my lord Spencer and my lord Gerhard lay me a strict charge to present their remembrance; and Mr. Ivington follows with his service.

I will not subscribe, (for that word has an ill name,) but, by your permission, underwrite myself,

Sir,

The admirer of your worth,

Eman. Dec. 1650.

S. DILLINGHAM.(1)

In December,(2) died at the Herald's College, in London, Edward Norgate. He was born in Cambridge,(3) being son of Dr. Robert

(1) Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 244.

(2) Fuller (who appears to have been intimately acquainted with him) states that he died in 1649. (*Worthies of Britain*, 8vo. edit. i. 243.) Masters states his death to have occurred 23rd December, 1650. (*Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* 118.) Noble mentions that as the day of his burial, (*Hist. of the College of Arms*, 262,) whilst Mr. Dallaway says he died after the 8th July, 1651, that being the date on his MS. entitled "Miniature or the Art of Limning." (*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, ed. Dallaway. ii. 43 n.) Amidst this conflict of authorities, I adhere to Noble, who though not generally a very accurate author, probably in this instance derived his information from the parochial register.

(3) Fuller, *Worthies of Britain*, 8vo. edit. i. 242.

Norgate Master of Corpus Christi College, by Elizabeth his wife. After the death of his father, who was in very embarrassed circumstances,⁽¹⁾ his mother remarried Nicholas Felton Bishop of Ely, who finding his son-in-law "inclined to limning and heraldy, permitted him to follow his fancy therein."⁽²⁾ In 1613, he received £10. "for his paynes taken to write and lymme in gold and colours "certain letters written from his Majesty to the King of Persia."⁽³⁾ He was sent into Italy by the great collector Thomas Earl of Arundel, to purchase pictures for him,⁽⁴⁾ and in 1633, that nobleman as Earl Marshal appointed him Windsor Herald.⁽⁵⁾ He also held the office of "Illuminator of Royal Patents."⁽⁶⁾ He was a Clerk of the Signet, and as such attended Charles the First in the north, in 1640.⁽⁷⁾ In 1642, the King granted to Edward Norgate and Arthur Norgate for the life of the longer liver of them the office and room of the custody, making, amending and trimming of all his Majesty's musical instruments.⁽⁸⁾ He was the best illuminer and limner of his age, his illuminations of royal patents "are exquisite specimens of beautiful design and finishing, upon vellum, inferior in no "great degree, to the elaborate bordures which enclose the miniatures of Giulio Clovio." It has been conjectured that he made many small limnings from the Arundelian collection, though none are now known to be extant.⁽⁹⁾ He was author of a thin folio MS. entitled "Miniature or the Art of Limning," and is said to have left other MSS. ready for the press, but which were never printed.⁽¹⁰⁾ He married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, October 15,

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 135.

(2) Fuller, Worthies of Britain, 8vo. edit. i. 242.

(3) Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Dallaway, ii. 43.

(4) Fuller, Worthies of Britain, 8vo. edit. i. 243.

"Returning by Marseilles, he missed the money he expected; and being there unknowing of and unaware to say, he was observed by a French gentleman (so deservedly styled) to walk in the French way as I may call it) of that city, many hours every morning and evening, with his hat and feet face, forwards and backwards. To him the civil Monsieur addressed himself, desiring to know the cause of his discontent; and if it came within the compass of his power, he promised to help him with his best advice. Norgate communicated his complaint; to whom the other returned, 'Take, I pray, my counsel; I have taken notice of your walking more than twenty miles a day in one furlong, upwards and downwards, and what is spent in needless going and returning, if laid out in progressive motion, would bring you into your own country. I will suit you (if so pleased) with a light habit, and furnish you with competent money for a footman.' Norgate very cheerfully consented and followed it being communicated accordingly; through the favour of France being more than five hundred English moneys; and so, leisurely, with ease, safety, and health, returned into England."—"This story is of his own relation."

(5) Noble, Hist. of the Coll. of Arms, 241.

(6) Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Dallaway, ii. 41 n.

(7) Noble, Hist. of the Coll. of Arms, 261.

(8) Rymer, Foedera, xx. 543.

(9) Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Dallaway, ii. 41 n.

(10) Ibid. 43 n.

1619, Ursula, daughter of Martin Brighthouse, of Colby, in Lincolnshire, gentleman, by Margaret daughter and co-heiress of Edward Leeds of that place.⁽¹⁾ Mr. Norgate is described as having been an excellent herald and a right honest man, and as exhibiting exemplary patience in his sickness, though a complication of diseases, stone, ulcer in the bladder, &c., seized on him.⁽²⁾ He was buried at St. Benedict's Paul's Wharf, in London, on the 23d of December.⁽¹⁾

1650 } The 30th of January (the anniversary of the execution of
51 } Charles the First) was ordered by the Parliament to be set apart as a day of thanksgiving for the success of the arms of the Commonwealth by sea and land, especially the rendition of the Castle of Edinburgh and the defeat of the Scots' forces in the west of Scotland by Lambert.⁽³⁾ The churchwardens of Great St. Mary's in their accounts charge, "Paid Persevale Secole the clarke for the "ringers by an order from the maior on the 30th January being a "daye of thanksgiving, 2s."

Henry Rix and John Lawrence treasurers of the town, in the account of their disbursements for the year ending the 20th of March, charge £31. 2s. 6d. as paid to Mr. Lowrey for his wages as burgess of Parliament. They also make the charges subjoined:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for mending the house where the tymber for ye pest house lyeth	03	07	02
Item, for a basket ⁽⁴⁾ for the prisoners	00	00	10
Item, for writing the Ingagement & parchment to Mr. Sell	00	08	00
Item, to John Harper by Mr. Maior's appointment for Bon-fires on ye thanksgiving day 6th Julij ⁽⁵⁾	00	05	00
Item, for ringing the Bells on ye Thanksgiveing day ⁽⁵⁾ at Gt. St. Marie's by Mr. Maior's appointment	00	02	06
Item, for putting out the late King's Armes in ye hall	00	02	06 ⁽⁶⁾

The following petition on behalf of the University and Town was delivered by Thomas Buck one of the Esquire Bedels,⁽⁷⁾ to the Lords and others Commissioners for draining the great level of the

(1) Noble, Hist. of the Coll. of Arms, 262.

(2) Fuller, Worthies of Britain, 8vo. edit. i. 243.

(3) Parliamentary Hist. of England, xix. 451.

(4) For the collection of alms or broken victuals.

(5) 26th of July, 1650, for the success of the army under Sir Charles Coot in Ulster.—Parliamentary History of England, xix. 288.

(6) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1649, to Michaelmas 1650, and of disbursements from 20th March, 1649-50 to 20th March, 1650-1.

(7) 29th Sept. 1651, the Corporation ordered £6. 6s. 1d. to be paid Mr. Buck as a moiety of his expences, the other moiety to be paid by the University.—Corporation Common Day Book.

fens, at their meeting and session at Peterborough, on the 24th of March :—

To the Right Honourable the Lords, and other the Commissioners for the Draining the Great Level of the Fens.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge, together with the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Cambridge.

SHEWETH,

THAT whereas by an Act for the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, bearing Date the 29th of May, 1649,⁽¹⁾ it is ordered, That the said Work, so much tending to the publick Good, may proceed and be prosecuted with Justice, Equity and Effect; and whereas it is in the same Act in special provided, that the said Work be done without Prejudice to the Navigation in certain Rivers therein named, whereof the Rivers of Grant and Ouse are two principally consider'd: Your Petitioners being informed by the Works already begun, and intended to be prosecuted, the Navigation in the said two Rivers, as to the Conveyance from Cambridge to the Town of Lenne, and from Lenne thither, will be thereby either wholly taken away, or very much obstructed; in regard the said River of Ouse, which by its joining it self with the River of Grant, doth many ways maintain the said Navigation, will be altogether, or in great Part, diverted to another Course; as likewise the Navigation between the Town of Cambridge and the Towns of St. Ives, Huntingdon, and divers others by the River of Ouse, will be greatly interrupted; whereby not only the said, University and Town of Cambridge will be wholly undone, and all the adjacent Countries greatly damnified and impoverish'd, but also a great Prejudice will thereby befall to a great Part of this whole Nation, by the Stoppage of the general Commerce at Sturbridge Fair.

Your Petitioners therefore holding themselves bound by their utmost Endeavours to keep off so great a Mischief and Ruin, and so far as in them lieth, to acquit themselves unto Posterity that they have discharged their Duty herein, do humbly beseech your honours to take the Premises into your serious and timely Consideration, and to take such Order, that sufficient Security may be given, and such Provision made, that we and our Successors may have Cause to bless your Care and Justice, and to pray for all Advancement to the Work.

And your Petitioners shall, &c.

BENJ. WHICHCOT, Procan.

WILL. BRYAN, Mayor.

Upon serious consideration of this petition, the Commissioners declared that the undertakers were to take special care of navigation at their peril, the act of Parliament having so provided for the preservation of the same. And that in case the undertakers should miscarry therein, the Commissioners would then proceed to give satisfaction according to the powers given by the act answerable to the damage the University and Town should receive thereby.

The adventurers afterwards gave security that they would not prejudice navigation.⁽²⁾

(1) Wells, Hist. of the Bedford Level, ii. 387.

(2) Badeslade, Hist. of the Navigation of King's Lynn and Cambridge, 51.

1651.

On the 27th of March, Charles Hotham M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, presented a petition to the Committee for reformation of the Universities, complaining of a claim on the part of Dr. Lazarus Seaman Master of that society, to a negative voice in collegiate proceedings. This petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 10th of April, when after hearing the parties on the subject of the petition and certain college disputes, the Committee resolved that a view be taken of the several statutes of the Universities and the Colleges and Halls therein respectively, to the end that they might be reduced to such a state as might render them most conducing to the advancement of true piety and the interest of a Commonwealth, and a sub-committee was appointed to effectuate the business. This sub-committee on the 25th of April, required the Heads of Colleges and those fellows that were interested in the government thereof, to send up attested transcripts of the statutes of their Colleges, and they specially recommended it to the heads, governors, and officers, to consider what statutes were prejudicial to religion, learning, good manners, or the then government, and whether there were any defects in the same, and to propose their opinions concerning the supplying such defects. Mr. Hotham not being satisfied with the result of his petition, printed the same together with observations thereon.⁽¹⁾ Complaint of this publication was made to the Committee on the 22d of May, when a sub-committee was appointed to consider the matter and report thereon, and on the 29th, the Committee upon his admission of the publication, without calling upon him for his defence, resolved that his writing and publishing the book in question was scandalous and against the privilege of Parliament, and that he should be deprived of his fellowship. Mr. Hotham afterwards printed a statement of his case, which contains a strong testimonial in favour of his character; and the veracity of his narrative of college transactions was attested by five of the fellows of Peterhouse, in a declaration appended to another pamphlet he published on the occasion, under the title of "Corporations vindicated in their fundamental Liberties, From a Negative Voice and other unjust Prerogatives of their chief Officers destructive to true Freedom."⁽²⁾

(1) He represents the extreme power of the Caput to have been at that period frequently exercised and says, "Hence comes it, that the Universitie Officers cannot without great difficulty hinder an unworthy man of his degree: For that dunce or Rakehell's friends whom they desire to stop, shall oft procure from one of these absolute Seigniors to make use of his Negative in causlesly stopping all the Commencers of that whole year, till his Dulman be suffered to pass out among them."—Petition and Argument of Mr. Hotham, 65.

(2) Petition and Argument of Mr. Hotham; A true state of the case of Mr. Hotham: Hotham's Corporations Vindicated.

About July, William Sancroft afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was ejected from his fellowship in Emmanuel College, for refusing to subscribe the engagement.⁽¹⁾

The number of members of the University at this period was 2,848.⁽²⁾

On the 4th of November, the Parliament on a report from the Committee for reformation of the Universities, made the subjoined order respecting the neglect of the Earl of Manchester, Chancellor of the University, to take the engagement:—

TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER, 1651.

Sir Henry Mildmay reports, from the Committee for Reformation of the Universities, that the present Chancellor of the University of Cambridge does not comply with the Act of Parliament in subscribing the Engagement; whereby the University doth suffer: And do desire the Parliament's Pleasure therein.

ORDERED, That the Information now given to the House, and the Debate thereupon, be referred to the Committee for regulating of the Universities; to examine the Matter of Fact; and why a new Chancellor of the University of Cambridge hath not been elected, if the present Chancellor be continued contrary to the Act: And that they proceed according to the Act.⁽³⁾

(1) D'Oyly, *Life of Abp. Sancroft*, 2d. ed. 38.

"At the Committee for Reformation of the Universities.

"Upon reading the humble Petition of Thomas Brainford, of Emanuel college in Cambridge, it is ordered by this committee. That the senior fellow in the said college resident, do cause notice to be left at the chamber of Mr. Sancroft, fellow of the said college, that in case he does not make it appear to this committee, on this day month peremptorily, that he has subscribed the Engagement, according to an act of parliament, this committee will, without further notice, nominate another to succeed the said Mr. Sancroft; and that such senior fellow do give an account to this Committee, on or before the time aforesaid, of the execution hereof.

"M. OLDISWORTH.

"April 10, 1651.

"For the Senior Fellow in Emanuel College."

—Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 269.

A copy of the above was forwarded on the 22nd of April by Mr. Sancroft to his brother in a letter, in which is the subjoined passage:—

"I received this day severment, an order, of which I send you a copy in the next page: by which you will perceive, that Thursday come to night is like to put an end to my hopes, yet happily not to my fears, since some of my friends would persuade me that I may outlive that date.

"I thank God, I am not much solicitous in that behalf, having long since set up my rest; and so much the less, having this day received an overture of a subsistence full up to that of my fellowship, in which the employment required shall leave me too as much at liberty as I am at present."—Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 268.

A letter dated the 24th of May, from Mr. Sancroft to Bishop Brownrigg contains the following passage:

"The dies decretorius passed according to my desire in silence; for had I been mentioned, I think nothing could have excused me from a sentence so peremptorily threatened. Your lordship's letter (for which with the rest of your favours I return my humblest thanks) was carefully delivered, and produced this effect in Mr. Oldsworth, that he professed his very high esteem of your lordship, and how much he thought himself obliged to do his utmost in pursuance of your lordship's commands. Hereupon he was going to the committee upon the day appointed with a resolution to move in my behalf; but was by the way desired by Dr. Tuckney (who knew of your lordship's recommendation of my case to him) not to stir in it, unless I were first mentioned by some other, for it was my interest to be forgotten. He complied with this suggestion; and so, through God's mercy, I am still continued in my opportunities here, till either some young petitioner from hence, or their own reminiscence, shall revive my name at the Committee; and then actum est, ilicet."—D'Oyly, *Life of Abp. Sancroft*, 2d edit. 37.

(2) *The Foundation of the University of Cambridge*, (London 4to. 1651.) p. 17.

(3) *Commons' Journals*, vii. 35.

On the 27th of November, the Committee removed the Earl of Manchester from the office of Chancellor of the University for not taking the engagement, and in exercise of the powers with which the ordinance of Parliament had invested them, they appointed Oliver St. John Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to succeed him.⁽¹⁾

1651 } About the 21st of January, a "Petition of the Gentlemen of Cam-
52 } bridg," was presented to the Parliament by the Lord General Cromwell, but its precise object does not appear.⁽²⁾

Richard Pettit junior, and Arthur Rogers treasurers of the town, in the account of their disbursements from Michaelmas, 1650, to the 1st of March, 1651-2, charge £21. 2s. 6d. as paid to Colonel Lowrey in part of his dues as burgess of Parliament.⁽³⁾ They also make these charges:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to John Ivory for setting up y ^e Comonwealths Armes in y ^e hall by order &c.	00	15	00
Item, disburst for a bonfire on the Market hill upon newes of the Scots being routed at Woster. By Mr. Maior's order	00	05	06 ⁽⁴⁾

In March, died Dr. Andrew Byng, a native of Cambridge,⁽⁵⁾ being son of Thomas Byng, LL.D. Master of Clare Hall, Regius Professor of Law in this University, and Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Katharine his wife. Andrew Byng, who was born about 1574,⁽⁵⁾ was elected fellow of Peterhouse, and was B.D. in or before 1600, in which year he was complained of for an attack in the pulpit on Dr. Barlowe.⁽⁶⁾ On the 15th of July, 1602, he was incorporated as B.D. at Oxford.⁽⁷⁾ On the 12th of May, 1606, he was collated to the subdeanery of York.⁽⁸⁾ He was also a prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. He was one of the divines employed in the present translation of the Bible,⁽⁹⁾ and in 1608, was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew in this University. On the 14th of July, 1612, he was incorporated as D.D. at Oxford.⁽⁸⁾ On the 26th of March, 1618, King James the First addressed a letter to the fellows of Corpus Christi College in this University, recommending him

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 195; MS. Lambethian, 1048 (b) fo. 5.

(2) Commons' Journals, vii. 75, 76, 77.

(3) On the 30th of September, 1652, the balance of wages due to Colonel Lowrey as burgess of Parliament was ascertained to be £40. 15s. which sum was paid him.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town of receipts from Michaelmas 1650 to Michaelmas 1651, and of disbursements from Michaelmas 1650 to 1st March, 1651-2.

(5) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 641.

(6) Vide Vol. ii. p. 611.

(7) Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, i. 788.

(8) Ibid. 815.

(9) Fuller, Church Hist of Britain, 8vo. edit. iii. 228.

to be elected Master of that Society, and telling them that he was so well acquainted with Dr. Byng's worth, that he knew he would be an honour and ornament to the University if they made choice of him. He was not however elected, the fellows unanimously voting for Dr. Samuel Walsall.⁽¹⁾ On the 13th of April, 1618, Dr. Byng was installed Archdeacon of Norwich,⁽²⁾ and in the same year, he was presented to the rectory of Winterton, in Norfolk, by the King.⁽³⁾ He was also rector of Boughton, in Buckinghamshire,⁽⁴⁾ and in 1627, was presented to the sinecure rectory of East Dereham, in Norfolk.⁽⁴⁾ Dr. Byng was buried at Winterton on the 22d of March.⁽⁵⁾

1652.

In or about this year, the inhabitants of the county and city of York and of the northern parts of the kingdom, petitioned Parliament for the establishment of an additional University at York.⁽⁶⁾

On the 21st of April, the Parliament dissolved the Committee for regulating the Universities. Subjoined is the entry in the journals:—

WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF APRIL, 1652.

An Act for transferring the Powers now in the Committee for regulating the Universities, to several Commissioners, was this Day read the First and Second time.

The Question being propounded, That the Committee for regulating the Universities be dissolved;

And the Question being put, That these Words, "after the First Day of May," be added to the Question:

It passed with the Negative.

And the Question being propounded, That the Committee for regulating the Universities be dissolved;

And the Question being put, That this Question be now put;

The House was divided.

The Noes went forth.

Colonel Marten,	{	Tellers for the Yeas:	{	23.
Sir Arthure Hesilrig,		With the Yeas,		
Major Gen. Skippon,	{	Tellers for the Noes:	{	17.
Mr. Holland,		With the Noes.		

So it passed with the Affirmative.

And the main Question being put; It was

RESOLVED, by the Parliament, That the Committee for regulating the Universities be dissolved.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll. 135.

(2) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 815.

(3) Blomefield, Hist of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. xi. 198.

(4) Ibid.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 349.

(6) Drake, *Eboracum*, 239. In 1604, it had been proposed to have a College or University at Ripon. See Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vii. No. 20.

(7) Commons' Journals, vii. 124.

On the 8th of May, Oliver Cromwell Lord General of the forces of the Commonwealth, was elected High Steward of the Town,⁽¹⁾ in the room of John Lord Finch, who had been abroad ever since 1640.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 8th of May, certain proposals for the poor of the town were openly read, and it was ordered that all charges to be expended for and about these proposals should be borne by the town.⁽³⁾

On the 26th of May, died John Crane, Esq.⁽³⁾ He gave the house in which he lived in Great St. Mary's parish, after the death of his widow, to the Regius Professor of Physic for the time being. He also gave £100. to the University, "to be lent gratis to an honest man, "the better to enable him to buy good fish and fowl for the University, "having observed much sickness occasioned by unwholesome food in "that kind."⁽⁴⁾ He also directed his executors to purchase an estate of the annual value of £62. the rents to be applied in the manner directed by his will,⁽⁵⁾ an extract from which is subjoined:—

Item, whereas I have appointed & required and doe earnestly desire my Executors to buy Threescore pounds a yeare of good Lands or Tenements, soe as y^e Tenants may have a good pennyworth to pay willingly their Rent, I desire it may be threescore and two Pounds a Yeare which I bestow freely and willingly in manner & forme following: And I desire my Executors to take good care in the setling it in good honest men's hands, and able men as Feoffees in trust, or as they shall think safest to be bestowed. I think Wisbich Men very safe the tenn men corporate of Wisbech, or as my Executors shall think best, y^e use as followes, The first yeare's Rent being threescore pounds a yeare, I give to y^e University of Cambridge to be given to poore Schollers for their releife that are sicke for payeing for their Physick Dyett or other things necessarye for them in their sicknesse, knowing many heretofore have miscarried for want of meanes to releive them. This to be bestowed by y^e present Vice Chancellor, the three Professors, of Divinity, Civill Law, and Physicke, and y^e chiefe Apothecary in y^e Towne, for that he

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) He returned to England at the Restoration, and died at Canterbury, 17th November. 1660. Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. xiv. p. 33.

(3) Mr. Crane was an eminent apothecary, and appears in the latter part of his life to have practised as a physician. The famous Butler lived in his house and left him great part of his estate. (Vide ante, pp. 121, 123.) Edward Hyde (afterwards Lord Clarendon), when about 20 years old, was taken ill in Cambridge, and was attended by Mr. Crane. In his Life he calls him "an eminent apothecary who had been bred up under Dr. Butler, and was in much greater practice than any physician in the University." Mr. Crane was Lord of the Manors of Kingston Wood, and Kingston Saint George, in Cambridgeshire (Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*, 223.) He was Sheriff of the county of Cambridge, 16 Car. I. (Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 8vo. edit. i. 257,) and was buried in Great Saint Mary's, in the Chancel whereof is a mural tablet with his arms, ([Sable] a fess between 3 cross crosslets fitechee [Gules], and this inscription:— "D. O. M. S. Hic jacet JOHANNES CRANE Armiger Medicus et Pharmacopœus præstantissimus, "uptote magni illius BUTLERI, sui seculi olim ÆSCULAPII, sequax et Æmulus, nec non "ejusdem in sua Arte hæres atque Successor, qui postquam per tot annos resarciendis Cor- "porum ruinis, diligenter incumbens, non minus prosperam aliis, quam utilem sibi, Medicinam "fecerat, tandem Dierum et opum et Famæ satur, pie ac placide in Domino obdormivit, Maii "26, 1652, Æt. 81." (Blomefield, *Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ*, 97.)

(4) Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 8vo. edit. i. 242.

(5) Dated 26th June, 1651.

knows the need of most of y^e poore Schollers in that case, desiring the Master of Caius College to joyne with them to assist them, this comes but once in five Yeares to y^e University. The second Yeare's Revenue I give to y^e Towne of Wisbech being threescore pounds to be lent freely to three Young Men to help to set them upp, they putting in good security to repaie itt at y^e twenty yeares end. And that then it be lent to three other young men in like order, they putting in good security to repaie it at twenty yeares end, and this twenty pounds and soe every twenty pounds to be shifted from one Man to another at the expiration of twenty yeares, and this guift to continue untill there be two hundred pounds Stock to be lent to them as above, it comeing to them but every fifth yeare. Threescore pounds the third yeare's revenue I give to y^e Towne of Cambridge to be lent to three young Men towards y^e setting them upp, twenty pounds a Man freely for twenty yeares, and this to be disposed by y^e Vice Chancellor for y^e time being, the three University Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physicke, and cheife Apothecary, the Maior for y^e time being, the Recorder and three Aldermen, or y^e greatest part of them, whereof I appoint two of them shall have y^e monye to bee privileged persons and y^e third a Townes man, they putting in good security to repay it at y^e twenty yeares end, and then y^e parties intrusted to lend that twenty pounds to another young man for y^e like time uppon y^e like conditions, and this to continue till the Towne hath two hundred pounds Stock to lend to tenn young men towards setting them upp, never letting one man enjoy y^e twenty pounds longer then y^e twenty yeares. The fourth Year's revenue I give to y^e Towne corporate of King's Lynn in Norfolk, there to be lent to three young men in like order as Wisbech and Cambridge doth, this to be lent by the Mayor of King's Lynn for y^e time being, the Recorder and foure of the cheife Aldermen, y^e Revenue being twenty pounds a man. I give to the Towne corporate of Ipswich being y^e Towne wherein Mr. Butler of famous memorie was borne and soe my owne Father, and this to continue untill y^e Towne hath two hundred pounds Stocke, threescore pounds a yeare comeing in every fifth yeare, this to be disposed & lent by y^e two Bayliffs of Ipswich, the Recorder, and foure of y^e cheife Men in that Body, they takeing good securitie for every twenty pounds soe lent in like order as Wisbech doth, every Towne haveing two hundred pounds Stocke, to be lent freely for twenty yeares and shifted to new parties every twenty years. But y^e University to have their threescore pounds every fifth yeare to be bestowed as at first. my intent and meaneing is that y^e threescore pounds a yeare shall continue to every Towne afterwards every fifth yeare but the use changed, that is as it falls out to come to every Towne, instead of lending it to younge Men or other as before expressed, that (viz.) this threescore pounds a yeare, to be given and bestowed upon honest poore men that be in prison for Debt, or old women or y^e reliefe of poore men in want, or to relieve them out of prison for debt, desiring them intrusted in this business as they will answer it before God that they relieve y^e most honest godliest and religious Men & Women in y^e said several Townes that have lived well and had a good report, being fallen in decay by some extraordinary occasion, and not to give it to dissembling and hypocriticall persons.

A codicil⁽¹⁾ to Mr. Crane's will contains the following passage:—

Item, my meaning is that if any of them intrusted to lend this twentye pounds a peece to divers men bee soe careless in dociog thereof as they loose

(1) Dated 20th Sept. 1651.

ye one half of ye former two hundred pounds, that then the other Townes formerly bequeathed ye like shall have ye whole profit of this my guifte bestowed on them for ye use of the poore in them Townes, and that Towne soe careless to have noe more. Item, I do give forty shillings to every Towne where this Mony is to bee bestowed to have a Sermon that Yeare to invite other men to doe ye like, and if there shall chance any act to be made to avoide any such guifte to any Towne & to alter it, Then I give ye former Land soe purchased to my Cosen Master William Crane, his sonn Francke Crane, and so to goe along to him & them as I have given my Mannor of Kingston Wood and Kingston St. George and ye rest of my Lands every way. Item, whereas as I have desired my Executors to buy threescore & two pounds a year for ye use of ye poore to lend twenty pounds a peece to honest younge Men twenty years freely, I will that this continue till every Towne have two hundred pounds a peece to lend tenn Men, and after that the threescore pounds shall goe to the use of ye poore as in this my last Will is sett downe before.(1)

On the 11th of June, was read in the Parliament, "The humble "Petition of many well-affected Doctors, Masters of Art, and Fellows of Colleges, in the University of Cambridg," also "The humble "Petition and Appeal of Charles Hotham, of Peterhouse in the University of Cambridge," whereupon it was ordered that the Committee of the Universities be revived for the particular purpose of stating the matter of fact in the business concerning Mr. Hotham, and the grounds of their judgment therein, and report it to the Parliament. It was also ordered that the Committee to whom the petition of the Vicechancellor of Oxford was referred, should "consider of the "Negative Voice, used in the Universities and Colleges; and report "their Opinion therein to the Parliament."(2)

The following letter of protection was on the first of July addressed by Oliver Cromwell to the officers and soldiers under his command:—

THESE are to charge & require you upon sight hereof, not to Quarter any Officers or Souldiers in any the Colledges, Halls, or other Houses belonging to the Universitie of Cambridge, nor to offer any Injurie or Violence to any of the Students, or Members of any of the Colledges or Houses of the said Universitie, as you shall answere the contrary at your Perill. GIVEN under my hand & Seale the first of July, 1652.

O. CROMWELL.

To all Officers Souldiers under my Command & others
whom it may concerne.(3)

(1) Mr. Crane's executors purchased 138 acres 2 roods of land in Fleet and Holbeach, in the county of Lincoln: and by an indenture dated the 4th of August, 1658, made under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, this property was conveyed to 10 trustees, viz. :—

For the University of Cambridge, Thomas Buck, Esq., Francis Hughes, Esq.

For the Town of Wisbech, William Fisher, Esq., Henry Ferroure, Esq.

For the Town of Cambridge, Samuel Spalding, Esq., Christopher Rose, Esq.

For the Town of King's Lynn, Benjamin Holly, Esq., Guybon Goddard, Esq.

For the Town of Ipswich, John Brandling, Esq., Henry Whiteing, gent.

The annual income of the above estate is now about £400.

Previously to 1822, there were great abuses in the Town of Cambridge branch of Mr. Crane's charity. These were in a great measure rectified by the strenuous exertions of the late Samuel Pickering Beales, Esq.

(2) *Commons' Journals*, vii. 141.

(3) *MS. Baker*, xxxvi. 154.

On the 29th of September, the Corporation made an order for payment to Colonel Lowrey of his fees as burgess of Parliament, he promising to receive no more fees. The next day the amount due to him was ascertained to be £10. 15s.⁽¹⁾

1652 } On the 7th of January, the Parliament passed an ordinance for the
— 53 } suppression of unlicensed and scandalous books. A proviso was introduced that neither that nor the ordinance of the 20th of September, 1649,⁽²⁾ should prejudice or infringe the just rights and privileges of the printers of either of the two Universities.⁽³⁾

About this time the town of Cambridge presented a petition to the Commissioners for drainage of the fens, complaining of the erection of sluices at Salter's Lode and Earith, whereby the passage of the tide into the rivers above Salter's Lode was kept out, and the water communication between this town and St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, and Bedford was made more circuitous.⁽⁴⁾

John Cropley and Edward Wilson treasurers of the town make the following charges in the account of their disbursements, from Michaelmas 1651, to the 9th of March, 1652-3:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for a Lettre to y ^e Lord generall touchinge a safe Convoy between Lyn, New Castell & Boston	00	02	00
Item, for 2 speciall warrants at severall tymes to suppress y ^e players ⁽⁵⁾ in the fayer time	00	02	00
Item, for a Letter gratulatory to y ^e Lord generall for his care & assistance at y ^e Committee for a safe Convoy for ships between New Castell Lynn & Boston	00	02	00.6)

1653.

Some time before the dissolution of the assembly commonly called the Little or Praise-God Barbones Parliament,⁽⁷⁾ the members considered the propriety of suppressing Universities and all schools for learning as unnecessary. The matter was discussed some days and would have been effected, but that some of those of better judgment put a stop to their frenzy.⁽⁸⁾ Several books against the Universities

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Vide ante, p. 429.

(3) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 231.

(4) Badeslade, Hist. of the Navigation of King's Lynn and Cambridge, 52.

See the acts for suppressing stage plays and interludes in Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 53.

(6) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town of receipts from Michaelmas, 1651, to Michaelmas, 1652, and of disbursements from Michaelmas, 1651, to the 9th of March, 1652-3.

(7) The members for Cambridgeshire were John Sadler, Thomas French, Robert Castle, and Samuel Warner. It does not appear that the Town and University had distinct members. Probably John Sadler was nominated for the University, and Thomas French for the Town.

(8) One Samuel Hering on the 4th of August, 1653, addressed thirty proposals for reformation to the Parliament. Some of these are of a very extravagant nature, such as "that the stone churches should have noe outward adornements, but the walls to be coulered black, to putt

and secular learning were published at or about this time, by John Webster,⁽¹⁾ William Dell, and John Horne, and the Universities were defended by Seth Ward Savillian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and sometime fellow of Sidney College here, Joseph Sedgwick M.A. of Christ's College, Robert Boreman B.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Thomas Hall of Pembroke College, Oxford, Robert South of Christ's Church, Oxford, Edward Waterhouse, and Edward Leigh M.A. of Magdalene Hall, Oxford.⁽²⁾

This year a coach first ran from this place to London. It started from the then posthouse, the Devil's Tavern, which occupied part of the ground where the Senate House now stands.⁽³⁾

"men in minde of that blacknesse and darknesse that is within them, and to draw them into humillity." His proposals relative to the Universities are subjoined:—

"Secondly, That two colledges in each university, should be sett apart for such as shall wholly and solely apply themselves to the study of attaining and enjoying the spirit of our Lord Jesus, to which study needs few bookes, or outward humane helps (for all lyeth in man's willinge and yeeldinge himselfe up to his inward teacher) soe that only the holy scriptures would be sufficient, but that the noble minde of man soaringe beyond the letter, or rule held out from the same, therefore the workes of Jacob Behmen, and such like, who had true revelation from the true spirit, would be great furtherance thereunto, and none but the holy scriptures, and such bookes aforesaid, should be used in these colledges, all in English. This study rightly attained, would confute and confound the pride and vaine glory of outward humane learning, stronge reason, and high astrall parts, and would shew men the true ground and depth of all things; for it would lead men into the true thinge, in which they may behold and speculate all things, to a cleare satisfaction and contentednesse.

"Thirdly, That the power of approvinge and sending men forth to preach the pretious Gosple of Jesus should be wholly and solely in the colledges aforesaid; for such only are fitt to publish the true go-pie, who are only and truly enlightened by the true spirit. Gentle-men, heaven, hell and earth, and every thinge lyeth in man, and there needes only the right hammer to strike his clock, to awaken him out of his sleepe; all outward formes whatsoever (let men be never so learned or eloquent in them) are not able to drive or beate the divine sound into man; for none can drive the divine sound into another, except he himselfe have the right hammer, as St. Peter converted three thousand at one sermon, not by his high expressions or eloquence, but the divine sound in him pierced into the inward grounds of there soules, to conviction and conversion. Therefore all teachers, without God's hammer, are but in the history of the letter, hammers for the belly and eare, but not for the soule."—Nickolls, State Papers addressed to Oliver Cromwell, 99.

(1) Anthony-a-Wood in his account of William Erbury says, "On the 12 of Octob. 1653, he with John Webster, sometimes a Cambridge Scholar, endeavoured to knock down Learning and the Ministry both together, in a disputation that they then had against two Ministers in a Church in Lombard-street in London, Erbury then declared that the wisest Ministers and purest Churches were at that time betooled, confounded, and defiled by reason of Learning. Another while he said that the Ministers were Monsters, Beasts, Asses, greedy Dogs, false Prophets; and that they are the Beast with seven heads and ten horns. The same Person also spoke out, and said that Babylon is the Church in her Ministers, and that the great Whore is the Church in her Worship, &c. So that with him there was an end of Ministers, and Churches, and Ordinances altogether. While these things were babled to and fro, the multitude being of various opinions, began to mutter, and many to cry out, and immediately it came to a mutiny, or tumult, (call it which you please) wherein the Women bore away the bell, but lost (some of them) their kerchiefs: And the dispute being hot, there was more danger of pulling down the Church than the Ministry."—*Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 104.

"Wee'l down with all the Versities,

"Where Learning is professt,

"Because they practice and maintain

"The language of the Beast;

"Wee'l drive the Doctors out of doors,

"And parts what ere they be;

"Wee'l cry all Arts and Learning down

"And hey then up go we."

—*Rump Songs*, part i. 15.

(2) Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ii. 657—659; *Parliamentary Hist. of England*, x. 220, 245.

(3) *Cambridge Portfolio*, 203.

About this time,⁽¹⁾ the following petition was presented to Parliament:—

TO THE Supreme Authority of the Nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of both the Corporations of the University and Town of Cambridge,

SHEWETH,

THAT WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament of the 29th of May, 1649, (entitled, An Act for the Draining the Great Level of the Fens)⁽²⁾ it is enacted and ordained, That William Earl of Bedford, and his Participants and Adventurers, his and their Heirs and Assigns shall, at or before the 20th of October, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1656, cause the same to be drained and imbanked without Prejudice to the Navigation in the Rivers of Welland, Nene, Grant, Ouse, Brandon, Mildenhall, and Stoke, or the Parts adjacent; whereof the Undertakers so appointed and declared, have divers times promised your Petitioners to have special Care, and assured them that their whole Undertaking was engaged for it. Yet (may it please your Honours) so it is, that by their Works, Sluices, Sasses, and a new narrow Cut near Ely; and by their turning of the River Ouse out of its ancient Course, they have so abated the Water in the River of Grant running from Cambridge to Lenne, and stopped for above twenty Miles the Tide, which before came up to Ely; and so impeded the Passage of Vessels in the said River, that (beside what farther Charge and Inconvenience is justly feared will hereafter happen) the Price at present of the Freight or Carriage of all Commodities brought up by that River, is raised to more than a third Part above what it was ever formerly within the Memory of any Man living; to the great Damage of the University and Town of Cambridge, and the Counties adjoining: For the preventing and Remedy whereof, we have made our Addresses by humble Petition to the Commissioners for the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens,⁽³⁾ who notwithstanding have passed Judgment, that the Level is drained according to the Act of Parliament, although our Grievance is continued, and daily increaseth.

MAY IT THEREFORE please your Honours to take the Premises into your serious Consideration, and so to order that due Satisfaction may be made for our Damage hitherto, and that sufficient Security for the future may be given for the Preservation and Maintenance of the ancient and necessary Navigation in the foresaid River, which is of general Concernment, as in your great Wisdom and Care for the public Good shall seem just and equal.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

LA. SEAMAN, Procan., &c.

WILLIAM PICKERING, Mayor, &c.⁽⁴⁾

(1) On the 14th of April, 1654, the Corporation ordered the following sums to be paid:—

	£.	s.	d.
Ald. Pickering for his expenses at London & Ely	12	0	4
Mr. Richard Pettit for engrossing the Petition to the Parliament & another to the Lords Commissioners at Ely & a Letter to the Lord General Cromwell...	0	3	0
Mr. Nicholas Coventry to at & from Ely	0	5	2
	<u>£12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

—Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Wells, Hist. of the Bedford Level, ii. 367.

(3) On the 10th of January, 1653-4, the Corporation ordered £13 5s. 10d. to be paid Thomas Bucke one of the Esquire Bedels, being the Town's moiety of his charge for attendance upon the Commissioners for hearing differences touching the navigation and drainage of the Great Level.

—Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Badeslade, Hist. of the Navigation of King's Lynn and Cambridge, 54.

By the instrument for the government of the Commonwealth, published on the 16th of December, it was provided that there should be four members of Parliament for Cambridgeshire, also one for the town of Cambridge, one for the University of Cambridge, and two for the Isle of Ely.⁽¹⁾

1653 } The following order was made by the Corporation on the 27th of
54 } January:—

WHEREAS the some of Twenty Nobles is due to our Lord High Steward now Lord Protector, for the yeare ended at Michaelmas last past, And it is conceived that a peece of plate will be more acceptable to his highnes, being unwilling to receive the money: IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, that twenty nobles more should be added to the former to make up twenty marks, and that a peece of plate of that value be provided by Mr. Maior at his next going to London, & by him presented to his Highnes for & in the name of this Corporacion.⁽²⁾

Richard Dickinson and Thomas Glover treasurers of the town, make the following charges in the account of their payments from Michaelmas 1652, to the 23rd of March, 1653-4:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to John Bridge for his riding charges to procure a friday market by order of a Common day ⁽³⁾	01	19	04
Item, for Bonfire by Mr. Maior's order June the 23th being a thanksgiving day ⁽⁴⁾	00	06	08
Item, to Mr. Maior for Councill about an Act of Parliament for raysinge of moneys for the poore ⁽⁵⁾ & for other expences thereabouts	05	00	00
Item, to Mr. French Alderman for expences at Ely about y ^e Navigacion	03	15	02
Item, to y ^e Town Clearke for copying out a large Peticion touchinge y ^e Navigacion & for his attendance upon Dr. Minshull Vice Chancell. divers times by Mr. Maior's orders about that busines	00	03	04 ⁽⁶⁾

1654.

The conclusion of peace with Holland was celebrated in a collection of poems published by the University, under the following title, "*Oliva Pacis ad illustrissimum celsissimumq. Oliverum Reipub. Angliæ Scotiæ & Hiberniæ Dominum Protectorem de Pace cum Fœderatis Belgis feliciter sancita Carmen Cantabrigiense.*"⁽⁷⁾ Amongst the writers were Lazarus Seaman Vicechancellor, John Arrowsmith Master of Trinity College, Anthony Tuckney Master

(1) Parliamentary History of England, xx. 250.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) At a Common Day, held 11th Jan. 1652-3, it was ordered that 26s. should be paid John Bridge "for several journys by him taken by the appointment of the late Mayor touching the putting by of the Saturday market."—Corporation Common Day Book

(4) For Monk's victory over the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, off the North Foreland, 2nd and 3rd of June, 1653.

(5) Vide ante, p. 450.

(6) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas 1652 to Michaelmas 1653, and of payments from Michaelmas 1652 to the 23rd of March, 1653-4.

(7) "*Cantabrigiæ Ex celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographeo, Anno Dom. 1654,*" 4to.

of St. John's College, Thomas Horton President of Queens' College, Benjamin Whichcot Provost of King's College, Ralph Cudworth Master of Clare Hall, William Dillingham Master of Emmanuel College, and James Duport Greek Professor.

About this time,⁽¹⁾ the Corporation erected a banqueting room and court house at Sturbridge fair.⁽²⁾ It was commonly called the Mayor's House.

Lord Henry Cromwell afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland, was chosen burgess in Parliament for the University.⁽³⁾ On the 20th of June, Richard Timbs, alderman, was chosen burgess in Parliament for the Town.⁽⁴⁾

In July, a charge was preferred to the Lord Protector against Alexander Akehurst, vice-master of Trinity College, for using atheistical and blasphemous expressions. The Protector hereupon directed the case to be investigated by Dr. Seaman the Vicechancellor, and Dr. John Arrowsmith. The following letter to the Protector is exculpatory of Mr. Akehurst:—

May it please your Highnesse,

To receive my report concerning Mr. Akehurst, vice master of Trinity-colledge, who is accused before thee of atheism and blasphemie, &c. Mr. Akehurst is a man knowne to my selfe, who hath been of late in great troubles both of body and mind, and his ease and refreshment hath not been comparable to the misery he hath endured, so that my very soul hath mourned over him. And what will not a man say sometimes in the bitterness and anguish of his spirit, when the arrowes of the Almighty stick fast in his sides, especially when the torment of his mind hath been such sometimes, that he could give no account whence it proceeded, nor whether it tended, it being occasioned by no forgoing thoughts, which might disturb his soul? Mr Akehurst is one, whose soul cannot be satisfied with blind tradition in the things of God, and therefore has travailed to find out a reason of his waies, by reading, meditation, by discourse with men; and finding them weak and insufficient, and sometimes not savouring their own discourse, hath in the anguish of his spirit reproacht their shortnesse, parrat-language, in such expressions, as seem to reflect upon God, whereas it might be but a chargeing of their apprehensions misconceptions, scantnesse, unsavorinesse, &c.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book, Nov. 1, 1653, May 9, Aug. 16, 1654.

(2) It was erected on a rood and a half of land lying between two balks abutting towards the south upon a headland of Nevill Butler, gent., and towards the north upon the grass ground called Honey Hill, conveyed by Richard Sanders by bargain and sale dated 29th Sept. 1652, to Richard Timbs, John Lowrey, Samuel Spalding, John Lukinge, and Robert Robson, Aldermen and their heirs, nevertheless and for the only benefit of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses. By indentures of lease and release dated the 3d and 4th June. 1670, Richard Timbs, the surviving trustee, described as of Cambridge, gentleman, conveyed this piece of land and the tenement thereupon built to Nathaniel Crabb, Samuel Newton, and Owen Mayfield, Aldermen, Thomas Blackerby, James Robson, Thomas Dickinson, and Francis Jerman, of the Common Council, and their heirs, nevertheless and for the only benefit of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses. In 1670, there was pending a quod permittat by Nevile Butler, Esq., against the Town, touching his right of common on the ground on which Sturbridge fair house was built. (Corporation Common Day Book, 12 May, 1670.)

(3) Parliamentary History of England, xx. 297.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

I am perswaded, that whatsoever proceeded from Mr. Akehurst, was not to wound or weaken the true faith of any; but an earnest desire to receive satisfaction himself, and withall to shake all præsumptious and carelesse faith, which produced nothing; not to withdraw any from God, but settle himself and others on more rationall foundations. All the course of his life, of late, hath been a perpetuall breathing after compleat satisfaction, that he might justifie God in all his proceedings; so that he hath been wholly carelesse of his credit, if so be any whereof he might find rest to his soule.

These things have I written, not that I would excuse any levitie of spirit, or lavishnesse of humour, which sometimes probably might possesse him; but all things being considered, the bruised reed may not be broken, nor the smoaking flax quenched.

The Lord direct thy Highnesse to steere betwixt, and to judge aright. Thus have I declared my mind. Let not my folly in this addresse, if there be any, be prejudiciall to another; for this paper proceeded from me alone.

JAMES JOLLIE, who heretofore presented thy excellencie at the Cockpit with a paper to the Parliament of England.

Cambridge, July 17. 1654.

My lord, I call to witnesse the living God, that I desire, not that any contempt of his Majestie may not passe unproved, or any sleighting of his truths, but that there may be a due ballanceing of things, that the glory of God may suffer on no hand; and therefore have I writ with much fear, least I should be found a liar for either partie. The Lord make you as wise as Salomon!(1)

At a Common Day held on the 24th of August, the Mayor and Aldermen signified their dislike of the election of Martin Harper, as one of the Common Council, "in respect of the unfitness of the "person for that place, many others more deserving and far much "more fit to have bene elected beinge passed by." The Mayor therefore propounded to the House that the Common Council should eject Harper, and make choice of a more fitting person in his room, and in case they should refuse that the orders concerning the choice of the Common Council or four and twenty should be void. The House was divided, and the dissentients refusing to go into the parlour when required, the Mayor and Aldermen adjudged that the proposition was agreed to. The Mayor and Aldermen then went off the bench into the parlour, and on their return to the hall, the Mayor declared that Harper was adjudged ejected out of his place of four and twenty man, and an order was proposed and carried by a majority that no one should be ejected out of the company of the four and twenty or Common Council but by the major part of the House, and that on every vacancy in the Common Council, the Mayor and Aldermen should name two out of whom the four and twenty should choose one.(2)

(1) Thurloe's State Papers, ii. 463, 464.

On the 15th of January, 1654-5, the Parliament referred the consideration of certain articles against Mr. Akehurst to a Committee.—Burton's Diary, i. cxxx.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

The above orders were repealed 16th August, 1655, and 24th August, 1659.

On the 29th of August, the Lord Protector and Council constituted the following persons Commissioners for ejecting scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, with the Isle of Ely: Henry Lord Cromwell, Henry Lawrence Lord President of the Council, John Disbrow, Edward Montague, John Thurloe, Stephen Phesant, Esquires, William Pickering of Cambridge, Richard Tyms Alderman of Cambridge, Alderman French, Robert Castle Esquire, Thomas Bendish, Joseph Eversden, Richard Stain Doctor of Physic, Francis Russell, Esquire, Edward Leeds of Croxton gentleman, Isaac Disbrow, John Lowry, Henry Pickering Esquire, Mr. Brian Alderman of Cambridge, Samuel Spalding, Robert Vinter, Griffith Lloid gentleman, Nicholas Pedley Esquire, Gervase Fulwood, Dr. Syncots, and Ralph Mallory. The following ministers were also appointed Assistant Commissioners: Dr. Samuel Bolton Master of Christ's College, Dr. Lazarus Seaman Master of Peterhouse, Mr. Robert West, Mr. Coldwell of Wisbech, Mr. Sheldrake of Leverington, Dr. Warner of Balsham, Mr. Jephcot of Swaffham, Mr. John Nye of Cottenham, Mr. Bradshaw of Willingham, Mr. Hayes of Papworth, Mr. Lee of Outwell, Mr. Wells of St. Ives, Mr. Isham of Hammerton, Mr. Meryl of Kimbolton, Mr. Vintner of Keyston, Mr. Williams of Pidley, Mr. Taylor of Huntingdon, Mr. Halsey of Hurst, Mr. Wallis of Broughton, Mr. Cooper of Elton, Mr. Spencer Minister of Shelton. It was declared that the power of the Commissioners should not extend to lectures read in the Universities.⁽¹⁾

Mr. Evelyn visited Cambridge on the 31st of August. Subjoined are his notes on the occasion:—

This evening to Cambridge,

Went to see St. John's Colledge and Librarie, which I think is y^e fairest of that University. One Mr. Benlowes has given it all y^e ornaments of Pietra Comessa,⁽²⁾ whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine, other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song book or service, and some faire manuscripts. There hangs in y^e library the picture of John Williams Abp. of York sometime Lord Keeper, my kinsman and their great benefactor. There is an Office in manuscript with fine miniatures, and some other antiquities given by y^e Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. and the before mentioned Abp. Williams when Bishop of Lincoln. The Library is pretty well stor'd. The Greeke Professor had me into another large quadrangle cloister'd and well built, and gave us a handsome collation in his own chamber.

Trinity College is said by some to be the fairest quadrangle of any University in Europ, but in truth is far inferior to that of Christ Church in Oxford; the hall is ample and of stone, y^e fountaine in y^e quadrangle is graceful, the Chapel and Library faire. There they shew'd us the prophetic manu-

(1) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 335.

(2) Marble inlaid of various colours representing flowers, birds, &c.

script of the famous Gribner, but the passage & emblem which they would apply to our late King, is manifestly relating to the Swedish; in truth it seemes to be a meere fantastic rhapsody, however the title may bespeake strange relations.

To Caius College.

To King's, where I found the Chapel altogether answer'd expectation, especially the rooffe all of stone, which for the flatness of its laying and carving, may, I conceive vie with any in Christendome. The contignation of the roof (which I went upon) weight and artificial joyneing of the stones is admirable. The lights are also very faire. In one ile lies the famous Dr. Collins so celebrated for his fluency in the Latin tongue. From this rooffe we could descry Ely, and y^e incampment of Sturbridge Faire now beginning to set up their tents and boothies; also Royston, Newmarket, &c. houses belonging to the King. The Library is too narrow.

Clare Hall is of a new and noble designe, but not finish'd.

Peter House formerly under y^e government of my worthy friend Dr. Jo. Cosen Deane of Peterborow; a pretty neate College and having a delicate Chapell.

Sidney, a fine College.

Catharine Hall, tho' a meane structure, yet famous for the learned Bp. Andrews once Master.⁽¹⁾

Emmanuel, that zealous house, where to the Hall they have a parler for y^e Fellows. The Chapell is reform'd, ab origine built N. and S. meanelly built, as is the Librarie.

Jesus College, one of the best built but in a melancholy situation.

Christ College, a very noble erection, especially the modern part built without the quadrangle towards y^e gardens, of exact architecture.

The Schooles are very despicable.

The Public Librarie but meane, tho' somewhat improv'd by the wainscoting and books lately added by Bp. Bancroft's Library and MSS. They shew'd us little of antiquity, onely K. James's Works, being his owne gift and kept very reverently.

The Mercat-place is very ample, and remarkable for old Hobson's the pleasant Carrier's beneficence of a fountaine.

The whole towne is situate in a low place, y^e streetes ill paved, nor are its churches (of which St. Marie's is the best) any thing considerable in compare to Oxford.⁽²⁾

On the 2nd of September, the following ordinance was issued by the Lord Protector and Council:⁽³⁾—

VISITORS appointed for both Universities, and the Schools of Westminster, Winchester, Merchant-Taylors School, and Eaton College and School.

WHEREAS the carrying on and perfecting of the Reformation and Regulation of the Universities of this Land, is a work very much conducing to the Glory of God, and the Publique Good, for want of which many inconveniences and evils do and cannot but ensue, BE IT THEREFORE ORDAINED by His Highness the Lord Protector, by and with the Consent of his Council, That the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford for the time being, William Viscount

(1) Bp. Andrews was Master of Pembroke Hall and not of Catharine Hall. Bp. Overall was perhaps intended.

(2) Evelyn's Diary, 4to edit, i. 281.

(3) Confirmed by Parliament in 1656.—Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 394.

Say and Seale, Nathanael Fiennes Esquire, Sir Charles Wolseley Baronet, Humphrey Mackworth Esquire, Bulstrode Whitelock one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, Samuel Dunch Esquire, Sir John Dreydon, Richard Ingoldesby, John Crew, George Fleetwood, John Bright, Jenkinson, and Greenfield, Esquires; Doctor Robert Harris, President of Trinity Colledge; Doctor Christopher Rogers, Principal of New Inne Hall; Doctor Thomas Goodwin, President of Magdalen Colledge; Doctor John Owen, Dean of Christ Church; Doctor Henry Wilkinson, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity; Doctor Peter French, Prebendary of Christ Church; Doctor John Conant Rector of Exeter Colledge; Doctor Jonathan Goddard, Warden of Merton Colledge; Mr. Thankful Owen, President of St. John's Colledge; Master Stephens, Principal of Hart Hall; Master James Baron of Magdalen Colledge, and Master Francis Howell, Fellow of Exeter Colledge; or any seven or more of them, be and they are hereby Constituted and Ordained Commissioners for visiting the said University. And the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being, the Lord Henry Cromwel, Henry Lawrence, Lord President of his Highness Council; John Lambert Esquire, John Disbrow Esquire, Sir Gilbert Pickering, Colonel Edward Mountague, Francis Rous, Esquires; Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; John Thurloe, Robert Castle, Thomas Bendish, Robert Vinter, Griffith Lloyd, Esquires; Sir William Strickland, Doctor Anthony Tuckney, Master of St. John's Colledge; Doctor John Arrowsmith, Master of Trinity Colledge; Doctor Horton, President of Queens Colledge; Doctor Samuel Bolton, Master of Christs Colledge; Doctor Lazarus Seaman, Master of Peterhouse; Doctor John Lightfoot, Master of Katherine Hall; Master John Sadler, Master of Magdalen Colledge; Doctor Whitchcott, Doctor Cudworth, Master Worthington, Master of Jesus Colledge; Master Dillingham, Master of Emanuel Colledge; Master Simpson, Master of Pembroke Hall; Master Templar, Fellow of Trinity Colledge; Master Mowbrey, Fellow of St. John's Colledge; Master William Moses, Fellow of Pembroke Hall; Master Wood, Fellow of Magdalen Colledge; or any seven or more of them, be and they are hereby Constituted and Ordained Commissioners for the visiting the said University, and all Colledges and Halls within the said Universities; and all Governors, Masters, Presidents, Principals, Provosts, Professors, Fellows, Graduats, Students, Scholars, or other Members and Officers of the said Universities, and of all and every the said Colledges and Halls; and shall have, use and exercise all and every the like Powers, Authorities and Jurisdictions, as any person or persons heretofore appointed Visitors of either of the said Universities, or of any Colledge or Colledges, Hall or Halls within the same, or which any Visitor or Visitors now have, or heretofore had and lawfully used and exercised by force or vertue of any Law, Statute, Ordinance, Custom, Commission, Patent or Foundation of any Colledge or Hall respectively; and to proceed in the execution thereof as fully and amply as any Visitor or Visitors may or ought to do, or have done to all intents and purposes; And that all and every act and acts, thing and things which shall be done by the said Commissioners before-named, or any seven or more of them, according to and in pursuance of the Powers and Authorities aforesaid, shall be as good, effectual and of as full force, as if the same had been acted or done by such Visitor or Visitors.

AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners before-named, or any seven or more of them respectively for each University, calling to their assistance such person and persons as they shall think fit, shall consider of the best ways and means for the well Ordering,

Regulation, and good Government of the said Universities respectively, and of the Colledges and Halls therein, for the better Advancement, Countenance and Encouragement of Piety and Learning in the said Universities, and shall examine what Statutes of the said Universities, or of the said Colledges and Halls respectively, or what of them are fit to be taken away, abrogated or altered, and what is fit to be added for the better Ordering and Government of each of the said Universities respectively in general, and the several Colledges and Halls within the said Universities in particular in matters of Religion, Maners, Discipline and Exercises, and shall exhibite the same to His Highness and the Parliament.

AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, That in the mean time the Commissioners before-named, or any seven or more of them for each University respectively, shall have power, and are hereby authorized to explain such Statutes of any of the said Colledges or Halls, as being ambiguous or obscure shall be offered unto them for that purpose; As also to hear, examine, decide, and determine all and every such Controversie and Controversies by or upon any Appeal or Appeals, which shall be brought before them by any person or persons being a Member of the said University, or of any Students or Scholars within the same, or any of the said Colledges or Halls which are not clearly determinable by the Statutes of such respective Colledge or Hall, or of the said Universities respectively; And that all and every such Determination of the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them as aforesaid, shall stand and be, and shall be reputed and adjudged to be valid and in full force, and to be obeyed accordingly. And all Sheriffs, Maiors, Justices of Peace, and other Ministers of Justice, are hereby required to be ayding and assisting to the said Commissioners in the due execution of the premises.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors, or any seven or more of them for each University respectively, are hereby impowered to finde out and setle some equal and just way of competent Allowances to their Register and Mandatory for their attendance and pains during the time of their Visitation.

AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Visitors for both the said Universities, or any four or more of them, whereof two at the least to be Visitors of each University, be and are hereby appointed to be Visitors of the School of Westminster; And that the said Visitors of the said University of Oxon or any four or more of them, be and are hereby appointed to be Visitors of the Colledge and School of Winchester and of Merchant-Taylor's School, London: And that the said Visitors for the University of Cambridge, or any four or more of them, be and are hereby constituted and appointed to be Visitors of the Colledge and School of Eaton, and of the Masters, Fellows and Scholars in the said respective Colledges and Schools, and are hereby authorized to put in execution all and every the Powers and Authorities heretofore given or granted to any Visitor or Visitors of the said Schools and Colledges respectively, or any of them, by any Statutes of the said Colledges or Schools, and to consider of any Statutes of the said Colledges and Schools, which are fit to be taken away and abrogated, and of such other Statutes as are fit to be made for the well Ordering and Governing of the said Colledges and Schools respectively, for the better advancement of Piety, Learning and good Nurture in the said Colledges and Schools, and present the same to be approved as aforesaid.(1)

(1) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 366. See also, 394.

In "Several proceedings of State Affairs in England, Scotland & Ireland from Thursday 31 August, to Thursday the 7th Sept. 1654, No. 258," is this advertisement:—

A Stage Coach goes from the Swan at Grayes Inn Lane end in Holburn to the Rose in Cambridge every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for 10^s. and from the Rose in Cambridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for 10^s. Letters and small packets are sent by them.

This seems to have been the coach afterwards called the Fly, which went by the Epping road, and which many years since put up at the Queen's Head, in Gray's Inn Lane, till removed to the George and Blue Boar, in Holborn. It continued to run from the Rose till the 11th of April, 1808, when it started from the Red Lion.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of October, the Lord Protector issued a commission for the repair of the Great Bridge, directed to Sir Thomas Wyllis, Bart., the Mayor for the time being, Talbot Pepys, Esq. Recorder, Dudley Pope, Roger Pepys, and John Robson, Esquires, together with all the aldermen by name.⁽²⁾

About this time, James Parnell a young Quaker, was imprisoned at Cambridge, "and afterward turn'd out of Town like a Vagabond," however, "he soon came back, and disputed with the Scholars of the University; but met with rude and bad entertainment from them."⁽³⁾

This year, the University petitioned Parliament for the restoration and encouragement of the civil law. This was done at the instance of the civilians of Doctors' Commons in London.⁽⁴⁾

1655.

On the 1st of May, Thomas Nicholson was elected alderman in the room of Richard Mendham who had left the town. Mr. Nicholson refusing the office, John Ewyn was elected; he also refused, whereupon Christopher Mayes was elected, and he refusing, the Common Day was adjourned to Whit Tuesday (June the 5th,) when Francis Challis was elected. He being absent, the Common Day was continued till the 11th of June, when he refused. Then, an order being made that aldermen might be elected from the burgesses who

(1) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2627.

From Chamberlayne's *Angliæ Notitia*, 1671, it appears the coaches from London to Cambridge performed the journey in 12 hours. "not counting the time for dining, setting forth not too early and coming in not too late."

In the early part of George the Second's reign, especially in the winter season, although the coaches had six horses, they were frequently two days in performing the journey hence to London.

(2) MS. Baker, xxv. 148; Pontage Book, i. 29.

(3) Sewel, Hist. of the Quakers, 106.

(4) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 667; Commons' Journals, vii. 382, 407, 457, 462; Whitelock, Memorials of English Affairs, 592.

had passed offices, and that the mayor and aldermen should not in future be obliged to elect aldermen from amongst the twenty-four, Thomas Russell was elected alderman.⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 20th of August, the Corporation made this order, "It is agreed that xx^s. shall be given out of the "moneys in the chest to Michael Wolfe towards the buyinge of a "Coate against Sturbridge fayer now next ensuinge he being Lord "of the Tapps this present yeare."⁽¹⁾

This year, George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers, visited Cambridge. In his Journal is the subjoined passage:—

That Evening I passed to Cambridge: And when I came into the Town, the Scholars hearing of me, were up, and were exceeding Rude. I kept on my Horse's Back, and rid through them in the Lord's Power: but they Unhorst Amor Stoddart, before he could get to the Inn. When we were in the Inn, they were so rude there in the Courts, and in the Streets, that the Miners, the Colliers and Carters could never be Ruder. The People of the House asked us, What we would have for Supper? as is the usual way of Inn-keepers: "Supper!" said I, "were it not, that the Lord's Power is over them, these Rude Scholars look, as if they would pluck us in pieces, and make a Supper of us." They knew, I was so against their Trade, the Trade of Preaching, which they were there as Apprentices to learn; that they raged as bad, as ever Diana's Craftsmen did against Paul. At this place John Crook met us. When it was within Night, the Mayor of the Town,⁽²⁾ being friendly, came and fetched me to his House: and as we walked through the Streets, there was a Bustle in the Town; but they did not know me, it being darkish. But they were in a Rage not only against me, but against the Mayor also; so that he was almost afraid to walk the Streets with me, for the Tumult. We sent for the Friendly People, and had a fine Meeting there in the Power of God; and I stay'd there all Night. Next Morning, having ordered our Horses to be ready by the sixth Hour, we passed peaceably out of Town; and the Destroyers were disappointed: for they thought, I would have stay'd longer in the Town, and intended to have done us Mischief; but our passing away early in the Morning, frustrated their Evil Purposes against us.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of September, the Corporation ordered that the market bell and an old barred chest in the parlour should be sold, and the money applied towards building the pest houses, and on the 8th of January, 1655-6, they ordered £30. to be paid Alderman Pickering towards building the pest houses.⁽¹⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Christopher Rose was Mayor for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1655, and Samuel Spalding for the year commencing at that time. I know not which of these persons is here intended. Fox mentions the wife of the Mayor of Cambridge as present at a Quakers' meeting held at Sutton, on the day on which he came to Cambridge, and in 1662, he mentions as present at a Quakers' meeting at Littleport, "he that had been the Maior, with his Wife, and the Wife of the then present Maior of Cambridge." (Journal, 155, 259.) In relating the sufferings of one William Sympson who went about naked and barefoot, and sometimes put on sackcloth and besmeared his face, and foretold the downfall of the then dominant religion, Fox says, "Only the Maior of Cambridge did nobly to him; for he put his Gowne about him, and took him into his House." (Journal, 239.)

(3) George Fox's Journal, 155.

1655 } Lawrence Martyn and Thomas Brand treasurers of the town, in the
 56 } account of their payments from Michaelmas, 1654, to the 19th of
 March, 1655-6, make these charges:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Mr. Tymbs late Burgesse for this Town in y ^e last Parliament. By order of a Common day (1)	14	00	00
Item, to Thomas French Joyner, for foure pillars for y ^e pulpit at Sturbridge	00	03	00
Item, to the Towne Clark for drawing, entering & copying out a long order of Sessions concerning the building of Pest houses for this Towne	00	03	00(2)

1656.

On the 14th of April, the following order of sessions respecting the repair of the highways was made:—

TOWNE OF CAMBR. } THE GENERALL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE AND GAOLE
 s. s. } DELIVERY holden at the Guildhall of the Towne of Cambr.
 Munday the xiiijth day of Aprill, 1656.
 Samuel Spalding gen. Maior.

IT IS ORDERED that the Overseers of the highwayes for the parishes of Little St. Maryes Benedicts and St. Edwards shall for ever hereafter doe all their Comon dayes workes in the highwayes leading from Spittlehouse end to Trumpington foord; and from Spittlehouse end all the highway being London way from thence to Barnewell; And the Overseers of these parishes of St. Buttolph and Great St. Maryes shall doe all their Comon dayes workes from the small Bridges to Newneham & beyond Newneham Bedford way and the way from Newneham towards Bell Lane; And the Overseers of St. Giles and St. Peters to doe their Comon dayes workes upon St. Neotts way; And the Overseers of St. Clements Round parish All Saints and St. Michaelles all their Comon dayes werkes from the Castle End unto Howze & not elsewhere, & that Cawsey to be ditched upp; And the Overseers of Trinity St. Andrewes & Barnewell to doe their Comon dayes worke from Emanuell end towards Balls folly & Hinton way, and from the backside of Emanuell & in Barnewell (except such places as are in the paving Leet(3)) and they to fill upp the Cart Rutts with stones before they levell them; And that none of the parishioners of any of these parishes abovesaid shall doe their Comon dayes workes elsewhere then as above is sett forth and appointed by this Order. AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all Crosse or bywayes leading along & lyeing over against any house Lands Tenements gardens orchards or other grounds or soyles of any person or persons chargeable to pave or gravell the same by the paving Leetes shall from time to time for ever hereafter be paved & gravelled by such owners or occupyers according to the Act of Parliament for paving and gravelling of the Towne of Cambr. in that case made and provided,(3) &c. This Order to stand and continue for ever &c.(4)

(1) The order was made 16 August, 1655, and it thereby appears that Mr. Tymbs's wages were 2s. per diem.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1654, to Michaelmas, 1655, and of payments from Michaelmas, 1654, to 19th March, 1655-6.

(3) Vide vol. i. p. 469.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary, 36.

On the 11th of July, the Commissioners of Pontage taxed the lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge after the rate of 20s. per hide.⁽¹⁾

The Lord Richard Cromwell⁽²⁾ was elected burgess in Parliament for the University.⁽³⁾ On the 14th of August, Richard Tymbs alderman, was elected burgess in Parliament for the Town by the burgesses and inhabitants.⁽⁴⁾ On the 2nd of October, the Lord Richard Cromwell who had also been elected for Hampshire, made his election to serve for the University of Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

1656 } John Newton and John Hampson treasurers of the town, in the
57 } accounts of their payments from Michaelmas, 1655, to the 19th of March, 1656-7, charge "Item, to Mr. Bryan for a Banckett given to "Major Haynes, 01^{li}. 01^s. 00d."⁽⁶⁾

1657.

From the 25th of March to the 24th of June, the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely,) paid the monthly sum of £945. towards the maintenance of the Spanish war and other necessary service of the Commonwealth. The commissioners nominated to raise this tax in the town of Cambridge were the Lord Richard Cromwell, the Mayor for the time being, Talbot Pepys, John Sadler, Esquires, Richard Timbs, Mr. Hedley, John Lowry, Thomas French, Robert Robson, William Brian, William Pickering, Thomas Tifford, Bryan Kitchingman, Esquires, Dr. Eade, Dr. Stoyt, Dr. Bond, Dr. Slater, Dr. Prate, Dr. Pepys, Mr. John Bradman, Dr. Barlow, Robert West, Esq., Mr. Nevil, Thomas Buck, Mr. John Davis, Mr. Browning, and Mr. Peter Collins. The ordinance by which this tax was imposed exempted the masters, fellows and scholars of colleges, and readers, officers, and ministers of the Universities and colleges, for and in respect of the stipends, wages, and profits of their places and employments in the Universities or Colleges.⁽⁷⁾

The following debate took place in Parliament on the 28th of April,

(1) Pontage Book, 26, 29—40, 47, 48; Corporation Cross Book, 203.

(2) In the Parliamentary History of England, (xxi. 4.) he is called Chancellor of the University, but although he was Chancellor of Oxford he does not appear to have held that office here. In a letter from Dr. Whichcot to Lord Chief Justice St. John, dated 20th December, 1658, the Chief Justice is addressed as Chancellor of this University. See that letter post p. 471.

(3) Parliamentary Hist. of England, xxi. 4.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Commons' Journals, v. 432.

(6) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from, Michaelmas, 1655, to Michaelmas, 1656, and of payments from Michaelmas, 1655, to 19th March, 1656-7.

(7) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 400, 403, 423.

on a proposal to confirm for a limited time the ordinance for regulating the Universities :—

MR. SECRETARY⁽¹⁾ moved, that the ordinance for regulating the Universities might be confirmed, at least for a time, for six months.

COLONEL JONES moved, that it might continue for three months.

MR. BOND. The Committee laid this ordinance aside, as inconvenient, in regard the visitors undertake to make laws against the fundamental laws. If any Fellow shall enter himself in the Inns of Court, he shall be suspended *ipso facto*; yet they will admit the civilians and physicians to practise, till they be doctors and keep their fellowships.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS⁽²⁾ I would have it put for three months; but what time soever you give, you invade my Lord Protector's right, who only has the power of visiting; and the truth is, they have undertaken to make laws to the purpose that is moved to you.

MR. SPEAKER⁽³⁾ Besides the taking away his Highness's right, you take away the right of the statutable visitors.

MR. BODURDA moved, that they might be continued for three months, to the end it might be known when it shall have an end.

MAJOR GENERAL DISBROWE. I move that it may have so far of your approbation, as to continue at least for six months. Whatever reproach may be cast upon it, it has been a great means to regulate the University, and to purge, loose and profane persons, &c.

SIR RICHARD ONSLOW, I move that you would not continue it above three months at most, for there has been strange irregularity upon it. The Masters do not challenge a negative voice, in terminis, yet they call it a necessary voice: so that, though all the scholars agreed about the choice of a Fellow, unless the master allow it, all is void.

There was a great debate whether it should be continued six or three months.

The question being put, that that question be now put, the House was divided. The Yeas went forth.

Noes 28. Sir Richard Onslow and Colonel Fitz-James, Tellers.

Yeas 41. Sir Charles Wolseley and Mr. Throckmorton, Tellers.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And the main question being put, it was resolved, that the ordinance, intituled an Ordinance for appointing visitors for the Universities, be continued for six months.⁽⁴⁾

From the 24th of June, for three years, the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was charged to contribute the monthly sum of £551. 5s. for the maintenance of the armies and navies of the Commonwealth.⁽⁵⁾

On the 17th of August the Corporation voted the Mayor the yearly allowance of 20 marks "for & towards the entertainment of Ministers such as he shall think fitt to invite to dynner upon the lecture days holden at Trinity Church on Wednesday in every weeke

(1) Thurloe.

(2) Lenthall.

(3) Sir Thomas Widdrington.

(4) Burton's Diary, ii. 65.

(5) Scobell's Ordinances, part ii. 491.

"for & during the continuance of the said Wednesday Lecture
"there."⁽¹⁾

1657 } "The Butts at Spittle house end" are mentioned in a corporation
58 } licence for planting willows from there to Trumpington ford, granted
on the 12th of January.⁽²⁾

On the 22nd of January, "A Bill against Non-residence of Masters, Provosts, Presidents, Wardens, and Heads of Colleges and Halls in "the Universities," was read a second time in Parliament and committed.⁽³⁾ A slight debate took place, of which the following account has been preserved:—

Mr. FOWELL moved, that the Bill against the non-residence of masters, provosts, presidents, wardens, and heads of colleges and halls, in the Universities, be read the second time; which was read accordingly.

MAJOR AUDLEY. I move that the Bill be committed. I have two exceptions:—

1. Against the preamble, as against all preambles in Bills. A good law may stand of itself. This, in a rhetorical phrase, reflects upon the masters of Houses, and says the halls are turned into counting-houses, &c.

2. The msssters of Trinity and King's Colleges have liberty by your Bill, to be non-residents, because of visiting Eton College and Westminster School. I move that they be limited to forty days, or the like.

SIR LISLEBONE LONG. I move that the Bill rather be rejected, because it talks so much of non-residents. I thought you would have inquired how they are maintained, and how fellows are chosen; whether upon the old foundation.

If you give liberty for the masters of Trinity College, and King's College, to be non-resident, the dean of Christ-church is bound to attend as well as they. Many worthy persons in the city, that are masters of Colleges, do more good by their non-residence.

Mr. BEDFORD. I move for consideration of their maintenance, rather as it was moved by the worthy person that spoke last, by whom I was prevented.⁽⁴⁾

On the 27th of February, William Pickering⁽⁵⁾ resigned the office of alderman by the following curious letter:—

RIGHT WORSHIPFULL GENTLEMEN,

Although I am verie unwilling to lay downe my Alderman's place amongst you Bicause I have tasted of your good and loving Society, yet I am by Providence forced thereunto, I doe it willingly, and it shall be I hope my daily prayers to God to blesse you and prosper you, to guide and keepe you in his way; And that the word of God in the Old and New Testament may be a rule for all your lives, and that you may chose one in my roome a

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

Archbishop Tillotson whilst at Cambridge "was a very attentive hearer of Sermons, of "which in that time there was both great and good store, he generally hearing four every "Lord's day, besides the weekly Lecture at Trinity Church on Wednesdays, which was "preach'd by a combination of the worthiest and best preachers in the university at that "time, all of them Fellows of Colleges."—Birch, Life of Abp. Tillotson, 381.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Commons' Journals, vii. 581.

(4) Burton's Diary, ii. 338.

(5) He is styled Captain Pickering in the entry of his election as Alderman 16th August, 1652.

man of trueth fearinge God and hating covetousnes, as it is written Exodus 18, 2j; And I hope in God that I for my part shall so continew my love and affection to your Corporation (of which I am yet a member) That I shall be redy to doe what lyeth in my power either in word or deede for its goode, And in the meane time you shall have the daily prayers of a most miserable Sinner and your loveing Servant

WILLIAM PICKERING.

From my house in the Bowling Ally in Westminster, February 27th, 1657.

To y^e Right Worshipfull Mr. Mayor & y^e rest of y^e

Aldermen his Brethren of the Corporacion of the

Towne of Cambridge.(1)

Thomas Williams and John Cooper treasurers of the town, make these charges in the account of their payments from Michaelmas 1656 to the 22d of March, 1657-8:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Phillip Wickham for a Banquet wine & cakes at y ^e hall for y ^e Maior & Aldermen when the Lord Protector was proclaymed(2)	01	08	04
Item, to John Love for a baskitt & lattice(3) for the Spittle-house	00	02	04
Item, to Littlemore for whipping 7 Roagues	00	01	04(4)

1658.

On the 27th of April, the Corporation sealed a letter of attorney, empowering Thomas Jekill of Clifford's Inn, London, gentleman, Philip Brace of Furnival's Inn, London, gentleman, and Christopher Lowe of Barnard's Inn, London, gentleman, to demand in the Upper Bench consuance of pleas and the liberty and power of holding pleas arising in the town or liberties before the Mayor and Bailiffs.(5)

The death of the late Protector and the accession of his son were commemorated by the University in a collection of verses, entitled "*Musarum Cantabrigiensium Luctus & Gratulatio: Ille in funere Oliveri Angliæ Scotiæ & Hiberniæ Protectoris Hæc de Richardi successione felicissima ad eundem.*"(6) The dedication to the Protector Richard is signed by Joseph Hill and John Luke the Proctors (non-dum admisso Procancellario). Amongst the contributors were Anthony Tuckney Master of St. John's College, Richard Minshull Master of Sidney College, Thomas Horton President of Queens' College, Benjamin Whichcot Provost of King's College, Lazarus Seaman Master

(1) Corporation Common Day Book, 27 April 1658.

(2) Oliver Cromwell was first proclaimed Protector in December, 1653, the above item probably refers to his second proclamation in May, 1657.

(3) For the collection of broken victuals.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1656, to Michaelmas, 1657, and of payments from Michaelmas, 1656, to 22d March, 1657-8.

(5) Corporation Coucher, ii. 93.

(6) "*Cantabrigiæ Exceudebat Johannes Field Alnæ Academicæ Typographus 1658, Apud quem Londoni prostant ad insigne septem stellarum e regione Templi Dunstano sacri in vico vulgo vocato Fleet street,*" 4to.

of Peterhouse, Ralph Cudworth Master of Christ's College, Theophilus Dillingham Master of Clare Hall, John Worthington Master of Jesus College, William Dillingham Master of Emmanuel College, William Moses Master of Pembroke Hall, James Duport Vicemaster of Trinity College afterwards Dean of Peterborough, and Thomas Gale of Trinity College afterwards Dean of York.

The following correspondence relates to the election of John Thurloe Secretary of State, as one of the members of Parliament for the University. Dr. Whichcot's second letter gives a curious account of the uncertainty which then attended the transmission of letters to and from the metropolis:—

DR. BENJ. WHICHCOT TO LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ST. JOHN.

My Lord,

I yesterday received your lordship's letter (but none before; yet Dr. Tuckney had a letter from Whitehall, on munday, about the same busines, the contents whereof he did presently communicate); and I did immediately deliver the enclosed to our vicechancellor. I shall take the best care of the busines I possibly can; so also, I am sure, will the rest of the heads upon the place. We resent the busines very well, and highly like the person your lordship doth propose; and I hope the body of the university will do the same; for the uncertenty lies in this, that every master of arts hath as much to doe in this election as any doctor; yet I trust we shall all agree. Yet I must acquaint your lordship that Sir Francis Russel hath sent, and on monday intendes to come in person, to move for Sir Anthony Morgan of Ireland, in the name of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. Yet I greatly hope, and do beleive, that the university doth soe highly honour the person, and so greatly regard (as becomes us) your lordships recommendation, that whosoever proves second, Mr. Secretary wil be the first in our election; and hereof as in motion, if there be cause, soe in the determination therof I shall timely certify your lordship. So with my most humble service presented I take leave,

Your Lordship's humbly devoted servant,

Cambridge, Dec. 11. 1658.

BENJ. WHICHCOT.

SIR FRANCIS RUSSELL TO SECRETARY THURLOE.

Dear Sir,

As I was desirous to serve you, so have I bin buisy about it; and the other day sent to some of my neighbours, to meet me at Newmarket, to confer with them about making choyse of yourselfe for one of our knights for this shire. I found them all ready and willing to give you their votes; and they were sensible, how much it would be to their advantage to have you a freind and servant to Cambridgeshire. Those of my neighbours, who were at some distance from me, I writ unto, as collonel Castle, my brother Chicheley, and some others, whose answers I have not as yet received. But that person whom I did employ to the towne of Cambridge to speake to my freinds there, brought me word, that the university was unanimously resolved to make choyse of you for their burgesse. This they give out allready, and send me word of what they resolve. Old Mr. Faireclough was with me, when that message was brought me, and was ready to put pen to paper to wright to his freinds of the cleargy about you, and to serve you as myselfe intended. Upon further debate with him, what was fit to be done, we concluded, that to know

your mind now, whether we should proceed any further, was best; and that according to your advise and directions, we will goe on or desist. Therefore I desire to heare from you by the saturday post. Sir Anthony Morgan was very likely to have bin your brother burgesse; but I understanding by my lord Claypoole, that there will a certain number choosen out of Ireland, to serve for that nation, I sent the Vice-chancellor thanks for his respects towards my Lord Henry and Sir Anthony. Sir, I hope to heare from you the first opportunity. My love for you is true and reall, and from a person (I think I may say) you know not, notwithstanding all our outward converse. This mistery, when 'tis knowen by you, I hope will not be to your disadvantage. You may be more than confident, that I am,

Deare Sir,

Yours, to love and serve you faithfully,

FRANC. RUSSEL.

Decem. the 15th, 1658.

I should be glad to know, whether my lord Henry be likely to see England this winter.

DR. BENJ. WHICHCOT TO LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ST. JOHN.

My Lord,

Since your lordship's first letter so farre went out of the way, as to make Scotland the way from London to Cambridge, whence it is now come to hand, I will suppose also that my letter to your Lordship in answer to your second might also mistake its way, though letters go more certainly from hence to London, than vice versa, becaus here the carrier of the day, to whom certainly they are to be delivered, is better known, and from London hither the carrier is surer then the post, and sometimes also quicker; because sometimes letters are not left at Royston, and sometimes lie there a while. My Lord I cannot understand but that all agree in Mr. secretary; yet I am never confident of ought, that is in the hands of a multitude; yet greater probability and likelihood there cannot be of a thinge, for all pleases, your lordship's recommendation, and the person recommended: but it cannot be brought to issue or trial; for noe newes as yet of the writ. The Irish knight, Sir Anthony Morgan desistes, since an election is also to be in Ireland: for a second heere is a great uncerteinty. It is the general sense here, one Gremial, who knowes all our affaires, to joine with master secretary and two or three are pretenders; Yet all with submission to Mr. secretary, but in competition with one another. We do thinke to naturalise Mr. secretary to us, and to make him of our body, by admitting him by proxy to the degree of master of arts, as by our university-statute we are enabled to doe, where persons are upon any account stiled honourable, which preceeding, he is pulchre eligibilis. My lord, I put your lordship to the trouble of these lines, for your further certification of your letters received, and my duty performed in pursuite of them. Nothing more can be done, till the precipe come from the sheriffe of the county, to warrant us to proceed to an election; which being once made, I shal soon certify your lordship. And in the meane while, having presented my humble service, I commend your lordship to divine protection.

Your Lordships humble devoted,

Cambridge, 20 Dec. 1658.

BENJ. WHICHCOT.

To the right honourable Oliver St. John, lord cheife justice of the common pleas, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge, at his lodgings, in Lincoln's inne.

DR. RALPH CUDWORTH TO SECRETARY THURLOE.

Honoured Sir,

Though I do not question, but you have ere this received from the vice-chancellor an account of our election of burgesses for the university lately made, and that yourself was unanimously and with general consent chosen in the first place, we being all very glad, that there was a person of so much worth, and so good a friend to the university and learning, as yourself, whom we might betrust with the care of our privileges and concerns; yet I think it not unseasonable to let you understand something concerning the second choice, that was then made of a gentleman, that perhaps may be a stranger to you, that lives upon the place.

It was the opinion of divers of the heads and others, when we received the first tidings of a parliament, that it would be convenient for the university to choose one of their burgesses a gremiall, or one, that living amongst us, was well acquainted with the state of things here, and one that would be vacant to attend our concerns, as occasion might be offered. Whereupon this gentleman was first thought upon, as being most in view.

But after that most had engaged their thoughts upon him, conceiving him a person very fitly qualified, it happened, that some few days before the election, Mr. Bacon's name was started by some, who is a person so well knowne amongst us, and so highly esteemed, that if there had been the least hint given, that it would be acceptable to him at the beginning, when men were unengaged, he would (notwithstanding that consideration before-mentioned) have certainly been chosen, without any dispute, next yourself, before any other. But most of the university being pre-engaged, when his name was first started, they could not in ingenuity do otherwise than they did; which therefore they hope no misconstruction will be made of, the case being really as I have represented. This gentleman, Dr. Sclater,⁽¹⁾ is well known by many of us to be a very ingenious person, of very good abilities, and one, that we doubt not but will readily concur with such resolutions, as tend to the settlement and establishment of the commonwealth, as well as mind the interest of the university. I shall now only crave pardon for troubling you thus much, and take leave; subscribing myselfe,

Sir,

Your affectionately devoted servant,

R. CUDWORTH.

Jan. 1, 1658, Christ's Coll. Cambridge.⁽²⁾

Secretary Thurloe, who was elected also for the boroughs of Wisbech and Huntingdon, declared⁽³⁾ that he made choice to serve for the University of Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

On the 30th of December, John Lowrey and Richard Tymbes aldermen, were elected burgesses in Parliament for the town by the greater part of the free burgesses.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Thomas Sclater M.D. of Trinity College, afterwards Sir Thomas Sclater.

(2) Thurloe's State Papers, vii. 559, 565, 574, 587.

(3) 23rd February, 1658-9.

(4) Commons' Journals, vii. 606.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

1658 } Philip Williams and Edward Greene treasurers of the town, in the
 — } account of their payments from Michaelmas 1657 to the 8th of March,
 59 } 1658-9, make these charges :—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Mr. Maior for entertheyning of ministers on Wednesday lecture dayes according to order(1)	13	06	08
Item, to him for his expences to y ^e Messenger with ij proclamacions for y ^e Lord Protector	00	05	00
Item, to Mr. Pettit for making the tables for tolls & customes by order of Common day	01	10	00
Item, to y ^e Towne Clearke for drawing entring & copying out y ^e Orders touching y ^e said tolls & customes	00	02	00
Item, for Wine & Cakes at y ^e proclayming of the Lord Protector(2)	01	16	00
Item, to y ^e Towne waits for playing then and formerly at proclayming the late Lord Protector by y ^e Maior & Aldermen's appointment	00	10	00
Item, to y ^e Towne Cleark for Entering a long Order of Sessions about y ^e Charge of building y ^e pesthouses & y ^e disposing thereof according to y ^e said Order made at y ^e Gen. Sessions, Aprill the 26, 1658. By order of the Court . . .	00	04	06
Item, for his attendance thereabouts upon Doctor Dillingham & the Vice Chancellor Doctor Worthington divers times before & after y ^e said order	00	04	00
Item, to Mr. Sell for fayer Copying out y ^e said Order for y ^e University to remayne with them upon Record	00	02	00(3)

1659.

On the 18th of April, the senate constituted Thomas Horton, Benjamin Whichcot and Lazarus Seaman Doctors in Divinity, Thomas Slater M.D., Ralph Widdrington Public Orator and Thomas Bucke one of the Esquire Bedels, delegates to exhibit to the Lord Protector the subjoined petition against the erection of a new University at Durham :⁽⁴⁾—

To his highness Richard lord protector of the common wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the university of Cambridge, sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have notice of a grant ready for the seal from your highness to a college at Duresme in bishopric importing to the said college to become an university and bestow degrees of all sorts.

Now the said grant being not only prejudicial to but also destructive of the charters and fundamental privileges of this university, which your petitioners are jointly and severally obliged by oath to maintain and assert as being esta-

(1) Vide ante, p. 467.

(2) Richard Cromwell proclaimed Protector 4 Sept. 1658.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas 1657 to Michaelmas 1658, of payments from Michaelmas 1657 to the 8th of March, 1658-9.

(4) As to the College at Durham see Commons' Journals, vi. 410, 569; Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 687-694; Peck, Collection of Historical Pieces, p. 61; Grey, Impartial Examination of the Fourth Volume of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, Append. No. lxvi. No. lxvii.; George Fox's Journal, 281^a; Sewel, Hist. of the Quakers, 176; Hallam, Constitutional Hist. of England, 4th edit. i. 648 n.

blished by act of parliament, and likewise from time to time confirmed to us and our successors by divers of the kings and queens of this nation;

MAY it please your highness to inhibit the sealing of the said grant untill such time as your petitioners are heard what they have to alledge in the maintenance of their charters and ancient rights.

AND your petitioners shall, &c.(1)

By letters patent, dated the 13th of May, King Charles the Second, then in exile, conferred the titles of Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Cambridge on his brother Henry, who died on the 21st of September, 1660.

On the 21st of May, the Parliament "Resolved, That the Universities, " and Schools of Learning, shall be so countenanced and reformed, as " that they may become the Nurseries of Piety and Learning." This resolution was one of a series made on consideration of a petition and address of the army.(2)

On the 17th of August, the Parliament, on the petition of the fellows of Trinity College, appointed Dr. John Wilkins (afterwards Bishop of Chester) Master of that society.(3)

This year, a general contribution was made amongst the chief Presbyterians in London and elsewhere for the maintenance of forty scholars in each University, with the following stipends: undergraduates £10., bachelors of arts £20., and masters of arts £30. per annum. These scholars were to be examined every half year, and to have employment or preferment found for them. This contribution continued for one year after the Restoration, and then ceased.(4)

The Quakers appear to have flourished here at this time. They had a meeting house opposite Sidney College Gate, and numbered amongst their proselytes James Blackley one of the aldermen, and Mrs. Nicholson the mayor's wife. On the 29th of August, Thomas Smith B.D. of Christ's College, Librarian of the University, publicly disputed in their meeting house with George Fox, George Whitehead, and William Allen against the tenets of that sect, which were at this time of a most extravagant nature. The Quakers were, it

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 393.

(2) Commons' Journals, vii. 661; Parliamentary Hist. of England, xxi. 403.

(3) " WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1659.

" The humble Petition of the Fellows of Trinity College.

" ORDERED, That Dr. John Wilkins be, and is hereby, constituted and appointed Master of " Trinity College in Cambridge, with all the Rights, Privileges, Profits, and Appurtenances " thereunto belonging, to hold the said Mastership to him the said Dr. John Wilkins in as large " and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as any Master of the said College might " and ought lawfully to hold and enjoy the same: And that, upon the said Dr. Wilkins taking " the Engagement, Mr. Attorney General do present a Patent for passing the said Place to " him accordingly: And that Mr. Speaker do sign a Docket for passing the said Patent under " the Great Seal; and that the Commissioners for Custody of the Great Seal do pass the " same under the Great Seal accordingly "—Commons' Journals, vii. 761.

(4) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 697.

Matthew Pool author of the Synopsis was the originator of this scheme, and by his solicitations in a short time raised £900. a year.—Birch, Life of Archbishop Tillotson, 37.

seems, also in the habit at this period of preaching publicly in the streets against Universities, learning, tythes, and the clergy.⁽¹⁾

This year, there was again a great outcry against the Universities and learning, and after the removal of Richard Cromwell it seems to have been intended to remodel the Universities after the Dutch fashion, and to reduce the Colleges to three in each University, namely one for each of the faculties of divinity, law, and physic, each to have a professor, and all students to go in cloaks.⁽²⁾

About this time was living Thomas Nicols, sometime of Jesus College, author of a work on precious stones. He was a native of Cambridge, being son of John Nicols M.D.,⁽³⁾ who practised as a physician in this town.⁽⁴⁾ The work before mentioned, although never reprinted, successively appeared with the name of the author and anonymously; with three distinct titles;⁽⁵⁾ and with three imprints. We have, 1, "A LAPIDARY: or the history of pretious stones: with cautions for the undeceiving of all those that deal with pretious stones. By Thomas Nicols, sometimes of Jesus-Colledge in Cambridge. Cambridge: printed by Thomas Buck, printer to the universitie of Cambridge, 1652."⁽⁶⁾ 2. "ARCUA GEMMEA: a cabinet of jewels. Discovering the nature, vertue, value of pretious stones, with infallible rules to escape the deceit of all such as are adulterate and counterfeit. By Thomas Nicols, sometimes of Jesus-Colledge in Cambridge. London: printed for Nath. Brooke, 1653." 3. "GEMMARIUS FIDELIUS, or the faithful lapidary, experimentally describing the richest treasures of nature in an historical narration of the several natures, vertues, and qualities of all pretious stones. With an accurate discovery of such as are adulterate and counterfeit. By T. N. of J. C. in Cambridge. London, printed for Henry Marsh, 1659."⁽⁷⁾

1659 } On the 23rd of January, the Parliament published a declaration that
60 } they would uphold the public Universities and schools of the land, and not only continue to them the privileges and advantages they then enjoyed but should be ready to give them such further countenance

(1) The Quaker Disarm'd, 4to. Lond. 1659; Kennet, Register & Chronicle, 89; Sewel, Hist. of the Quakers, 10, 176.

(2) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 695.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 364.

(4) See Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 349.

(5) In the catalogue of the Bodleian Library the work is entered under its third title. In that of the British Museum, it is entered under its second and third titles, as separate works.

(6) 4to. pp. xii. + 240 + folding leaf.

(7) Mr. Bolton Corney, in Gentleman's Magazine, new series, xvii. 591.

as might encourage them in their studies and promote godliness, learning and good manners amongst them.⁽¹⁾

Samuel Pepys sometime of Magdalene College afterwards Secretary to the Admiralty, came to Cambridge on Saturday the 25th of February. In his Diary he says, "I went to Magdalene College to Mr. Hill, with whom I found Mr. Zanchy, Burton and Hollins, and took leave on promise to sup with them, To the Three Tuns,⁽²⁾ where we drank pretty hard and many healths to the King, &c. : there we broke up and I and Mr. Zanchy went to Magdalene College, where a very handsome supper at Mr. Hill's chambers, I suppose upon a club among them, where I could find that there was nothing at all left of the old preciseness in their discourse, specially on Saturday nights. And Mr. Zanchy told me that there was no such thing now-a-days among them at any time."⁽³⁾

By an act passed the 14th of March, for approbation and admittance of ministers to public benefices and lectures, it was enacted that the public Professors of Divinity, the Divinity Lecturers and the Heads of Houses in the respective Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or any five or more of them, being ministers ordained, should have power and authority to ordain preaching ministers in the respective Universities. It was also again enacted that the Chancellors, Vicechancellors, and Heads of the Universities should consider how the Colleges and Halls might be put in classical presbyteries,⁽⁴⁾ and should certify the same up to the Council of State.⁽⁵⁾

1660.

There was a contest at the election of Knights of the shire to serve in the Convention Parliament. The candidates were Sir Dudley North K.B., Sir Thomas Willis Bart., Thomas Wendy Esq., and Isaac Thornton Esq. The two latter "by declaring to stand for the Parliament and a King and the settlement of the Church, did carry it against all expectation."⁽⁶⁾

On the 3rd of April, there was a contested election for members to serve for the University in Parliament. The candidates⁽⁷⁾ were

(1) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 32.

(2) A famous tavern on the Market Hill, near St. Edward's Churchyard. Part of it is still an alehouse with the same sign.

(3) Pepys's Diary, 8vo. edit. i. 35.

(4) Vide ante, pp. 394, 419.

(5) Commons' Journals, vii. 874.

(6) Pepys's Diary, 8vo. edit. i. 57.

(7) From Pepys's Diary, (8vo. edit. i. 35) it appears that Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, had been solicited to stand at this election.

the Lord General Moncke,⁽¹⁾ Thomas Crouch M.A. fellow of Trinity College and Oliver St. John the Chancellor of the University. The poll at its close stood thus : Moncke, 341 ; Crouch, 211 ; St. John, 157.⁽²⁾

The election of burgesses to serve for the town took place the same day, when Sir Dudley North K.B., and Sir Thomas Willis Bart. who had been previously made freemen for fines of £5. each,⁽³⁾ and who were rejected for the county, were elected.⁽⁴⁾

(1) In the Vicechancellor's account the following charge occurs, "Paid to two Messengers sent to wait on y^e Lord Generall about y^e Burgessship, £4. 10s. 0d." (MS. Baker, xl. 59.) General Moncke was also chosen for Devonshire and made his election to sit for that county on the 22d May.—Commons' Journals, viii. 40.

(2) MS. Matthew. "The V Cr. & some of the Heads would have the looser voters read first, & so it was done contrary to the antient Custom of the House in those Elections quia suffragia pauciora non sunt publicanda sed supprimenda."

(3) These fines were remitted on the 8th of May.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

1660.

On the 8th of May, Roger Pepys Esq., was elected Recorder of the Town, in the room of his father, Talbot Pepys Esq.,⁽¹⁾ who seems to have resigned. Roger Pepys had a grant of the office during pleasure.⁽²⁾

Subjoined are accounts of the proceedings here, on the proclamation of the King:—

Upon Thursday, being the 10th of May, 1660, the Vicechancellor sent to all the Heads or in their absence the Presidents to come to the Schooles at one of the clock, & bring all their Fellows & Scholars in their Formalitys, which done accordingly, the Vicechancellor & all the Doctors in Scarlet Gowns the Regents and Non Regents & Bacchellors in their hoods turned & all the Schollars in Capps went with lowd Musick before them to the Crosse on the Market Hill. The Vicechancellor Beadles & as many Drs as could stood upon the severall Seats of the Crosse, & the School Keeper standing near them made 3 O yeis. The Vicechancellor dictated to the Beadle who proclaymed the same with an audible voice. From the Crosse they went to the midst of the Market Hill, where they did the like, the Musick brought them back to the Schooles again & there left them, & went up to the top of King's College Chapell, where they played a great while. After the Musick had done, King's Bells & all the Bells in Towne rang till 'twas night, & then many Bonfires were kindled & many Garlands hung up in many places of the Streets. The Vicechancellor sent to the Mayor for him & his Brethren to joyne with the University in the Proclamation, but his answer was they could not doe it till to morrow & would doe it on Horseback.⁽³⁾

On Friday 11th May 1660, King Charles the Second was proclaymed King by John Ewin Chandler then Maior of Cambridge. The Maior himself read the Proclamacion, the Towne Clerke more audibly spoke it after him: With the Maior was the Recorder in his Gowne and all the Aldermen in their Scarlet Gownes on horseback and all the freemen on horseback. They proclaimed

(1) He died March, 1665-6.—Pepys's Diary, 8vo. ed. ii. 375.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 337; xlii. 229.

The Proclamation of Charles II. is given in Heath's Chronicle, 2d. edit. 447.

(in 2 severall places) in the great Markett Place, once on the Pease Hill, & against St. Buttolph's Church, & beyound the Great Bridge, & against Jesus Lane, & against Trinity Church. In all these places was Hee proclaymed. At night many bonfires in Towne, 4 on the great Market Hill, great expressions and acclamacions of Joy from all sorts....On Saturday the 12th May 1660, the King was proclaymed at King's College, all ye Souldiers were placed round on the topp of their chappell from whence they gave a volley of shott.(1)

On the 22nd of May, the House of Lords made an order for restoring James Howard Earl of Suffolk to the office of Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, from which he had been displaced in the time of Oliver Cromwell.(2)

The 24th of May was observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving for the deliverance and settlement of the nation. A sermon was preached before the University by William Godman B.D. fellow of King's College.(3)

On the 26th of May, the House of Lords made an order for restoring the Earl of Manchester to the Chancellorship of the University. On the 1st of June, they made an order referring it to him to put the statutes of the University into execution; and on the 4th of June, they ordered the restoration of the Heads and fellows who had been ejected. These orders are subjoined:—

DIE SATURNI, 26^o DIE MAII.

ORDERED, That the Earl of Manchester be admitted to the Exercise of his Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge; and that all Persons and Members of the University whom it may concern are hereby required to yield Obedience accordingly.(4)

DIE VENERIS 1^o JUNII.

ORDERED, That it is referred to the Chancellors of both the Universities, to give Order that all the Statutes in the said Universities be put into due Execution.(5)

DIE LUNÆ 4^o JUNII.

IT IS ORDERED, That the Chancellors of both the Universities shall take Care, that the several Colleges in the said Universities shall be governed according to their respective Statutes; and that such Persons who have been unjustly put out of their Headships, Fellowships, or other Offices relating to the several Colleges or Universities, may be restored, according to the said Statutes of the Universities, and Founders of Colleges therein.(6)

(1) Aldn. Newton's Diary.

"Cambridge—The solemnity of proclaiming of his Majesty in this place was very remarkable both for the manner and continuance. It lasted two days. The third day Mr. Fairbrother fellow of King's College, invited the Military Officers to dinner & nobly treated them. The Souldiers were drawn up to the top of the Chappel where they gave several volleys which with the ringing of bells and variety of musick gave a handsome entertainment to the spectators."—Parliamentary Intelligencer, May 21, 1660, No. 21.

(2) Lords' Journals, xi. 38.

(3) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 158.

(4) Lord's Journals, xi. 42.

(5) Ibid. 51.

(6) Ibid. 53.

On the 5th of June, the University waited on the King at Whitehall with a congratulatory address. The following is an account of the proceedings on the occasion:—

Dr. Love Deputy Vicechancellor, all the Heads of Colleges that were in Towne, some of the Doctors, the Public Orator, Proctors, Taxers, two of Esquire Beadles, some Non-Regents & some Regents, went up to London to wayte upon the King. We came into the City on the Saturday,⁽¹⁾ & upon the Tuesday following we had access unto his Majestie by the meanes of my Lord Chamberlaine,⁽²⁾ our Noble & Worthy Chancellor. All of us did meet that Morning at Mr. Mountague's House in Channell Row at 9 of the Clock, where we put on our Formalities, viz. the Drs their Scarlet Gowns, the Regents & Non Regents their Hoods & Habits, ye Bedels their Gownes & velvett Capps. We went from thence to White Hall, a private way thro' Gardens & Gentlemen's Houses in this manner. The Bedles went before the Vicechancellor, after him went the Drs 2 and 2 a breadth, then the Orator, Proctors, & Taxers, then the Non-Regents, & last the Regents. When we were come into the long Gallery Our Honourable Chancellor came to us & gave a courteous & kind respect to us all, then he went to the King, & after a little stay did bring him to us. The Vicechancellor & all his Company made three low Congees at his entrance into the Gallery, & then all of us kneeled down behind the Vicechancellor, who was also then upon his knees & ready to speake, but the King rose up from his chayre of State & bad him & all the rest stand up, which we did. Then the Vicechancellor began his Speech, which being ended, he delivered upon his Knees a Letter from the Senate to his Majestie, who was graciously pleased both with the Speech & Letter. He said to the Vicechancellor & Heads that he would maintain their Charters, privileges, & Immunities, & likewise doe his best endeavour to advance Learning & learned Men. Then all of us kneeled downe & the King reached out his hand to the Vicechancellor for to kisse & afterwards to every one of our University men. This Ceremony being done we went back again Ordine quo prius, to Mr. Mountague's House where we had left our Cloakes, Hatts, &c. We departed, some went to dyne at Ordinaries, & some went and dynd with their Friends & Acquaintance.—Memorandum: The King stood all the time the Vicechancellor made his Speech.⁽³⁾

The Restoration was celebrated by the publication of a volume of verses, under the title of "*Academia Cantabrigiensis ΣΩΣΤΡΑ sive ad Carolum II. reducem, de regnis ipsi, Musis per ipsum feliciter restitutis Gratulatio.*"⁽⁴⁾ Amongst the contributors to this collection were Dr. William Dillingham Vicechancellor, Anthony Earl of Kent of Trinity College, Richard Love Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, Anthony Tuckney Master of St. John's College, Thomas Horton President of Queens' College, Benjamin

(1) 2d June.

(2) The Earl of Manchester.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 237; xlii. 230.

On account of the illness of the Vicechancellor, Dr. Love Master of Corpus Christi College officiated for him on this occasion, and his oration was afterwards published together with one delivered by him on the King's restoration at the Commencement this year.—Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 152.

(4) "*Cantabrigiæ Exeudebat Joannes Field celeberrimæ Academia Typographus 1660.*" 4to.

Whichcot Provost of King's College, Ralph Cudworth Master of Christ's College, Theophilus Dillingham Master of Clare Hall, John Worthington Master of Jesus College, William Moses Master of Pembroke Hall, Thomas Gale of Trinity College afterwards Dean of York, Isaac Barrow of Trinity College, and James Duport of Trinity College afterwards Dean of Peterborough.

On the 19th of June, the Corporation elected Sir Edward Hyde Knt. (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) Lord High Chancellor of England, High Steward of the Town,⁽¹⁾ which office appears to have been vacant from the death of Oliver Cromwell.

On the 21st of June, the King directed his letters mandatory to the University for conferring the degree of D.D. on Bernard Hales, Peter Gunning, Isaac Barrow, John Barwick, John Aucher, and William Chamberlain, declaring his pleasure that whereas by the late disturbances they had been hindered from taking their degrees according to their several seniorities, they should on creation be received as if they had commenced according to their own proper time and standing.⁽²⁾ During this reign, mandates for degrees were very common and the total number of degrees for which royal mandates issued from the 25th of June, 1660, to the 2nd of March, 1660-1; seems to have been: Doctors of Divinity, 121; Doctors of Civil Law, 12; Doctors of Physic, 12; Bachelors of Divinity, 12; Masters of Arts, 2; Bachelor of Civil Law, 1.⁽³⁾

On the 25th of June, the Corporation in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Common Day held on the 19th of the same month,⁽⁴⁾ conveyed⁽⁵⁾ to the King the fee farm rent of 105 marks per annum which had been purchased by them in the time of the Commonwealth.⁽⁶⁾

The 28th of June was observed as a day of public thanksgiving to God for the happy restoration of his Majesty to his Kingdoms. A sermon was preached on the occasion before the University at Great St. Mary's by John Spencer B.D. fellow of Corpus Christi College afterwards Master of that society and Dean of Ely.⁽⁷⁾

On the 19th of July, the Senate passed a grace reciting that in the danger of the late unhappy times, when the King's exchequer and the revenues thereof were wholly disordered, and no probability or

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 185.

(3) Ibid. 213, 220, 226, 231, 233, 247, 251, 263, 265, 270, 285, 286, 287, 308, 309, 326, 363, 376, 380, 388.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Corporation Coucher, ii. 112.

(6) Vide ante, p. 433.

(7) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 351, 357.

possibility for the University to obtain from thence those yearly pensions which were thence due to the University, and constantly paid till then; it was found necessary to make purchase of so many fee-farm rents payable into the exchequer, as might make good those pensions to the University; and that Dr. Love was therein employed by the Senate to make such purchase, which he accordingly effected; and seeing that it had pleased Almighty God to restore the King to his throne, in order therefore that his royal exchequer might be enabled to pay such pensions to the University as theretofore: Dr. Love was empowered to make tender of the conveyance of the fee-farm unto his sacred Majesty, expressing the tender care and loyal affection of the University, and that the Doctor by the advice of such counsel at law as in his judgment and prudence should be requisite, should be enabled, in the name of the University, to make such addresses and petitions to his sacred Majesty as should be thought fit, for the expression of the present loyalty of the University, and the security of the said payments for the future; and that Mr. Thomas Buck, formerly assistant to Dr. Love in the procurement of the said purchase, might go along with the Doctor, and that all the expences thereby occasioned should be upon the University account.⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of August, the King set forth a proclamation against John Milton's *Defensio pro Populo Anglicano*, his *Ἐικονοκλαστὴς*, and a book by J. Goodwin, entitled "The Obstructors of Justice." All persons living in either University who had any of these books, were required to deliver them to the Vicechancellor, who was to certify the names of the offenders to the Privy Council, and to deliver the books to the Sheriff of the county to be burnt, by the hands of the common hangman, at the next assizes.⁽²⁾

On the 27th of June, the Earl of Manchester directed a warrant for restoring Michael Freer M.A. to a fellowship in Queens' College, from which he had been ejected for refusing the engagement,⁽³⁾ but the Masters and fellows who had been ejected for refusing the covenant do not appear to have been restored till August. Subjoined are specimens of the warrants of restoration issued by the Earl of Manchester:—

WHEREAS I am informed,⁽⁴⁾ that Edward Martin Doctor in Divinity, and Master of Queen's College in Cambridge hath been wrongfully put out of his

(1) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 207.

In the account of Dr. William Dillingham Vicechancellor for the year ending November, 1660, £39. 6s. 2d. is charged as the expences of Dr. Love, &c. resigning the fee farm rents and procuring a grant for payment of ancient stipends out of the Exchequer.—MS. Baker, xl. 59.

(2) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 189.

(3) Ibid. 190.

(4) As the Earl of Manchester was himself the person who had ejected Dr. Martin from his Mastership, the use of the phrase "I am informed" is not a little curious.

Mastership: THESE are to signify to all whom it may concern, that I do by Virtue of an Authority given unto me by the Lords assembled in Parliament, restore him to his said Mastership, together with all Lodgings, Keys, Leiger-Books and Seals, appertaining to his Place, from henceforth to have and enjoy all Profits, Rights, Priviledges and Advantages thereunto belonging, unless Cause be shewn me to the contrary within ten Days next after the Date hereof. GIVEN under my Hand the third day of August, 1660, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King.

E. MANCHESTER.(1)

TO THE Master and Fellowes of Corpus Christi Colledge, in Cambridge
WHEREAS Robert Tunstall, Baccalaure in Divinity and Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi College Cambridge, hath been put out of his Fellowship: THESE are by vertue of an authority given unto me by the Lords assembled in Parliament, to require you upon sight hereof, to restore him to his said Fellowship and Seniority therein, by the removall of the same person who was immediately putt in his place, if he yet remains one of the Fellowes of the said Colledge: but if not, then of the Junior Fellow. From thenceforth to enjoy all profits, rights, priveleges and advantages thereunto belonging; unless you shall shew me just cause to the contrary within tenn days next after your receipt hereof. GIVEN under my hand this 17th day of August, 1660, in the twelwe yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereaign Lord the King.

E. MANCHESTER.(2)

The changes in the government of the several Colleges consequent upon the restoration of monarchy, were as follow:—

PETERHOUSE.—Dr. John Cosin was restored to the Mastership which he resigned shortly afterwards on being made Bishop of Durham, giving to the Society his Library consisting of 1174 volumes. On the 5th of November, 1660, Bernard Hale D.D. was admitted Master.

CLARE HALL.—Dr. Thomas Paske was restored as Master, but immediately resigned in favour of Dr. Theophilus Dillingham his son-in-law, who had been made Master during the Commonwealth.

PEMBROKE HALL.—Dr. Benjamin Laney, soon afterwards made Bishop of Peterborough, was restored to the Mastership. Serjeant Moses who left the Headship on Dr. Laney's restoration, was afterwards a considerable benefactor to the College.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.—Dr. Thomas Batchcroft resumed the Mastership.

TRINITY HALL.—Robert King, LL.D., was re-elected Master and admitted August 20, 1660, in the room of John Bond LL.D.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Dr. Benjamin Whichot was removed from the Provostship by the King, who on or about the 29th of June, 1660, conferred the office on James Fleetwood D.D., afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

QUEENS' COLLEGE.—Dr. Edward Martin afterwards Dean of Ely was restored as President by the above warrant from the Earl of Manchester.

JESUS COLLEGE.—Dr. Richard Sterne was restored to the Mastership, and was soon afterwards made Bishop of Carlisle and subsequently Archbishop of York.

(1) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 221.

(2) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chri. Coll. ed. Lamb, 347.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Dr. Anthony Tuckney was prevailed upon to resign the Mastership(1) in June, 1661, when Dr. Peter Gunning afterwards Bishop of Ely was appointed Master.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—Dr. Edward Rainbow was restored as Master. He was soon afterwards made Dean of Peterborough and ultimately Bishop of Carlisle.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Dr. John Wilkins was removed from the Mastership which was conferred by the King on Henry Ferne D.D. afterwards successively Dean of Ely and Bishop of Chester.

On the 30th of August, the King addressed the following letter to the Mayor and Aldermen, requiring them to permit the University to enjoy the sole weighing of hops, &c. in Sturbridge fair, and all other their ancient privileges:—

CHA. R.

TRUSTY and well beloved we greet you well. WHEREAS wee are informed from our University of Cambridge, that severall of their rights and priviledges (which they have heretofore enjoyed by charter and custome) have in these

(1) Subjoined is a letter from the King to the University respecting Dr. Tuckney's resignation of the Mastership of St. John's and the Regius Professorship of Divinity:—

“ CHARLES R.

“ WHEREAS we are credibly informed, that Dr. Anthony Tuckney, Master of St. John's College and one of the Professors of Divinity in our University of Cambridge is well stricken “ in Years, and by Reason of his Age, and some Infirmities of Body, may not hereafter be so “ well able to undergo the Burden of those two Places, we out of our Princely Care, both of “ that our University, and the said Dr. Tuckney, do judge it meet that the said Dr. Tuckney “ before the End of this instant June, do recede from the aforesaid Mastership, and Professor's “ Place, with the Rectory of Summersham annexed thereunto by the Grace and Favour of our “ Royal Grandfather: Which Signification of our said Pleasure, if the said Dr. Tuckney shall “ submit unto, we shall be so well pleased with that his Submission, that we shall graciously “ accept thereof, and will be ready to remember it for his Good, upon any just occasion. And “ further, taking into our Princely Consideration, the great Pains and Diligence of the said “ Doctor, in the Discharge of the said Professor's Place, without that Benefit which should “ have been received by him from the said Rectory of Summersham (which during the late “ unhappy and rapacious Times, was unjustly detained from him) upon that his Submission, “ our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby Order, that whatsoever Persons, during the “ natural Life of the said Dr. Tuckney, shall after his Cession, be elected or promoted to the “ said Professor's Place, shall, before their respective Admissions thereunto, give sufficient “ Assurance in Law to the said Dr. Tuckney, for the yearly Payment of an hundred Pounds “ out of the Rectory of Summersham to the said Dr. Tuckney, (for the Reward of his former “ Pains) by even and equal portions, at four usual Feasts of the Year; i.e. at the Nativity of “ our Lord and Saviour, at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, the Birth of St. John “ Baptist, and the Feast of Michael the Archangel, during the Continuance of the said Prof- “ fessors, and the natural Life of the said Dr. Tuckney, any Grant or Statute to the contrary “ notwithstanding.

“ By His Majesty's Command,

“ EDW. NICHOLAS.

“ Given at our Court at Whitehall, June 1, 1661.”

A duplicate of the foregoing was sent to Dr. Tuckney inclosed in a letter from the Earl of Manchester in these terms:—

“ Sir,

“ You will find by this inclosed what the King's Pleasure is, and how acceptable it will be “ to him, that you make a speedy quitting of your Mastership of St. John's College, and the “ Place of Regius Professor. It is not out of any Dislike of your Person or Distrust of your “ Ability, but for those Reasons which are expressed in his own Letters. One of them I send “ you, that you may keep it for your Security; the other is delivered to the Vice-Chancellour, “ to be kept in the Registry of the University. And I doubt not but his Majesty will take “ Care, that the Conditions be performed. The Profits of both Places you are to enjoy 'till “ Midsummer next, and your Stay there with some convenient Rooms is allowed you 'till “ Sturbridge Fair; a Conveniency being allotted for Dr. Gunning's Use: And I hope you will “ find all Civilities from him. I shall upon all occasions improve my Interest for your Advan- “ tage, with the Reality of,

“ Your assured Friend to serve you,

“ E. MANCHESTER.

“ Whitehall, Jun. 3, 1661.

“ Sir, it is expected that in Regard of the Straitness of Time, you do upon the Receipt hereof “ make your Cession of both Places.”

Calamy, Abridgement of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times, 2d edit. ii. 78, 79.

late yeares of publick distraction been intrenched upon by our towne of Cambridge, and some of the officers thereto belonging, particularly the right of setting up the sole publick beame for the weighing of hops and other things of great bulk in Sturbridge faire, which did anciently belong to the said University and their officers, and which as we are informed (besides other evidences) appears by the acts of your court registred in the mayoralty of Mr. Foxton. Now WEE being desirous to keep a good correspondence between our said University and towne, and that either body should enjoy their just rights, have thought fitt to request you to permitt our University and their officers (till you shall shew sufficient cause to the contrary) to enjoy without disturbance the aforesaid right of sole weighing such hops as shall be sould at Sturbridge faire, together with all other their antient privileges. And upon notice shall be carefull, that no intrenchment bee made upon any of those rights which you may justly claime. GIVEN under our signet manuell at our court at Whitehall the thirtieth day of August, in the twelfth year of our reigne.

WILLIAM MORRICE.

To our trusty and wellbeloved the mayor and aldermen of the towne of Cambridge.(1)

On the 25th of October, the King published a Declaration concerning ecclesiastical affairs. One clause was in these terms: "For the Use of the Surplice, we are contented that all Men shall be left to their Liberty to do as they shall think fit, without suffer, ing in the least Degree for wearing or not wearing it; provided, that this Liberty do not extend to our own Chapel, Cathedral, or Collegiate Churches, or to any College in either of our Universities; but that the several Statutes and Customs for the Use thereof in the said Places, be there observed as formerly." It was also declared that no persons in the Universities should, for the want of the subscription required by the canon,(2) be hindered in the taking of their degrees.(3)

It appears from a letter, dated the 2nd of November, from Thomas Smith of Christ's College to Mr. (afterwards Archbishop) Sancroft, that in Emmanuel College half the society were for the Liturgy and half against it, so that it was read one week and the Directory used another, but that no surplices were then worn there.(4)

At a Common Day held on the 4th of December, Thomas Senior B.D. was chosen lecturer of the town, to preach every Lord's Day before the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses, at Trinity Church, at one o'clock in the afternoon, with a salary of 20 marks per annum.(5)

(1) Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, (Sturbridge Fair Append. No. xii.)

(2) Vide ante, p. 9.

(3) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 293. See also p. 311.

(4) Doyley, Life of Abp. Sancroft, 2d edit. 75.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 20th of December, a bill for erecting and settling a general letter office, was read a third time in the House of Commons. "Dr. Mills offered a Proviso to it, to except the Carriers of both Universities, that they might carry Letters as formerly, notwithstanding the Bill. Mr. Crouch, Mr. Bodurda, and Dr. Clayton, spoke for it. Col. Shapeot and Sir Anthony Irby, against it. Serjeant Glyn, for the Proviso, urging, how welcome a Carrier was to the Scholars; but said the Bill seemed as if it was drawn by a Scholar, and moved to have a better. Serjeant Maynard, against this Proviso, but for some other that might do the Turn; on which it was withdrawn for a Time. Some other Provisoes of no Consequence being offered and rejected, Dr. Clayton introduced a new one for the two Universities, putting Oxford before Cambridge; on which a great Debate arose which should be named first. Mr. Swinfen argued, That, if it was passed so, it would be thought there were more Oxford Men than Cambridge in the House at this Time: that every Member in the House was either of one, or both, or neither; and moved to have it said, of both. Sir George Reeves was not for making a Variance between two Sisters, by making them quarrel, like Women, about Place. Sir Thomas Meeres said, That, if the Proviso pass'd as it is, it would shew that Oxford Men could fast better than Cambridge, because, he observed, many of the others were gone to Dinner."⁽¹⁾ The House got rid of all difficulty by passing the proviso in a form in which neither Oxford nor Cambridge was named. In the act it stands thus:—"Provided alwayes that all Letters and other things may be sent or conveyed to or from the two Universities in manner as heretofore hath bene used Any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding."⁽²⁾

This year, an act passed for confirming leases, grants, and elections made by Colleges during the late troubles. It is subjoined (with the exception of certain clauses which do not relate to this University):—

AN ACT FOR CONFIRMATION OF LEASES AND GRANTS FROM COLLEDGES AND HOSPITALLS.

WHEREAS since the begining of the late Troubles diverse Masters Provosts Presidents Wardens Governours Rectors Principalls and other Heads Fellowes and Schollors of Colledges Halls or Houses of Learning in either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Deane Canons and Prebends of the Cathedrell or Collegiat Church or Colledge of Christ Church in the Uni-

(1) Parliamentary Hist. of England, xxiii. 60. See Commons' Journals, viii. 227, 228.

(2) Stat. 12, Car. II. c. 35 s. 18.

versity of Oxford and Provost Warden or other Head Officer and Fellowes or Schollers of the Colledges of Eaton and Winchester and Masters and Governors Bretheren Brothers and Sisters of diverse Hospitalls have beene amoved ejected or sequestered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, or by certaine Visitors by them appointed, or by some Conventions sitting at Westminster under the name or stile of a Parliament or by some Authority or pretence of Authoritie derived from them or the late pretended and usurped powers stiled Keepers of the Liberty of England by authority of Parliament, or Protectors of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions or Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging. And whereas alsoe after these Amotions Ejections or Sequestrations severall other persons have beene either by election of the said Colledges Halls Houses of Learning Church or Hospitalls or by some of the Powers or pretended Powers above mentioned placed and substituted in these Mastershipps Headshipps Fellowships Deanarie Canonries Prebendaries Govenorshipps and other Places aforesaid who have actually exercised the same places and beene de facto Masters Provosts Presidents Wardens Governours Rectors Principalls and other Heads Fellows Schollars Bretheren Brothers and Sisters Deane Canons or Prebends of such respective Colledges Halls Houses of Learning Hospitalls Cathedrall Church or places, and have made diverse Grants by Copy of Court Roll, and Leases and Licences to lett or assigne Grants and Presentations to, and Elections of diverse persons, Re-entries for non-payment of Rent or breach of Conditions, whereupon diverse Questions may in time to come arise. For prevention whereof IT IS ENACTED by the Kings most Excellent Majestie with the advice and assent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled and by Authority of the same That all Grants by Coppy of Court Roll and Leases and Licences of setting and assigning Grants and Presentations And all Elections of Heads Masters Fellowes Schollers Students and Officers of the said Colledges Halls Church and Houses of Learning and Hospitalls aforesaid into dead or other places then or since, vacant Receipts & Acquittances of Rents incurred, Entryes for forfeitures or Conditions broken, had made or given since the five and twentyeth day of March in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred forty two and before the five and twentyeth day of July in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred and sixty by any such Masters Provosts Presidents Wardens Governours Rectors Principalls and other Heads de facto of the said Colledges Halls and Houses of Learning and Fellowes and Schollers de facto of the same respectively in either of the said Universities, or Deane and Canons or Prebends de facto of Christ Church aforesaid, or Master Provost or Warden and Fellowes de facto of the Colledges of Eaton or Winchester or by such Master Warden or Governours de facto, or Master Warden or Governours Bretheren Brothers or Sisters de facto of any Hospitall by whatsoever particular name or stile of Foundation the said Colledges Church Hospitalls Masters Governours Fellowes Deanes and Canons or Prebends are stiled founded knowne or incorporated and all Leases granted by the Master Warden Bretheren Brothers or Sisters of any Hospitalls of the Patronage of any Bishop Deane or Deane and Chapter and all surrenders to them made to inable such Leases Grants and Presentations shall stand and be of the same and noe other force and effect as if the said Masters Provosts Presidents Wardens Governours Rectors Principalls Heads Fellowes Schollers Deane Canons Prebends Bretheren Brothers or Sisters had been such de jure and duely and de jure intituled in and to the said Colledges and Houses of Learning Church Hospitalls Offices or places respectively, And as if such Leases granted by the

Master and Bretheren, of any Hospitall of the patronage of any Bishop Deane or Chapter had beene confirmed by the said Bishop Deane or Chapter, And that notwithstanding such defect in the said Lessors or Grantors, and notwithstanding the restitution of any of the persons soe ejected, the Rents Covenants and Conditions contained in such Leases and Grants shall goe in succession as if such Lessors or Grantors had beene de jure Masters Provosts Presidents Wardens Governours Rectors Principalls Heads Fellowes Schollers Deane Canons Prebends Bretheren Brothers and Sisters of such Colledges Halls Houses of Learning Church Hospitalls and places respectively Any former Law Custome or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * * * *

PROVIDED ALWAYS that noe person or persons shall be confirmed in any Mastership Provostship Headship Fellowship or Chaplains place in any Colledge or Hall in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge or in the Colledges of Eaton and Winchester that is not an ordained Minister by Bishops or Presbiters (or being ordained that since renounced his Ordination) where by the locall Statutes of the said respective Colledges or Halls Ordination is required.

* * * * *

PROVIDED ALWAYS and bee it enacted That this Act shall not extend to confirme any Lease or Leases of the Rectories and Parsonages of Randall and Littlecoates in the County of Lincolne which have long since beene in the tenure or occupation of John Lord Culpeper as by severall Leases under the Seale of the Masters and Fellowes of the Colledge of the holy and undivided Trinity within the Towne and University of Cambridge of King Henry the Eightes Foundation may appeare and are now leased over the head of the said John Lord Culpeper the auntient Tennant to one John West though according to usage he claimed to renew his Lease three yeares before the expiration thereof at the usuall Fines or more, But that the said John Lord Culpeper his Executors or Administrators reimbursing the said new Tennant or Lessee soe much money as hath beene really paid to the said Colledge for the Fine for such Lease they shall be admitted to renew the said Lease for the said Fine.

* * * * *

PROVIDED ALWAYS That this Act or any thing therein contained shall not extend to confirme the Election of any Head Fellow Scholler or Chaplaine of any Colledge or Hall in either of the Universities that upon any other ground besides the want of Episcopall Ordination is or was not capable of being elected into such place or places by the Statutes of the said Colledge or Hall into which he or they were chosen.

PROVIDED ALSOE That this Act or any thing therein contained shall not extend to prejudice the Title of any person or persons who by Letters Patents under the Great Seale since the first day of May and before the twenty sixth of August One thousand six hundred and sixty have obtained from his Majestie any Grant of any Deanery Headship of any House Rectorship of any Colledge Canons place Prebendary Fellowship or Schollership within either of the Universities or the Colledges of Eaton Westminster or Winchester but that all and every the said Grants and Letters Patents shall be of such and noe other force and effect as the same should have beene if this Act had not beene made Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * * * *

PROVIDED ALSOE That this Act or any thing therein contained shall not extend to confirme or make good any Lease Leases or Estate made by any pretended Deane and Chapter Master or Head of any Colledge or Hall in either of the Universities or of any pretended Master or Governours of any Hospitall which said Lease Leases or Estate had not beene good or effectuell in Law had they beene made by a Lawfull Deane and Chapter Master Head or Governour of any Colledge Hall or Hospitall aforesaid. This Act or any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROVIDED ALSOE that this Act or any thing herein contained shall not extend to confirme or make good any Lease or Leases of the Rectory or Parsonage of Arrington in the County of Cambridge which hath long beene in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Chichley, Esq., and his Auncestors by severall successive Leases from the Master and Fellowes of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, nor shall confirme or make good any Lease or Leases of the Rectory or Parsonage of Soham in the said County of Cambridge which hath likewise beene and still is in the occupation and possession of the said Thomas Chichley by Lease from the Master and Fellowes of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge but that the said Thomas Chichley (paying and reimbursing the severall and respective Tennants or Lessees the severall and respective summes of money by them severally and respectively paid to the said Colledge and Hall for or in the name of any Fine or Fines for the makeing or granting such new Lease or Leases with Interest discounting such Rents or Profitts as by them respectively have beene taken or received out of the Premisses) shall be restored to his said auntient Possessions, and the said Colledge and Hall respectively shall be enabled to lease the said severall Rectories and Parsonages with their respective Appurtenances unto the said Thomas Chichley. This Act or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.(1)

PROVIDED ALWAYS That neither this Act nor any thing therein contained shall extend to restore any person or persons to any Headshipp Fellowship or Scholarship of any Colledge or Hall or to any Chaplains or Clerks place in any Colledge or Hall in either of the Universities or to any Lecture or Readers place that is or shall be before the first day of January One thousand six hundred and sixty 2; ejected out of their respective Headship Fellowship Schollership Chaplaine or Clerks place or out of any Lecture in the said Universityes by his Majestyes Commissioners under the Great Seale(3) for not having beene legally and according to the severall Statutes of the said respective severall places nominated elected or admitted in or to the same, Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.(4)

The "Act for confirming and restoring of Ministers" contains this clause: "Provided alsoe that noething herein contained shall confirme "or establish the Possession of the Rectory of Somersham in the "County of Huntingdon with any person who hath by vertue of any

(1) This clause seems to have been the subject of some difference of opinion between the two Houses. A similar proviso in favour of Sir Thomas Cotton who had been the lessee of Trinity College of the Rectory of Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, was rejected by the Commons — *Lords' Journals*, xi. 221, 223; *Commons' Journals*, viii. 219, 225, 227.

(2) i.e. 1660-1. The Lords inserted in this clause the date of the 25th of March 1661, but the Commons substituted the earlier date, having first read a petition from five Masters of Arts of Oxford. The Commons in the first instance rejected the clause by 89 against 52. — *Commons' Journals*, viii. 219, 225, 227.

(3) A commission issued for Oxford but whether for this University also seems uncertain.

(4) Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 31.

"pretended Title entered into the same, But that the said Rectory
 "be restored to Doctor Anthony Tuckney the present Regius Pro-
 "fessor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge to be enjoyed
 "by him and his Successors according to a former Grant thereof
 "made unto the Regius Professor of Divinity for the time being and
 "his Successors for ever, Any thing herein contained to the contrary
 "notwithstanding."⁽¹⁾

An Act for better ordering the selling of wines by retail, contains a proviso that such act nor any thing therein contained should not in any wise be prejudicial to the privileges of the two Universities of this land or either of them, nor to the Chancellors or scholars of the same or their successors, but that they might use and enjoy such privileges as theretofore they had lawfully used and enjoyed, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding;⁽²⁾ and an Act for prohibiting the planting setting or sowing of tobacco in England or Ireland contains a proviso that neither that act nor any thing therein contained should extend to the hindring of the planting of tobacco in any physick garden of either University, or in any other private garden for physick or chirurgery only, so as the quantity so planted exceed not one half of one pole in any one place or garden.⁽³⁾

The following were appointed Commissioners for the poll-tax for the University and Town; the Mayor, Roger Pepis Recorder, John Jenkinson, John Rant Esquires, Christopher Rose Alderman, Dr. Pepis, Thomas Crouch Esq., Dr. Eade, Dr. Pormant,⁽⁴⁾ Thomas Tiford Alderman, Rowland Simpson, Thomas French Alderman, Richard Timms Alderman, Matthew Barlow M.D., Thomas Gearing, Mr. Goslin, Mr. Sammes, Mr. Gore, Mr. Smithes.⁽⁵⁾

1660 } The deaths of Henry Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Cambridge,
 61 } which occurred on the 13th of September, and his sister Mary Princess of Orange,⁽⁶⁾ which occurred in England on the 24th of December, occasioned the publication by the University of a Collection of Verses, entitled "*Threni Cantabrigienses in funere duorum Principum Henrici Glocestrensis & Mariæ Arausionensis serenissimi Regis Caroli II. fratris & sororis.*"⁽⁷⁾ Amongst the writers in this collection were Dr. Henry Ferne Vicechancellor afterwards Bishop of

(1) Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 17, s. 19.

(2) Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 25, s. 7.

(3) Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 34, s. 4.

The like clause occurs in Stat. 15 Car. II. c. 7, and Stat. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26.

(4) A mistake for Paman.

(5) Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 9.

(6) Mother of King William the Third.

(7) "*Cantabrigiæ Excudebat Joannes Field celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographus Ann. Dom. 1661.*" 4to.

Chester, James Fleetwood Provost of King's College afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Anthony Earl of Kent of Trinity College, Ralph Cudworth Master of Christ's College, Robert Brady Master of Caius College, James Duport Vicemaster of Trinity College afterwards Dean of Peterborough, Richard Love Master of Corpus Christi College and Dean of Ely, William Dillingham Master of Emmanuel College, Isaac Barrow of Trinity College, and Thomas Gale of the same College afterwards Dean of York.

Dr. Ferne the Vicechancellor stayed about fifty of the commencing Bachelors of Arts,⁽¹⁾ because they would not subscribe the three articles.⁽²⁾ This was complained of as being contrary to the King's declaration.⁽³⁾

In January, died Richard Love D.D. Dean of Ely, and Master of Corpus Christi College in this University. He was born in Great St. Mary's parish, Cambridge, in a house "lying over against the north side of the Market-Cross," on the 26th of December, 1596, and was the son of Richard Love apothecary, and Margaret his wife. He was educated in Clare Hall, and became fellow of that House. In 1628 he was one of the Proctors of the University. He was shortly afterwards made one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to King Charles I. who presented him to the Rectory of Eckington in Derbyshire, Oct. 27, 1629. In 1630 he was made Doctor of Divinity by royal mandate, and Oct. 12, 1631, was collated to the Prebend of Tachbrooke in the cathedral church of Lichfield. On the 2nd of April, 1632, the King by a letter, all in his own hand, recommended him to be elected Master of Corpus Christi College, as he accordingly was on the 4th of that month. In 1649, he was elected the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and although he had been a member of the Assembly of Divines and had conformed to all the changes in the government subsequently to the death of Charles the First, yet at the restoration he had so much merit or address as to procure the Deanery of Ely to which he was instituted Sept. 6, and installed Sept. 28, 1660. Dr. Love married Grace⁽⁴⁾ daughter of Henry Mowtlow LL.D. sometime one of the members of Parliament for this University,⁽⁵⁾ and had by her four sons and two daughters, one of whom married Dr. Tenison afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Love published a sermon preached at Whitehall in 1642, a

(1) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 374.

(2) Vide ante, p. 9.

(3) Vide ante, p. 485.

(4) Mrs. Love survived the Doctor, and in 1666-7, was a petitioner against the Bedford Level Tax Act.—Lords' Journals, xii. 99.

(5) Dr. Mowtlow married Dr. Love's mother.

speech to the King, 5 June, 1660,⁽¹⁾ and a speech at the commencement in the same year. There are poems by him in most or all of the collections of academical verses published during his residence in the University. In his lifetime he gave £50. for rebuilding Clare Hall, and left by will £10. and the Polyglot Bible to Corpus Christi College, in the old chapel of which he was buried, without any other memorial than an achievement, wherein the arms of his deanery, college, and professorship were impaled with his own and those of his wife. An excellent picture of him (the gift of his son-in-law Archbishop Tenison) is preserved in the Master's Lodge of Corpus Christi College.⁽²⁾

On the 6th of February, the King issued the subjoined instructions for the government of the University:—

CHARLES R.

INSTRUCTIONS for the vice-chancellor and heads of our university of Cambridge.

FIRST that all the directions and orders of our father or grandfather of blessed memory which at any time were sent to our university of Cambridge be duly observed and put in execution, especially such as concern obedience and due respect to be given by all persons of that body to their superiors and governors the officers of that our university:

ALSO such as concern the restraint of those that hold lectures or preach in any parish church in the town of Cambridge, without that due order therein which is appointed by the aforesaid directions.

FURTHERMORE that there be a review made of all the licences for university preachers which have been granted in these disorderly times since the beginning of the year 1645, and that all such licenses be called in by the vice-chancellor and the persons so licensed put again to be approved by the vote of the present university assembled in congregation or if rejected then others to be chosen in their places.

GIVEN at our court at Whitehall, the 6th day of February in the 13th year of our reign, 1660.

By his majestys command,

EDW. NICHOLAS.⁽³⁾

Edward Chapman the Mayor having issued a warrant for releasing certain prisoners who had been committed to the Tolbooth by Dr. Ferne the Vicechancellor, subsequently acknowledged his error in the following terms:—

WHEREAS I Edward Chapman, Mayor of the town of Camb. did upon the 26th of Feb. 1660, by error send my warrant for releasing of W^m. Land, Jon. Devole, & James Delamot out of the Tolbooth Gaole, to which they had been committed by the then V. Chan. Dr. Fern, I THEREFORE, in satisfaction to the University, hereby acknowlege the error, & do promise not to do, or to

(1) Vide ante, p. 480.

(2) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 170—183; Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 232.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 291.

my power sufferr any thing hereafter to be done that may any ways infringe the Liberties or Privileges of this University to my knowledge.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have set my hand this 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord 1660.

EDW. CHAPMAN.(1)

William Jennings and Nathaniel Oliver treasurers of the town, make these charges in their accounts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Mr. Maior when the King was proclaymed . .	10	00	00
Item, to the Painter for the King's Armes in the Hall .	00	16	00
Item, for cutting the Kings armes on ye Small Maces(2) .	00	12	00
Item, to Mr. Brown for playing when the King was proclaymed	00	10	00
Item, to ye Painter for Painting ye Kings Armes in the Court & on ye Chamber at Sturbridge Faire :	04	10	00
Item, paid to Mr. Lowry(3) by order for his attendance in severall Parliaments as Burgesse for this Corporacion . .	10	00	00(4)

1661.

On the 27th of April, the Senate passed the following graces for destroying all mandates, &c., of Oliver Cromwell and rescinding the licences of all preachers who had not received episcopal ordination:—

CUM nobis omnibus incumbat academix famam tueri dedecus depellere.

PLACET VOBIS ut omnia rescripta jussiones et mandata Oliveri nuper dicti protectoris reliquaue istius tyrannidis monumenta quæ in registro hujus academix vel alibi prostant visenda deleantur et de medio penitus tollantur.

PLACET VOBIS ut eorum omnium qui per hæc tempora præsertim Oliveriana constituti sunt concionatores hujus academix ii solum qui rite ordinati sunt juxta formam ecclesiæ Anglicanæ pro veris concionatoribus hujus academix habeantur.(5)

On the 5th of May, died, at the age of little more than six months, Prince Charles eldest son of James Duke of York,(6) by Ann Hyde his first duchess. This young prince was commonly called Duke of Cambridge, but had no actual grant of that dignity.

On the 16th of May, the Corporation ordered the treasurers to cause the King's arms to be set on the Conduit. On the 4th of June, this order was rescinded "in regard it might tend to bring a charge upon the Corporation," but on the 6th of March, 1661-2, the Corporation ordered £7. to be expended about setting up and beautifying the King's arms upon the Conduit, with a proviso that this

(1) Dyer, *Privileges of the Univ. of Camb.* i. 148.

(2) The great mace was also altered, the King's arms being restored. The total cost was £39. 17s. 1d.—Corporation Common Day Book, 16 Aug.

(3) This was in full of all demands, (Corporation Common Day Book, 29 Sept.), and is the last payment for parliament wages in this town of which we have any notice.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas 1659 to Michaelmas 1660, of payments from Michaelmas 1659 to the 19th of March, 1660-1.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 394.

(6) Afterwards King James II.

should not be a precedent for the time to come forasmuch as the Corporation ought not by right to bear the charge.⁽¹⁾

On the 31st of May, two petitions were presented to the King in Council, signed by most of the Heads of Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who therein complained that they were molested in the Court of King's Bench, for executing a College censure. Upon consideration of which petition it was ordered that the Earl of Clarendon Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and the Earl of Manchester Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, should meet together and send for the Lord Chief Justice and other the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and upon debate and conference with them touching the complaint, so to settle the same, as that the Universities might be preserved in their ancient rights privileges and authorities.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 4th of June, 40s. was ordered to be paid Mr. Rose for retaining counsel to draw an Act of Parliament for better regulating tradesmen within the town, and Mr. Rose was ordered to consult with the burgesses in Parliament for the Town and University and endeavour to obtain their consent to the same, and it was further ordered that a transcript should be made of the order of the King and Council on the subject,⁽³⁾ and that the same should be given to Mr. Rose.⁽⁴⁾

On the 20th of June, the Court of King's Bench issued a mandamus to the Master and fellows of Christ's College for the restoration of Ralph Widdrington D.D., whom they had ejected from his fellowship in that College. The Master and fellows in their return set forth the constitution and statutes of the College, and alleged that Dr. Widdrington had been guilty of divers offences for which he had been deprived of his fellowship. The Court upon this return resolved that the Doctor could not have a remedy there but ought to resort to the Visitors of the College. Dr. Widdrington, alleging the return to be false, brought an action on the case. The Privy Council then referred the consideration of the matter to the Bishop of London, the Earl of Manchester, and some of the Judges, who acquitted the Doctor, and ordered him to be restored. His counsel afterwards moved the Court of King's Bench that as the return was scandalous and the other side were willing that all things which had passed should be buried in oblivion, the

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 456.

(3) Vide ante, p. 240.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

return might be taken off the file. The Court doubted if this could be done, but ordered the record to be "dashed through in the nature of a cancellation."⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of August, the King issued a letter empowering Magdalene, Emmanuel, and Sidney Colleges to nominate Proctors and other officers, a privilege which had been conceded by the cycle of 1650,⁽²⁾ which seems to have been now considered inoperative. The King's letter was in the following terms:—

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS the masters fellows and scholars of St. Mary Magdalen college, Emmanuel college and Sidney Sussex college in our university of Cambridge have made it their humble suit unto us that of our princely grace and by our royal authority their several colleges might be admitted to have equal privileges with the rest of the colleges in that our university for the nominating and presenting proctors taxors scrutators successively unto which at the making of the statute for the nomination of the said officers they could not be admitted, two of the said colleges not being then founded and the other at that time in a very low condition from which it hath been since recovered: in consideration of which and out of our readiness to contribute our endeavours as well for the encouragement of learning as the greater tranquillity of our said university, We have thought fit to gratify this their request, and do therefore hereby signify our royal will and pleasure that the said three colleges of St. Mary Magdalen Emmanuel and Sidney have from henceforth equal privilege with the rest of the colleges in that our university of nominating and presenting proctors taxors and scrutators successively according to such proportion and order as shall be judged by the vice-chancellor and major part of the heads of the university who shall also apportion the burdens and duties which they with the rest of the colleges shall bear and perform: and that in the interim for the better preserving the peace of the university the late circle by which these three with the other colleges have had their courses shall remain and be observed, any thing contained in the statutes of our said university to the contrary notwithstanding. Whereof the vice-chancellor and the heads of houses for our said university now and for the time being and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall the 3d of August, in the 13th year of our reign, 1661.

By his majesty's command,

EDW. NICHOLAS.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of September, the Corporation agreed to give £100. to the King as a voluntary present, according to the Act of Parliament⁽⁴⁾ and Commission in that behalf, and they subsequently borrowed that sum for the purpose of Elizabeth Nonne widow.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Sir Thomas Raymond's Reports, 21; Siderfin's Reports, 68; Levins's Reports, i. 23; Law of Corporations, (8vo. 1702) 342.

(2) Vide ante, p. 434.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 292; Dyer, Privileges of the University of Cambridge, i. 357; Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 515. See under 1663.

(4) By the stat. 13 Car. II. c. 4, the King was empowered to issue Commissions for receiving such subscriptions as should be voluntarily offered for supply of his pressing occasions.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book, Sept. 29, 1661, April 15, May 28, 1662.

In an Act of Parliament for raising for eighteen months £70,000. a month, the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely,) was charged with the monthly sum of £1,102. 10s. The Commissioners for the assessments in the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, Sir Thomas Slater Bart. Richard Minshull D.D., Theophilus Dillingham D.D., Andrew Owen LL.D., Robert Eads M.D., Matthew Barlowe M.D., Henry Paman M.D., James Jackson M.D., [Robert] Brady M.D., Thomas Crouch Esq., Clement Nevile, Dr. Gostlyn, Thomas Gearing, ——— Samms, Robert Crane LL.D., Walter Catstrey, John Peachel, John Boord, Roger Pepys Recorder, Samuel Spalding, Christopher Rose, [Edward] Chapman, Thomas Tifford, John Ewen, John Jenkinson, Rowland Simpson, and John⁽¹⁾ Tymms. The Masters, fellows, and scholars of the Colleges, and the readers, officers, and ministers of the Universities and Colleges were exempted from charge in respect of their stipends, wages and profits in the Universities and Colleges, and a proviso was inserted that the act should not be drawn into example to the prejudice of the ancient rights of either of the Universities or any of the Colleges.⁽²⁾

1661 } On the 18th of February, there was a violent wind storm which
62 } occasioned much damage here and in the neighbourhood.⁽³⁾

1662.

On the 5th of May, was the election of a President of Queens' College, in the room of Dr. Edward Martin deceased, when a majority of the fellows gave their suffrages in favour of Symon Patrick B.D., afterwards Bishop successively of Chichester and Ely. The King had sent letters recommending the election of Anthony Sparrow D.D. afterwards successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, and although the major part of the fellows voted for Mr. Patrick, yet Richard Bryan B.D. the senior fellow declared Dr. Sparrow to be chosen by the King's authority, and admitted him. The King issued a commission to the Vicechancellor, the two Divinity Professors, and the Provost of King's College, authorising them to suspend all the fellows who voted for Mr. Patrick, which was accordingly done on the 12th of May, when the Vicechancellor, by the King's command, confirmed Dr. Sparrow's election. Mr. Patrick obtained a mandamus from the Court of King's Bench for his admission as President. This was directed to Mr. Bryan the senior fellow, who in his return set forth the charter and constitution of the College, the clause in James

(1) Apparently a mistake for Richard Tymms.

(2) Stat. 13 Car. II. stat. 2, c. 3.

(3) Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 871; Corporation Common Day Book, April 15, 1662.

the First's charter to the University concerning the visitation of Colleges,⁽¹⁾ that the College had no special visitor, and that Mr. Patrick had not appealed either to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the University, or to the Bishop of Ely within whose diocese the Town and University of Cambridge were. This return was excepted to, and there were various arguments at the bar with respect to its sufficiency, and as to the right of the Court of King's Bench to award a mandamus in such a case. At length, in Hilary Term 1666-7, the Court gave judgment, Lord Chief Justice Kelynge and Mr. Justice Moreton were for awarding a peremptory mandamus, but Justices Twysden and Wyndham held that there being a visitor the Court of King's Bench had no power to interfere. Mr. Patrick ultimately ceded his pretensions to the Presidentship and by consent the return was ordered to be vacated.⁽²⁾

Bishop Patrick's own account of this matter is subjoined:—

On the 29th of April, 1662, I had news from Cambridge of the death of Dr. Martin, Master of Queen's College; and that the major part of the fellows expressed their desires to have me to be their President, as the statutes call the Master. I find, by the memorial of things I have kept that year, that I felt no ambition of that preferment, but prayed to God, whose wisdom governs all things, that he would incline them to do that which would be most beneficial for the place of my education. Nay, I beseeched Him to hinder my advancement, if I were not fit for it, and might not do Him more service there than elsewhere. I beseeched God also to govern that affair, that the electors might act more out of love to Him than unto me; and that they would consult with their judgment and conscience more than with their affections.

I was desired to come to college, and on the fifth of May word was brought me to Trompeton, within a mile of Cambridge, that I was legally chosen by the majority of the fellows, but another admitted, contrary to the statutes. For thus the election was managed. The senior fellow went up to the Communion table, and read the statute, and invoked the Holy Ghost to direct their choice, and they were sworn to choose him whom they knew most worthy. Then he read a letter from the King recommending Dr. Sparrow to their choice, and standing in scrutiny, the fellows came up one by one, and in a paper wrote their suffrages, (which I still have to shew;) and when he saw that eleven of nineteen had wrote for me, he snatched up the paper, and read a mandamus from the King to choose Dr. Sparrow.

They told him he should have produced it sooner, for now it was too late, another being chose by the major part of the fellows, before they knew the King's mind. But the old man, one Mr. Brian, pronounced Mr. Sparrow to be chosen, by the King's authority, and admitted him. I came to the college when this was done, and staying one night with my friends, returned to London, to advise what was to be done in this case. All my acquaintance told me I had a good action against him that refused to admit me, which was de-

(1) Vide ante, p. 15.

(2) Levinz's Reports, i. 65; Sir Thomas Raymond's Reports, 101; Siderfin's Reports, i. 346; Tremaine, Placita Coronæ, 472; Kennet, Register and Chronicle, 596, 676; Bp. Patrick's Autobiography, 41—51.

manded, and advised me to move for a mandamus in the King's bench [for my] admission. I followed this advice, May 9th, in Westminster hall; which was not granted by the judges. Whereupon Mr. Serjeant Keeling (who was my counsel) expressing great dissatisfaction at it, as they were at dinner in Sergeants' Inn; desiring all that were present (judges and serjeants) to give their opinion. Who all declared I ought to have right done me; and judge Twisden bid him move it again. It was moved May 12th, and granted; and the same day a commission being sent to the Vice-chancellor, the two divinity Professors, and the Provost of King's, to suspend all those who chose me, it was executed this day: which did not in the least daunt any of them: but one of them wrote me word that he never spent a quieter hour in all his life, than when he was thus censured. No return being made to the writ of mandamus, I had an alias granted me, (on the 31st May, and June 6th I had a new motion made for me, which was granted me:) but on the 14th my business was put off till the next term. Which gave me no trouble at all; for I find that all along my mind was in a most happy temper, full of good thoughts and earnest desires that God would assist me to manage it with a meek charitable spirit, without the least hatred to any man whatsoever.

* * * * *

On the 22nd of October I was summoned to appear before some commissioners, whom the King appointed to hear our business. I was advised by some hot persons not to go. But both I and the fellows who chose me appeared on the 30th at Worcester house, before the Lord Chancellor, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, and others, whose names I have forgot, where I was thought to speak very pertinently in my own behalf. And the Lord Chancellor, after some sharp words, bade us bring what friends we pleased with us the next time they met to examine the business, and they should see whether they did not do us justice. But on the 3rd of November, when we appeared again, they were all shut out: and I having then thought fit to entertain counsel, when I came to call Serjeant Keeling to go along with me, he told me he was ordered at that hour to wait upon the King at the council table. So I was forced to desire leave I might plead my own cause as well as I could; which was granted, and some of the fellows had permission to speak, who made it so evidently appear that I was duly chosen, that the counsel on the other side had nothing to reply, but that they were fellows only by the King's grace and favour, who sent a mandamus that all should keep their fellowships at the restoration who were not in sequestered places. To which Dr. Cradock answered, that it was true, his Majesty had sent such a mandamus, but Dr. Martin the Master said this was not sufficient to give them so good a title as he desired they should have; and therefore called all the old fellows together, who had been rejected and now restored, who chose every man of them regularly, according to the statutes, and admitted them fellows. At which the Chancellor said, "Well then, he is legally chosen; but will he yield nothing to the King?" I humbly told him I had nothing to yield, but if they pleased to put me in possession of that to which they acknowledged I had a right, they should see what I would do. Upon which he was angry, and bade all our names to be taken and set down in writing, that we might be noted as a company of factious fellows; and then bid us withdraw; and we heard no more of this commission, by which we were heard, and nothing determined. I have not here set down a great many strange things that were said at this hearing, because I reverence the memory of that great man, who hath deserved highly of this nation. His intention was only to discourage [me]

from proceeding in my action in Westminster hall, which I plainly signified I would pursue, though I did not decline their judgment.

On the 10th I was told that my counsel was taken off; and when I went to him to know the truth, he freely confessed he had received instructions to meddle no more in my business, which was moved again by another person on the 27th of November, in Westminster hall. But after a long attendance there, for two years, or more, I found it was to no purpose; for after three arguments by sir William Jones, sir Thomas Raymond, and another, the judges were divided: two being of opinion that the mandamus did lie, and I ought to be admitted, the other two were against it; so that it was to be an exchequer case before the judges, who it is likely would have been equally divided. Therefore I let it fall, being settled in a better place, wherein I hope I did more good than I should have done there.⁽¹⁾

By the Act of Uniformity it was enacted that all Masters and other heads, fellows, chaplains and tutors of or in any College, Hall, or House of Learning, and every publick professor and reader in either of the Universities, who upon the 1st of May, 1662, had, or at any time thereafter should have, possession of any mastership, headship, fellowship, professor's place or reader's place, should before the feast day of St. Bartholomew, 1662, or at or before their admission, subscribe the declaration or acknowledgment following:—

I, A. B. do declare, [That it is not lawful, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take Arms against the King; and that I do abhor that traiterous Position of taking Arms by his Authority against his Person, or against those that are commissioned by him; and]⁽²⁾ that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established. [And I do declare that I hold, there lies no Obligation upon me or any other Person, from the Oath commonly called, The Solemn League and Covenant, to endeavour any Change or Alteration of Government either in Church or State; and that the same was in itself an unlawful Oath, and imposed upon the Subjects of this Realm against the known Laws and Liberties of this kingdom.]⁽³⁾

Which declaration and acknowledgment should be subscribed by every of the said Masters and other heads, fellows, chaplains and tutors of or in any College, Hall, or House of Learning, and by every publick professor and reader in either of the Universities, before the Vicechancellor of the respective Universities for the time being, or his deputy; upon pain that every person failing in such subscription, should lose and forfeit his mastership, headship, fellowship, or professor's place, and should be utterly disabled and ipso facto deprived of the same: and that every such mastership, headship, fellowship, professor's place, or reader's place should be void, as if such person so failing were naturally dead.

It was further enacted, that no form or order of common prayers, administration of sacraments, rites or ceremonies, should be openly

(1) Bp. Patrick's Autobiography, 41—51.

(2) The part within brackets was repealed by stat. 1, W. & M. sess. 1, c. 8, sect. 11.

(3) The words within these brackets were to be omitted after 25th March, 1682.

used in any church, chapel, or other public place of or in any College or Hall in either of the Universities, other than is prescribed and appointed by the Book of Common Prayer, and that the then governor or head of every College and Hall in the Universities, should within one month after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1662, and every governor or head of any of the said Colleges or Halls thereafter to be elected or appointed, within one month next after his election or collation, and admission into the same government or headship, should openly and publicly in the church, chapel or other public place of the same College or Hall, and in the presence of the fellows and scholars of the same, or the greater part of them then resident, subscribe unto the nine and thirty articles of religion, and unto the said book, and declare his unfeigned assent and consent unto, and approbation of, the said articles, and of the same book, and to the use of all the prayers, rites, and ceremonies, forms and orders in the said book prescribed and contained, according to the form given in the act;⁽¹⁾ and that all such governors or heads of the said Colleges and Halls, or any of them, as were or should be in holy orders, should once (at least) in every quarter of the year (not having a lawful impediment,) openly and publicly read the morning prayer and service in and by the said book appointed to be read, in the church, chapel or other public place of the same College or Hall; upon pain to lose and be suspended of and from all the benefits and profits belonging to the same government or headship, by the space of six months, by the visitor or visitors of the same College or Hall; and if any governor or head of any College or Hall, suspended for not subscribing unto the said articles and book, or for not reading of the morning prayer and service as aforesaid, should not at or before the end of six months next after such suspension, subscribe unto the said articles and book and declare his consent thereunto as aforesaid, or read the morning prayer and service as aforesaid, then such government or headship should be ipso facto void.

It was however provided that it should and might be lawful to use the morning and evening prayer and other prayers and service prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, in the chapels or other public places of the respective Colleges and Halls in both the Universities in Latin.

After certain enactments respecting lectures and lecturers it is provided that the act should not extend to the University churches in

(1) "1, A. B. do here declare my unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and every Thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book intituled the Book of Common Prayer &c. &c."

the Universities of this realm, or either of them, when or at such times as any sermon or lecture is preached or read in the said churches, or any of them, for or as the public University sermon or lecture, but that the same sermons and lectures might be preached or read in such sort and manner as the same had been theretofore preached or read.⁽¹⁾

In an Act for repairing and enlarging common highways is a clause empowering Justices of Assize and of the Peace to inquire after, hear, and determine all matters concerning charitable gifts for amending highways, pavements, streets and cawseys, except gifts to those uses to any College or Hall which had visitors of their own.⁽²⁾

In augmentation of the King's revenue a tax of 2s. per annum was imposed upon fire hearths.⁽³⁾ Chambers in Colleges⁽⁴⁾ were expressly subjected to this tax.⁽⁵⁾ The number of fire hearths in Cambridge at or about this time was:—

In the University	1,298
In the Town	4,031
Total	<u>5,329</u>

yielding to the Crown the annual sum of £532. 18s.⁽⁶⁾

By a temporary Act for preventing abuses in printing and regulating printing and printing presses, all books were to be licensed. Books of common law, by the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, the Chief Justices and Chief Baron; books of history and concerning affairs of state, by one of the Secretaries of State; books of heraldry, &c. by the Earl Marshal or Kings of Arms, and all other books whether of divinity, physic, philosophy, or whatsoever other science or art, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, or either one of the Chancellors or Vicechancellors of either one of the Universities: with a proviso that the Chancellors or Vicechancellors of the Universities should only license such books as were to be imprinted or reprinted within the limits of the Universities respectively, but not in London or elsewhere, not meddling with books of the common law or matters of state or government, nor any book or books the right of printing whereof

(1) Stat. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 4, ss. 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 23.

(2) Stat. 14 Car. II. c. 6, s. 13.

There is a similar clause in Stat. 22, Car. II. c. 12.

(3) This tax, commonly called Chimney money, was designed to be perpetually annexed to the Crown. William the Third obtained considerable popularity by abandoning it, as it had been collected in a very arbitrary manner. The annual amount was about £256,000.

(4) The University of Oxford made an unsuccessful attempt to get rid of this tax.—Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 539.

(5) Stat. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 10.

(6) MS. Metcalfe, 171.

did solely belong to any particular person or persons without his or their consent first obtained in that behalf. After the printing of every book licensed in the Universities, the manuscript was to be returned to the office of the Chancellor or Vicechancellor. There were to be but twenty master printers, besides the King's printers and the printers allowed for the Universities. Every printer was to reserve three printed copies of the best and largest paper of every book new printed or reprinted by him with additions, and before vending the book to deliver such copies to the Master of the Company of Stationers, one to be delivered to the keeper of the King's library, and the other two to be sent to the Vicechancellor of the two Universities respectively, for the use of the public libraries of the Universities. The act contains a proviso that nothing contained in it should be construed to extend to the prejudice or infringing of any the just rights and privileges of the two Universities touching and concerning the licensing or printing of books in either of such Universities.⁽¹⁾

On occasion of the King's marriage (which took place on the 21st of May), the University published a collection of congratulatory verses under the title of "*Epithalamia Cantabrigiensia in nuptias 'auspicatissimas serenissimi Regis Caroli II. Britanniarum Monarchæ et illustrissimæ Principis Catharinæ potentissimi Regis Lusitanix Sororis Unicæ.*"⁽²⁾ Amongst the contributors were Dr. Theophilus Dillingham Vicechancellor, Edward Rainbowe Master of Magdalene College afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, James Fleetwood Provost of King's College afterwards Bishop of Worcester, William Dillingham Master of Emmanuel College, Francis Wilford Master of Corpus Christi College and Dean of Ely, Dr. James Duport Vice-master of Trinity College afterwards Dean of Peterborough, Isaac Barrow Greek Professor, Thomas Gale of Trinity College afterwards Dean of York, and John Dryden of Trinity College.

On the 4th of July, a grace passed for building a muniment room strengthened with iron plates and bars, in the public schools, in a vacant place between the divinity and philosophy schools. It seems that previously to this time the muniments of the University had been kept in townsmen's houses, exposed to fire, robbery and other casualties.⁽³⁾

(1) Stat. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 33, ss. 2, 3, 10, 16, 17.

(2) "*Cantabrigiæ: Ex officina Joannis Field celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi An. Dom. 1662.*" 4to.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 394.

The Archbishop of Canterbury now laid claim to the books removed to this University from Lambeth Library,⁽¹⁾ whereupon the University on the 22nd of July constituted Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson syndics to treat and conclude with the Archbishop,⁽²⁾ to whom the books were ultimately given up.

On the 23rd of July, the Commissioners for regulating Corporations⁽³⁾ removed Thomas French from the office of mayor, and appointed Samuel Spalding in his room. They also removed seven other aldermen and thirteen of the common council. William Crudd the mayor's serjeant at mace was also removed, and John Jacklyn⁽⁴⁾ was appointed in his stead. The names of the displaced aldermen and common councilmen and of those appointed by the Commissioners are subjoined:—

ALDERMEN.

<i>Displaced.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
Thomas French,	John Clench, ⁽⁴⁾
John Lowrey,	Francis Finch, ⁽⁴⁾
Richard Timbs,	William Wells,
Bryan Kitchingman,	Rowland Simpson, ⁽⁴⁾
James Blackley,	John Herringe, ⁽⁴⁾
William Bryan,	Robert Muriell, ⁽⁴⁾
Thomas Nicholson,	John Croyley,
Thomas Russell,	Thomas Muriell. ⁽⁴⁾

COMMON COUNCILMEN.

<i>Displaced.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
George Felstedd,	William Curtis,
Arthur Rogers,	Nathaniel Crabb,
Stephen Fortune,	Thomas Blackerby, ⁽⁴⁾
Joseph Gascoigne,	Anthony Story, ⁽⁴⁾
Robert Ball,	Richard Allen, ⁽⁴⁾
William Norman,	Owen Mayfield, ⁽⁴⁾
Edward Potter,	John Blowfield, ⁽⁴⁾
Robert Ibbott,	Christopher Bumpstedd,
John Bullen,	James Alders,
William Kelsey,	George Taylor,
John Jenkinson,	John Cooper, jun
Christopher Mayes,	John Smyth, ⁽⁴⁾
John Frohocke,	Thomas Fox. ⁽⁵⁾

(1) Vide ante, pp. 399, 405, 406.

(2) Kennet Register and Chronicle, 733.

(3) These Commissioners were appointed under the Act 13 Car. II. sess. 2, cap. 1, and had power to remove all Corporators who refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and to swear that it was unlawful on any pretence to take up arms against the King, and declare that the Solemn League and Covenant was unlawful and not obligatory and was imposed against the laws and liberties of the Kingdom, and also all those who had taken and subscribed the above Oaths and Declaration or should be willing to take and subscribe the same, if the Commissioners should deem their removal expedient for the public safety.

(4) These persons were made freemen by direction of the Commissioners.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book, 23d July and 1st August.

Peter Lightfoote and William Watson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, make these charges in their accounts:—

Item, paid to ye Cryer for whipping a vagrant at Stur- bridge faire	00	00	04
Item, paid for setting downe ye Bull ring on ye pease hill	00	09	06
Item, for a present for the Bishop of Ely	6	2	8(1)

The following letter from John Strype the ecclesiastical historian, whilst a student of Jesus College,⁽²⁾ to his mother, presents a curious picture of the state and condition of a poor scholar at this period:—

Good Mother,

Yours of the 24th instant I gladly received, expecting indeed one a Week before, but I understand both by Waterson and yourself of your indisposednesse then to write. The reason you receive this no sooner is, because I had a mind (knowing of this honest woman's setting out so suddenly for London from hence, and her businesse laying so neer to Petticote Lane,) that she should deliver it into your hands, that so you may the better, and more fully heare of me, and know how it fareth with me. She is my laundresse; make her welcome, and tell her how you would have my linen washed, as you were saying in your Letter. I am very glad to hear that you and my brother Johnson do agree so well, that I believe you account an unusual courtesie, that he should have you out to the Cake-House. However, pray Mother, be careful of yourself and do not over-walke yourself, for that is wont to bring you upon a sick bed. I hear also my brother Sayer is often a visitor: truly I am glad of it. I hope your Children may be comforts to you now you are growing old. Remember me back again most kindly to my brother Sayer.

Concerning the taking up of my Things, tis true I gave one shilling too much in the hundred: but why I gave so much, I thought indeed I had given you an account in that same letter: but it seems I have not. The only reason is, because they were a Scholar's goods: it is common to make them pay one shilling more than the Town's people. Dr. Pearson himself payed so, and several other lads in this College: and my Tutor told me they would expect so much of me, being a Scholar: and I found it so.

Do not wonder so much at our Commons: they are more than many Colleges have. Trinity itself (where Herring and Davies are) which is the famousest College in the University, have but three half-pence. We have roast meat, dinner and supper, throughout the weeke; and such meate as you know I had not use to care for; and that is Veal: but now I have learnt to eat it. Sometimes, neverthesse, we have boiled meat, with pottage; and beef and mutton, which I am glad of; except Fridays and Saturdays, and sometimes Wednesdays; which days we have Fish at dinner, and tansy or pudding for supper. Our parts then are slender enough. But there is this remedy; we may retire unto the Butteries, and there take a half-penny loafe and butter or cheese; or else to the Kitchen and take there what the Cook hath. But, for my part, I am sure, I never visited the Kitchen yet, since I have been here, and the

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1661, to Michaelmas, 1662, of payments from Michaelmas, 1661 to 5th March, 1662-3.

(2) He afterwards removed to Catharine Hall, where he graduated B.A. 1665, M.A. 1669.

Butteries but seldom after meals; unlesse for a Ciza, that is for a Farthing-worth of Small-Beer: so that lesse than a Penny in Beer doth serve me a whole Day. Neverthesse sometimes we have Exceedings: then we have two or three Dishes (but that is very rare): otherwise never but one: so that a Cake and a Cheese would be very welcome to me: and a Neat's tongue, or some such thing, if it would not require too much money. If you do intend to send me any thing, do not send it yet, until you hear further of me: for I have many things to send for, which may all I hope be put in that Box you have at home: but what they are, I shall give you an account of hereafter, when I would have them sent: and that is, when I have got me a Chamber: for as yet, I am in a Chamber that doth not at all please me. I have thoughts of one, which is a very handsome one, and one pair of stairs high, and that looketh into the Master's garden. The price is but 20^s per annum, ten whereof a Knights son, and lately admitted into this College, doth pay: though he did not come till about Midsummer, so that I shall have but 10^s to pay a year: besides my income, which may be about 40^s or thereabouts. Mother, I kindly thank you for your Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too straight of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisons. But first ask her if she will carry them, or if they be not too much trouble to her. I do much approve of your agreeing with the Carrier quarterly; he was indeed telling me of it, that you had agreed with him for it: and I think he means both yours and mine. Make your bargain sure with him.

I understand by your Letter that you are very inquisitive to know how things stand with me here. I believe you may be well enough satisfied by the Woman. My breakings-out are now all gone. Indeed I was afraid at my first coming it would have proved the Itch: but I am fairly rid on it: but I fear I shall get it, let me do what I can: for there are many here that have it cruelly. Some of them take strong purges that would kill a horse, weeks together for it, to get it away, and yet are hardly rid of it. At my first Coming I laid alone: but since, my Tutor desired me to let a very clear lad lay with me, and an Alderman's son of Colchester, which I could not deny, being newly come: he hath laid with me now for almost a fortnight, and will do till he can provide himself with a Chamber. I have been with all my Acquaintance, who have entreated me very courteously, especially Jonathan Houghton. I went to his Chamber the Friday night I first came, and there he made me stay and sup with him, and would have had me laid with him that night, and was extraordinary kind to me. Since, we have been together pretty often. He excused himselfe that he did not come to see me before he went; and that he did not write to me since he had been come. He hath now, or is about obtaining, £10 more from the College.

We go twice a day to Chapel; in the morning about 7, and in the Evening about 5. After we come from Chapel in the morning, which is towards 8, we go to the Butteries for our breakfast, which usually is five Farthings; an halfe-penny loaf and butter, and a cize of beer. But sometimes I go to an honest House near the College, and have a pint of milk boiled for my breakfast.

Truly I was much troubled to hear that my Letter for Ireland is not yet gone. I wish if Mr. Jones is not yet gone, that it might be sent some other way. Indeed I wish I could see my cousin James Bonnell here within three or four years: for I believe our University is less strict to observe lads that do not in every point conforme, than theirs at Dublin: though ours be bad enough. Pray remember me to my Uncle, and all my friends there, when you write. Remember me to my cousin James Knox. I am glad he is recovered

from his dangerous sickness, whatsoever it is; for I cannot make any thing of it, as you have written it. And thus, for want of Paper, I end, desiring heartily to be remembered to all my Friends. Excuse me to my Brother and Sister that they have not heard from me yet. Next week I hope to write to them both. Excuse my length, I thought I would answer your Letter to the full. I remaine your dutiful Son,

J. STRYP.

These for his honoured Mother Mrs. Hester Stryp
widow, dwelling in Petticoat Lane, right over
against the Five Ink-Hornes, without Bishops-
Gate, in London.(1)

1662 } A dispute between the King's printers and the printers of the
63 } University had been in August referred to the Earl of Clarendon
Lord High Chancellor of England, who on the 5th of September
directed the parties to meet in order to come to an agreement for
an alteration of the order of council of the 16th of April, 1629.(2)

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 177.

The following letter from Strype to his mother written during the time he was an undergraduate of Catharine Hall is also curious:—

"Tuesday from St. Kath. Hall, in Cambridge,
"16 Aug. 1664.

"Kind Mother,

"The ii. Present I received with your Letter £6. which was forthwith carried to my Tutor, who, I understood, expected a greater lump, which you may guess by my Bill here enclosed; also because we were behind hand with him in former Accounts. It would be good if the remainder of the money due to this Bill could be sent by the next. The next Quarter, which is approaching, would be the more tolerable. Assure yourself I am not so far out of the way, or so unconcerned, but that I am sensible of the charges that a College life doth expect, and particularly mine; and therefore have endeavoured, and shall, the time providence hath allotted for my stay here, continue in the same endeavour: to wit, of redeeming the hastening hours, and improving them, so as that it may be for my advantage and credit, and therewith all my friends comforts hereafter. Take this from a serious Pen. Pray lett's understand whether that Letter miscarried which I sent last week to my sister Welsh. There was something in it I would have an answer to.

"I know you expect I should tell you what is become of the money I brought along with me: and I will gladly satisfy you in any thing. Some of it is yet remaining in my hands, for uses: and I question not but you are well contented I should have something laying by mee against necessity. Ten shillings you know I paid out of it for the Horse I came from London upon. Another 10s. I gave to my taylor in part of payment for making my Sute. More of it went for Books, whereupon you see noe Books in my Bill. The remainder you may conclude is in my custody. Excuse, I beseech you, the largenesse of my taylor's Account, and it shall be less for the future. Bed-maker and Laundresse are set down for a whole Quarter: whereas I was absent a Month: so that what my Laundress hath had overplus the last Quarter, shall be abated her for so much of this Quarter; and so I have turned her off: besides her loosing my linnen and washing dirtily, she hath also grosly abused me, and one or two others; but when all comes to all, hath worst of all abused and besooted herself: and all for a trifle, and most unjustly.

"We have hereabouts most intolerable robbing: never by reports so much. I have heard within two or three days of six or seven robberies hereabouts committed: whereof two or three killed. No longer than last sabbath, a mile of, a man knocked on the head. Lately a scholar of Peter House had both his eares cut off, because he told the thieves, after he had delivered some money to them, that he would give them leave to inflict any punishment upon him, if he had a farthing more: but they searching him, found, it seems, 20s. more: so they took him at his word, and inflicted the cheater's punishment upon him.

"The season beginning now to hasten towards Winter, and a Coat I shall have great occasion for. It may be you may meet with a piece of black cloth, either in the chest my uncle Bonnell sent, or among the Broakers, which may serve my turn. If you meet with such a piece cheape, do not passe the opportunity.

"My respects and service to all my Friends, particularly to my brother and sister Johnson, whom I understand are now returned, and I hope in good health, and I shall remain for ever,

"Your very much engaged Son,

"JOHN V. STRYP.

"I see not the silver buckles I was promised; yet they would be received very thankfully, if they came.

"These for Mrs. Hester Stryp, at Mr. Walsh's House in St. Martin's, London."

—Sir Henry Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 180.

(2) Vide ante, p. 213.

This meeting took place but no agreement could be come to, whereupon the printers of this University presented the following petition to the Earl of Clarendon, whose answer thereto is also subjoined:—

To the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Printers to the University of Cambridge, Sheweth,

THAT, upon your Petitioner's humble Petition to his Majesty in August last, the matter in difference between his Majesty's Printers and your Petitioners, was referred to your Honour.

THAT, upon your Lordships hearing the cause the 5th of September following, it pleased your Honour to direct that both parties should meete (if they could) to agree about altering of a certain Order of the Council Board; made in April 1629, to be (by your Lordships good favour) recommended to his Majesty's Council for their confirmation.

THAT, upon the meeting of both parties accordingly his Majesty's said Printers declineinge to treat thereupon, indeed to admit of any other debate reasonably tending to a mutual accommodation; but their proposalls tended only to the ruine of your Petitioners, they being such that if the Law should determine the business against them, would be more to their advantage.

MAY IT THEREFORE please your Lordship considering the bookes under restraint are lawfully licensed to be printed by your Petitioners, to give them leave to finish the same; and for the future they shall forbear to begin any new impressions, other than such as the order of the Councell board of 1629 doth allow; or grant to your Petitioners leave to defend their proceedings by the common law, they humbly hope they have not transgressed.

And your Petitioners, &c.

20 Jan. 1662.

Since no agreement is yet made between the Petitioners and his Majesty's Printers, I will as soon as my health will give me leave, move his Majesty to hear the cause himself: but in the mean time I cannot consent that the impressions should goe forwards; but all things must remain in the state they are till his Majesty's farther pleasure be knowne.

CLARENDON, C.(1)

A copy of the foregoing petition and the Lord Chancellor's order thereon was forwarded to Dr. Sancroft Master of Emmanuel College with this letter:—

To the Reverend Dr. Sancroft, Master of Emanuel College.

Reverend Sir,

London [Feb.] 3, 1662.

After humble and hearty thanks for your singular kindness and civility when with you, which is and ever will be readily acknowledged. These will inform you that, while we attended you at Cambridge, out of sincere respects to your Universitie, at the very same time a Petition was presented to my Lord Chancellor from your Printers, the contents whereof, and his Lordship's order thereon, will appear by the inclosed. Whether such practices are either to the honour or advantage of the University, we submit to your Graces judgment. Had this been the first mistake of this nature, it were the more excusable; but it is observed that, when Mr. Hills and Mr. Cutler were waiting on you

at Cambridge with his Majestie's Letter, then was the first Petition and order thereon obtained, which had only the effect of a restraint to this day, and there is so much of justice in it as to demonstrate the ill success of such practices. It shall not be our business to aggravate; we leave the reason of it to you, with this remarque, that the University are still entitled to actions of this nature, whether by their privity or not, we will not dispute. This accompt we took ourselves obliged to give you (on the behalf of the King's Printers), requesting your best construction, since it is very well intended by your most obliged humble servants.

ANDREW CROOKE,
THO. NEWCOMB,

JOSHUA KIRTON,
HEN. HILLS.(1)

On the 27th of January, the Vicechancellor and Heads made the following decree:—

FOR the more solemn observation of the 30th day of January in this university IT IS AGREED by the vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges that every doctor in divinity being head of a college shall according to seniority preach in Saint Marys church at nine of the clock in the forenoon on the said thirtieth of January: and if any shall fail so to preach or to procure one of the heads of colleges or a doctor in divinity to preach for him he shall forfeit six pounds thirteen shillings and eight pence to the use of the common chest and the vice-chancellor shall stand charged with the said sum at the next audit.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that on the same day there shall yearly be a speech at two of the clock in Saint Marys church (or such place as the vice-chancellor shall assign) to be made by such as the vice chancellor shall appoint.

EDW. RAINBOWE procan.
JAMES FLEETWOOD,
ANT. SPARROW,
THEOPH. DILLINGHAM,
JOHN PEARSON,
GUIL. SANDCROFT,

RA. CUDWORTH,
PETER GUNNING,
MARK FRANK,
JOSPH. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS WILFORD,
JOH. LIGHTFOOT.(3)

Subjoined is a copy of a licence to eat flesh in Lent,⁽²⁾ granted by the Vicechancellor to Dr. Joseph Beaumont at this time Master of Jesus College and afterwards Master of Peterhouse:—

EDWARDUS RAINBOWE sacre Theologiæ Professor et almæ Universitatis Cantab. Procancellarius, Dilecto nobis in Christo Josepho Beaumont sacre Theologiæ Professore in Universitate prædicta, Salutem in Domino. CUM Leges ad Utilitatem omnium conditæ propter singulorum salutem de rigore suo aliquid remittere ipsæ cupiant, Nos ex fide dignorum Testimonio intelligentes Piscium esum sanitati corporis tui nocivam fore, Salutem tuam ex Animo exoptantes, permittimus et indulgemus Tibi, ac tribus quibusvis aliis ad Mensam tuam invitandis, tempore quadragesimali jam currente Carnes edendi facultatem. Proviso, quod summam sex Solidorum et octo Denariorum in Parochia infra quam habitas ad Cistam pauperum conferes, juxta Statutum hujus Regni Angliæ in ea parte editum et provisum. Volumus etiam quod omnia et singula alia perimpebis et observabis quæ in dicto Statuto continentur. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM Sigillum Officii nostri præsentibus apponi fecimus. Dat. Cantab. quinto

(1) Nichols, *Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century*, iv. 204.

(2) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 486.

(3) "Singular as it may appear in the present day, an office for granting licences to eat flesh in any part of England, was opened in St. Paul's Church Yard, and advertised in the public papers, anno 1663."—Wilson, *Life and Times of De Foe*, i. 43.

Die Mensis Martii, Anno Domini juxta Computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo.

EDW. RAINBOWE, Procan. (L.S.)(1)

On the 16th of March, the King's natural son James Duke of Monmouth, at this time about fourteen years of age, visited the University. In order to give the greater honour to the Duke's visit, the King, on the 13th of March, issued letters empowering the University to confer the degree of M.A. on the Duke, and on such persons as he should desire to recommend. The Duke was accordingly admitted to that degree as were thirty-four others whom he nominated, amongst whom were Sir Thomas Hatton Bart. Sir William Whitmore Bart. Sir Gervase Elwes, Sir Thomas Whitmore K.B., Sir Richard Hopton, Sir Thomas Rosse, Sir Christopher Barker, and Sir Levinus Bennett.(2) The University entertained the Duke with a banquet and a comedy at Trinity College, and the King is said to have been highly gratified with the attention paid to the Duke on this occasion.(3)

The following items in the accounts of Dr. Rainbow the Vicechancellor, refer to the Duke's visit:—"To Mr. Finch for a banquet for "the Duke of Monmouth's entertainment, £9. 11s.: To Mr. Wells for "wine & bottles, £3.: To Watermen attending at St. Johns College "for the Duke & his Company, £1."(4)

The Churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's make this charge in their accounts:—"Item, for ringing one day & next morning when "the Duke of Monmouth was here, 7s."

1663.

On the third of April, the Vicechancellor and twelve other Heads of Colleges, in pursuance of the King's letter dated the third of August, 1661,(5) established the following order for the supply of morning preachers and opponents in disputations from the several Colleges:—

1 King's College.	5 {	Queens' College.	7 {	Gonville and Caius College.
2 Trinity College.		Pembroke Hall.		Jesus College.
3 St. John's College.		Catharine Hall.		Emmanuel College (6)
4 { Christ's College.	6 {	Corpus Christi College.		
St. Peter's College.		Clare Hall.		
Magdalene College.		Sidney College.		

(1) Letter to the Author of a further inquiry into the right of Appeal, p. 34.

(2) MS. Baker, xxv. 236, 289.

(3) Pepys's Diary, 8vo. edit. ii. 23.

(4) MS. Baker, xl. 60.

(5) Vide ante, p. 495.

(6) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 488, 489.

The cycle for the nomination of proctors, &c., then in use was directed to be continued till 1666, when the following was to be adopted:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 St. John's College. | 18 Trinity College. | 35 King's College. |
| Queens' College. | Emmanuel College. | Magdalene College. |
| 2 Christ's College. | 19 St. John's College. | 36 Trinity College. |
| St. Peter's College. | Christ's College. | Jesus College. |
| 3 King's College. | 20 Clare Hall. | 37 St. John's College. |
| Clare Hall. | Pembroke Hall. | Clare Hall. |
| 4 Trinity College. | 21 Gonville and Caius | 38 Queens' College. |
| Corpus Christi Col- | College. | Sidney College. |
| lege. | Corpus Christi College. | 39 Gonville and Caius |
| 5 St. John's College. | 22 King's College. | College. |
| Magdalene College. | Queens' College. | Emmanuel College. |
| 6 Pembroke Hall. | 23 Trinity College. | 40 King's College. |
| Jesus College. | Jesus College. | Catharine Hall. |
| 7 Queens' College. | 24 St. John's College. | 41 Trinity College. |
| Sidney College. | St. Peter's College. | St. Peter's College. |
| 8 King's College. | 25 Christ's College. | 42 St. John's College. |
| Emmanuel College. | Magdalene College. | Christ's College. |
| 9 Trinity College. | 26 King's College. | 43 Pembroke Hall. |
| Gonville and Caius | Catharine Hall. | Corpus Christi College. |
| College, | 27 Trinity College. | 44 Queens' College. |
| 10 St. John's College. | Pembroke Hall. | Clare Hall. |
| St. Peter's College. | 28 St. John's College. | 45 King's College. |
| 11 Christ's College. | Sidney College. | Magdalene College. |
| Clare Hall. | 29 Clare Hall. | 46 Trinity College. |
| 12 King's College. | Emmanuel College. | Jesus College. |
| Corpus Christi College. | 30 Queens' College. | 47 St. John's College. |
| 13 Trinity College. | Gonville and Caius | St. Peter's College. |
| Pembroke Hall. | College. | 48 Christ's College. |
| 14 St. John's College. | 31 King's College. | Sidney College. |
| Jesus College. | Trinity Hall. | 49 Gonville and Caius |
| 15 Queens' College. | 32 Trinity College. | College, |
| Magdalene College. | Corpus Christi College. | Emmanuel College. |
| 16 St. Peter's College. | 33 St. John's College. | 50 King's College. |
| Catharine Hall. | St. Peter's College. | Pembroke Hall. |
| 17 King's College. | 34 Pembroke Hall. | 51 Trinity College. |
| Sidney College. | Christ's College. | Catharine Hall.(1) |

On the 22nd of July, died at his house in Chancery Lane, London, Henry Lucas Esq.,⁽²⁾ sometime one of the burgesses in Parliament for this University.⁽³⁾ He gave a collection of books to the Public Library, and founded and endowed with an estate in Bedfordshire, a professorship of mathematics in this University. By the orders made by his executors the election of the professor, who must be a

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 488, 489.

(2) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. xiv. p. 36. Mr. Lucas was buried in the Temple.

(3) He was one of the secluded members.—Parliamentary Hist. of England, xviii. 469.

master of arts at the least, was vested in the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges, the Vicechancellor in case of equality having a casting vote.⁽¹⁾

By an Act granting four subsidies to the King, the following were appointed Commissioners for raising the same in the town of Cambridge: the Mayor for the time being, Sir Thomas Slater Bart. Robert Eade, Edward Stoyte Doctors of Physic, Samuel Spalding and Christopher Rose Aldermen. There was a clause exempting the Universities and Colleges,⁽²⁾ as there was in an Act for confirming four subsidies granted by the clergy.⁽³⁾

An Act for better ordering and collecting the duty of excise, contains a clause declaring that every College and Hall in either of the Universities which before the excise was imposed did brew their own beer and ale within their own precincts, and size it out to their respective members within their own precincts only, were not liable to the payment of any duty of excise.⁽⁴⁾

An Act for settling the profits of the Post Office and the power of granting wine licences on James Duke of York and the heirs male of his body, contains a proviso that such Act or anything therein contained should not in any wise be prejudicial to the privilege of the two Universities or either of them, or to the Chancellors or Scholars of the same or their successors.⁽⁵⁾

The Act for settling the drainage of the Bedford Level contains a clause empowering Colleges and Halls in either University, to lease, by indenture, their commons and wastes within the level which had not by express words and under any particular rent been formerly demised, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, so as upon every such lease there should be reserved the fourth part of the yearly value, to be ascertained by the Commissioners. The Vicechancellor and Mayor of Cambridge and the Mayor of King's Lynn for the time being, were also empowered to act as Commissioners in making decrees as to injuries to the navigation by the works of drainage.⁽⁶⁾ These powers have long since become inoperative, as the succession of the Commissioners has not been kept up, and at least seven Commissioners were required to join in the decrees.

This year, Francis Holdcroft M.A. who had been fellow of Clare

(1) Gunning, *Ceremonies of the University of Cambridge*. 299.

(2) Stat. 15 Car. II. c. 9.

(3) Stat. 15 Car. II. c. 10.

(4) Stat. 15 Car. II. c. 11, s. 20.

(5) Stat. 15 Car. II. c. 14, s. 12.

(6) Stat. 15 Car. II. c. 17, ss. 23, 30.

Hall, and who after the passing of the Act of Uniformity, preached privately in Cambridge and the parts adjacent, was indicted and convicted at the assizes on the 35 Eliz. c. 1. He was sentenced to abjure the realm in three months or to suffer death as a felon. The Earl of Anglesey represented his case to the King, and obtained a reprieve for him, but he continued a prisoner in Cambridge Castle till 1672, when he was released. He then resumed preaching and was again seized on and imprisoned. A like indictment with the former being intended, a certiorari on account of a debt was procured and he was removed to the Fleet, where he lay for some time, when he discharged his debt and was released. In his troubles he experienced great kindness from Mr. Tillotson (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury,) who had been his chamber fellow and bed fellow at Clare Hall. Joseph Oddy who had been fellow of Trinity College and vicar of Meldreth in Cambridgeshire, "one of an unsettled head and temper," was long imprisoned with Mr. Holderoft.⁽¹⁾

Francis Jermin and Samuel Richardson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, make the subjoined charges in their accounts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, paid to Moses Griggs for 5 boates & 3 men & two boys to draw y ^e nett at Mr. Maiors Fishing	01	16	00
Item, paid to Mr. Wellis for wine at y ^e Fishing	02	15	08
Item, paid for bread beere pipes tobacco & match at y ^e Fishing	00	13	06
Item, paid to Luke Horne for setting up the Cucking stoole	00	12	00
Item, paid to John Crosbey for a monthes tax for Drumes & Colours	00	05	00
Item, paid to Luke Horne towards Lyers bench at y ^e bridge ⁽²⁾	02	10	00
Item, paid to John King for amending y ^e Engine	00	05	00 ⁽³⁾
Item, for the Lord tappes his coate	2	0	0
Item, paid to Mr. Bailiffe Addams & Thomas Hutton for worke done at the Pesthouse ⁽⁴⁾ & Gaole	13	1	8 ⁽⁵⁾

It appears that the King had been expected here about this time, as in Dr. Rainbow the Vicechancellor's accounts is a charge of 10s. paid "to an express with the Chancellors Letters about his Majesty's not coming."⁽⁶⁾ The Corporation made this order on the 7th

(1) Calamy, Abridgement of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times, 2nd edit. ii. 86, 88.

(2) On the 24th of August, the Corporation ordered the bench called "Lyer's Bench" by the Great Bridge, to be repaired at the charge of the Town so as the expence exceed not 40s.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) "It should have been done by Sessions order."

(4) "The pesthouses ought to be repaired at the charge of the Inhabitants of the Towne & not by the Corporacion."

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1662, to Michaelmas, 1663, of payments from Michaelmas 1662 to the 21st of March, 1663-4.

(6) MS. Baker, xl. 60.

October:—"It is ordered that a letter be drawn & sent to the
 "Lord High Steward to desire hym to informe the Corporacion whe-
 "ther or noe his Majestie intends to come to Cambridge & when.
 "And it is agreed that Mr. Maior & the Aldermen doe provide a
 "fitt present for the King & Queene & other Officers at the Court
 "if they come to this Towne & the Charge to be borne by the Cor-
 "poracion."⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of November, a commission for the repair of the Great Bridge was directed to William Lord Allington, Sir Dudley North Knight of the Bath, Sir Thomas Hatton, Sir John Cutts, Sir Thomas Sclater Baronets, Sir Thomas Wendy Knight of the Bath, James Fleetwood D.D. Vicechancellor, John Clench Esq. Mayor, Thomas Chicheley Esq. Edward Rainbow D.D. Dean of Peterborough, Francis Wilford D.D. Dean of Ely, Roger Pepys Esq. Recorder, Samuel Spalding and Christopher Rose Esquires and Aldermen.⁽²⁾

1664.

On the 16th of April, an inquisition was taken before the Commissioners of Pontage as to the lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge, which were taxed for that purpose at the rate of £1. 13s. 4d. per hide.⁽³⁾

The following order of Sessions respecting the repair of the highways was made on the 18th of April:—

VILLA CANTABR.	} GENERALIS SESSIO PACIS Domini Regis ac Gaole Deliberacio tent. p. Villa & Accademia Cantebr. predict. apud Guihaldam ejusdem Ville decimo octavo die Aprilis Anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli secundi dei gratiæ Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex fidei defensor &c. sexto decimo: CORAM Johanne Clench Ar. Majore Ville predictæ Jacobo Fleetwood sacre Theologie Doctore Vicecancellar. Universitatis Cantebr. predicti et al. Justic. &c.
s. s.	

IT IS ORDERED that the Order formerly made concerning the repaire of ye highwayes in and about the Towne of Cambridge⁽⁴⁾ be perused by Mr. Maier Sir Thomas Sclater Dr. Stoyt Mr. Spaldyng Mr. Rose and Mr. Wells, and if the said Order in their judgement be defective, then they to take a view of all the said wayes in & about the said Towne on Munday in Whitson weeke next, and after such view taken to allot & sett out to every parish within ye said Towne a share and proporcion of the said wayes, and what share or proporcion shall be by them allotted, the said parishes are heerby enjoyned to repaire from time to time and at all times hereafter untill it shal be otherwise ordered; Any former Order to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Pontage Book, 49, 60.

(3) Ibid. 26, 29, 49, 58.

(4) Vide ante, p. 465.

(5) Ald. Newton's Diary.

On the 27th of April, the Corporation ordered that the King should be petitioned to renew the Town Charter, " & that therein power may be granted to the Mayor for the time being to prohibit any person or persons from setting up or exercising any Trade occupation or handicrafte within the Town that shall not have served there as an apprentice by the space of seven years to that Trade." The prosecution of the petition was entrusted to Aldermen Spalding Rose and Muriell and Samuel Moody of the Common Council. On the 1st of June, the Corporation resolved to borrow £100. for defraying the charge of renewing the charter.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of August, Prince James of York, second son of James Duke of York and Ann his Duchess, was created Earl and Duke of Cambridge. This prince died in 1667, before he had completed the fourth year of his age.

On the 30th of August, died Christopher Rose Esq. one of the Aldermen of this town.⁽²⁾ He had been High Sheriff of the county and twice Mayor of the town, and suffered for his loyalty to King Charles the First. The church of St. Andrew the Great being in a state of great decay, he was the chief rebuilder, and by his will he gave to the minister of that parish £10. per annum charged on the Falcon Inn, on condition that a commemoration sermon should be preached on the 30th of August yearly.⁽³⁾

In the accounts of John Townsend and John Felstedd treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, are these charges :—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, paide to Tho. Halliday for paveinge the ground where the stocks stood neere ye Crosse ⁽⁴⁾	0	3	0
Item, to Mr. Allen for wyne in the Rose Hall for the Maior & Aldermen when the Lord Chancellor was in Towne ⁽⁵⁾	0	10	8
Item, to the Clerke of St. Maries for ringing the Bells at that tyme	0	2	6
Item, to Lumpley for sweeping the markt hill then	0	0	6

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) He was admitted a freeman of the Town Oct. 10. 1623, as son of Hugh Rose, and is stated to have been born in Cambridge.

(3) Blomefield, Collectanea Cantabrigiensi, 53; Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 325; Carter, Hist. of the County of Cambridge, 21.

(4) On the 12th of January, 1663-4, the Corporation ordered the Cross on the Market Hill to be repaired at the charge of the town. On the 16th of August, 1664, was presented to the Corporation a bill of Alderman Wells, in which he charges £20. for rebuilding the Cross and £9. 9s. 2d. for paving about the Cross.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) On the 16th of August, the Corporation appointed a Committee to consider what provision was requisite to be made by the town for the entertainment of the Earl of Clarendon Lord High Chancellor and High Steward of the Town, he being expected here the next week, and on the 29th of September, they ordered payment of £26. 10s. 6d. to Alderman Wells for two flagons lately presented by the Corporation to the Lord Chancellor High Steward of the Town.—Corporation Common Day Book.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to 8 harnesemen to attend when the Chancellor was in Towne & attendinge on the high Constable at Stirbridge faire to search, &c.	0	16	0
Item, to William Crud for a table Cloath which was taken away to carry the march paine in when the Lord Chancellor was here	0	6	8
Item, to the waites when the Lord Chancellor was in Towne	0	10	0(1)

About Michaelmas, Owen Mayfield of the Mitre Tavern and other vintners of the University were served with process returnable in the Exchequer, at the suit of Edward Thomas for selling wine by retail contrary to act of Parliament. The power of granting wine licences belonged at this period to the Duke of York,⁽²⁾ whose commissioners and legal advisers stayed these proceedings on the application of the University, being satisfied that that body had the sole power of granting wine licences in Cambridge.⁽³⁾

On the 9th of November, the Vicechancellor and Heads "ordered "that all in pupillari statu that shall go to coffee houses⁽⁴⁾ without "their tutors leave shall be punished according to the statute for "haunters of taverns and alehouses.⁽⁵⁾

By an Act for granting an aid to the King for carrying on the war against the Dutch, the sum of £1,020. per month for thirty-six months from Christmas, 1664, was imposed on the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely.) The Commissioners for raising this aid in the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for time being, William Lord Allington of the kingdom of Ireland, Theophilus Dillingham, James Fleetewood, Richard Minshall Doctors in Divinity, Robert King Doctor of the Laws, Thomas Crouch, Clement Nevile Esquires, Roger Pepis Esq. Recorder, Samuel Spalding, John Ewen, William Wells, John Herring Aldermen, Sir Thomas Slater Bart. Robert Eade, Edward Stoyte Doctors of Physic,

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1663, to Michaelmas, 1664, of payments from Michaelmas, 1663, to 16th March, 1664-5.

(2) By grant of Parliament to the Duke and the heirs male of his body. (Stat 15 Car. II. c. 14.) He subsequently relinquished this privilege in consideration of an annuity of £24,000. per annum. (Stat. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 6).

(3) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 159.

(4) Roger North in his Life of his brother the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North, Master of Trinity College, who was admitted of Jesus College in 1661, says:—"Whilst he was at Jesus College, coffee was not of such common use as afterwards, and coffee-houses but young. At that time, and long after, there was but one, kept by one Kirk. The trade of news also was scarce set up; for they had only the public Gazette, till Kirk got a written news-letter circulated by one Muddiman. But now the case is much altered; for it is become a custom, after chapel, to repair to one or other of the coffee-houses (for there are divers) where hours are spent in talking; and less profitable reading of newspapers, of which swarms are continually supplied from London. And the scholars are so greedy after news (which is none of their business,) that they neglect all for it; and it is become very rare for any of them to go directly to his chamber, after prayers, without doing his suit at the coffee-house; which is a vast loss of time grown out of a pure novelty, for who can apply close to a subject with his head full of the din of a coffee house?"—North's Life of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North, ed. 1826, p. 309.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 404.

and Nicholas Jacob Esq. The Colleges and Halls in the Universities were exempted from contribution in respect of the scites of such Colleges or Halls, as were the Masters fellows and scholars thereof, and the readers, officers, or ministers of the Universities or Colleges in respect of any stipend, wages or profits of their places and employments therein.⁽¹⁾

1664 } At the assizes held at the Castle on the 7th of March, before Mr.
65 } Justice Kelyng, one Perrey arraigned for robbery, refusing to plead, was adjudged to be pressed to death presently, "which accordingly "the same day was done between 5 & 7 in the afternoone. he was "about an houre in dying. At his pressing he confest himself guilty "of y^e robbery & of many other robberyes." On the 9th, Roger Pepys the Recorder was bound to his good behaviour for speaking slightly of Lord Chief Justice Hyde at the Town Sessions, on an appeal by Dr. Eade against a poor rate.⁽⁴⁾ On the same day, one Nelson of Foxton, was convicted of the murder of his wife, for which he was hanged on the 11th, on which day, John Patteson attorney-at-law, stood in the pillory on Peas Hill for being a common barretor.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of March, "Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, y^e Alderman "as many as pleased, & soe of the 24th, went on fishing according "to custome. They had 3 boates with netts, they drew Newnham "pitt, Cambridge Mill pitt & soe fisht downe to Bullen,⁽²⁾ where we "had our fish drest y^e charge of this for wine bread & cheese in "y^e boate & after at Bullen together with boatehire came to £5. od "money. y^e mace did not goe with y^e Mayor. none were in Gownes. "The Mayor & Aldermen invited with them y^e Vice Chancellor then "Do^r. Sparrowe but he went not, also Do^r. Fleetewood, Do^r. Dilling- "ham & Do^r. Stoyt who went & dyned with them at Bullen."⁽³⁾

1665.

On the 6th of April, between sixty and eighty men were pressed in this town as soldiers for the Dutch war.⁽³⁾

On the third of June, a naval victory was obtained by the fleet under the command of the Duke of York over the Dutch fleet off Harwich. Under that date, Samuel Newton then one of the treasurers of the town afterwards an alderman, makes, in his diary, the following observation:—"June 3, Saturday: all day long was heard "y^e noyse of gunns in y^e ayre and I myselfe heard y^e noyse of

(1) Stat. 16 & 17 Car. II. c. 1, ss. 1, 2, 21.

(2) Bullen Grove near the eastern extremity of Sturbridge Fair Green.

(3) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(4) Dec. 13, 1667. "By and by comes out my cosen Roger to me, he being not willing to "be in the House at the business of my Lord Keeling, lest he should be called upon to com- "plain against him for his abusing him at Cambridge."—Pepys's Diary, 8vo. edit. iii. 436.

"them between 4 & 6 in ye afternoone & againe between 9 & 10
 "the same night. it was generally thought heere at Cambr. that y
 "English & Dutch were at ye same time engaged in fight."⁽¹⁾

Samuel Newton and Thomas Mace treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, make these charges in their accounts:—

	£.	s.	d.
To Alderman Finch for sugar cakes at the Towne hall on the 29th May and on the thankesgiving day for the Victory against the Dutch	0	16	0
To Mr. Mayfield for Wine at the Towne Hall on the said thankesgiving day	0	13	4(2)

An Act passed for better repairing so much of the road from London to Cambridge as is situate in the county of Hertford between Puckeridge and Barley, by a toll to be collected at Wadesmill and to be applied for repair of the road referred to; as also the road from London to York.⁽³⁾

In August, the plague again prevailed in Cambridge, and in that month William Jennings one of the bailiffs died of it. On the first of September, a proclamation was posted prohibiting Sturbridge fair on account of the great plague in London.⁽⁴⁾

On the 12th of September, the Corporation made an order prohibiting the usual public dinner on Michaelmas day "in regard the infeccion
 "of the plague is in divers parts of this kingdome & in some mea-
 "sure in this Towne & in respect all publike meetings within this
 "Towne are prohibited both by the University & Towne."⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of October, a grace passed the Senate for discontinuing sermons at St. Mary's and exercises in the schools, on account of the prevalence of the plague.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary; Pepys in his Diary (8vo. edit. ii. p. 272) writing at London under the same date says "All this day by all people upon the River, and almost every where else hereabout were heard the guns, our two fleets for certain being engaged."

There is a tradition that on occasion of some naval engagement between the English and Dutch in which the latter gained the advantage:—"Sir Isaac Newton came into the hall of Trinity College, and told the other fellows, that there had been an action just then between the Dutch and English, and that the latter had the worst of it. Being asked how he came by his knowledge; he said, that, being in the observatory, he heard the report of a great firing of cannon, such as could only be between two great fleets, and that as the noise grew louder and louder, he concluded that they drew near to our coasts; and consequently that we had the worst of it, which the event verified."—Nichols, Hist. & Antiq. of Hincley, 61 n.

This was probably the engagement between the English and Dutch on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June, 1666. The guns were heard plainly in London. (Pepys's Diary, 8vo. edit. ii. 396, 400; Echard, Hist. of England, iii. 160.)

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1664, to Michaelmas, 1665, of payments from Michaelmas, 1664, to 15th March, 1665-6.

(3) Stat. 16 & 17 Car. II. c. 10. The first Turnpike Act was the 15 Car. II. c. 1. which was for repair of so much of the road from London to York as is situate in the counties of Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. For this purpose tolls were imposed and collected at turnpikes at Wadesmill, Caxton, and Stilton. The Stat. 16 & 17 Car. II. c. 10, s. 3, removed the Cambridgeshire toll gate from Caxton to Arrington Bridge or the town of Arrington.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) MS. Baker, xlii. 107.

The pestilence indeed raged with great violence. None ventured to continue in Corpus Christi College but Mr. Tennyson one of the fellows (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), two scholars and a few servants, for whom a preservative powder was brought and administered in wine, whilst charcoal, pitch, and brimstone were kept constantly burning in the Gatehouse. Mr. Tennyson who was vicar of Great St. Andrew's, courageously attended upon his cure during this and the succeeding visitation, and with perfect safety to himself. Out of gratitude, the inhabitants on his leaving that benefice presented him with a handsome piece of plate.⁽¹⁾

Amongst those who left the University on this occasion was the great Newton, who retired to his estate at Woolsthorpe, and there the fall of an apple from a tree suggested to him the principle of universal gravitation.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of December, the following bill of health was published:—

CAMBRIDGE, DEC^R. 8, 1665.

All the colleges (God be praised) are and have continued without any infection of the plague. From the 2d of Nov. to the 16th the burials were at Cambridge as follow:—

St. Andrew the less . . .	*3	St. Marys the less . . .	0
St. Andrew the Great . . .	1	St. Marys the Great . . .	1
All Saints	*1	St. Michaels	*1
St. Benedicts	2	St. Peters	0
St. Botolphs	0	St. Sepulchres	*2
St. Clements	*8	Trinity	1
St. Edwards	1		
St. Giles	1		

Those marked* died of the plague. At the pesthouse likewise died 4 of the Plague.

FRANCIS WILFORD Vicechancellor,
ROWLAND SIMPSON Mayor.⁽³⁾

In March, the subjoined announcement was put forth:—

CAMBRIDGE, March 15.—This place is now (God be prayed) free from Infection not one having dyed of it these six weeks, so that all that return again hither will be received and we hope without danger: upon which confidence the first Act for Bachelors of Arts is appointed to be on the Second of April, the latter Act upon Thursday April 26 next ensuing.⁽⁴⁾

The burials throughout the year in all the parishes (except St. Giles') were 413.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Masters, History of Corp. Chr. Coll. 161, 392.

(2) Corney, Curiosities of Literature Illustrated, 2d edit. 152.

(3) MS. Bowtell, iii. 444.

(4) London Gazette, 19th to 22d March, 1665, No. 37.

(5) MS. Bowtell, iii. 445.

An additional aid being granted to the King for twenty-four months, the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was charged with £771. 18s. 0*d.* per month.⁽¹⁾

An Act continuing the act for regulating the press⁽²⁾ contains the subjoined clauses :—

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED That from and after the Six and twentyeth day of December One thousand six hundred sixty five Every Printer within the City of London or in any other place except the Two Universities shall reserve Three printed Copies of the best and largest Paper of every Booke new printed or reprinted by him with Additions, and shall before any publique vending of the said Booke bring them to the Master of the Company of Stationers and deliver them to him, One whereof shall by the said Master of the said Company of Stationers within Ten dayes after he hath soe received the same be delivered to the Keeper of his Majestyes Library, and the other two within the said ten dayes to be sent to the Vice-Chauncellour of the two Universities respectively for the use of the publique Libraries of the said Universities.

AND IT IS FURTHER ENACTED That the Printers in the said Universities and every of them respectively from and after the said Six and twentyeth day of December shall deliver one such printed Copy as aforesaid of every Booke so new printed or reprinted in the said Universities or in either of them to the Keeper of His Majestyes Library as aforesaid as alsoe to the Vice Chauncellour of either of the said Universities for the time being, two other such printed Copies for the use of the publique Libraries of the said Universities respectively. And if any of the Printers aforesaid or the said Master of the Company of Stationers shall not observe the direction of this Act therein That then he and they soe makeing defaulte in not delivering the said printed Copies as aforesaid shall severally forfeit besides the value of the said printed Copies the summe of Five pounds for every Copy not soe delivered, as alsoe the value of the said printed Copies not soe delivered, The same to be recovered by His Majestie His Heires and Successors and by the Chauncellour Masters and Schollers of either of the said Universities respectively by Action of Debt Bill Plaint or Information in any of His Majestyes Courts of Record at Westminster wherein noe Essoyne Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed.⁽³⁾

1666.

On the 1st of June, Tobias Rustat Esq. Yeoman of the King's Robes,⁽⁴⁾ gave the University £1000. for the purchase of £50. per annum for ever, to be laid out in buying the best and most useful books for the Public Library.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Stat. 17 Car. II. c. 1, s. 2.

(2) Vide ante, p. 501.

(3) Stat. 17 Car. II. c. 4, ss. 2, 3.

(4) See an account of his various benefactions, especially to Jesus College in this University, and St. John's College, Oxford, in Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. xiv. 50. There is an excellent portrait of Mr. Rustat by Sir Peter Lely in Jesus College hall, and in the chapel of that College is a monument to his memory (Blomefield, *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, 143), from which it appears he died a bachelor at the age of 87 years, 15th March, 1693. Evelyn, (*Diary*, 4to. edit. i. 488,) mentions Mr. Rustat as "a very simple ignorant but honest creature."

(5) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. xiv. p. 50; MS. Baker, xxv. 273.

On the 20th of June, Sir Thomas Adams Knt. and Bart.⁽¹⁾ Alderman of London, executed a deed for the perpetual establishment in this University of a Professor of Arabic.⁽²⁾ By the terms of this deed, the Professor is to be of good fame, of an honest conversation, a Master of Arts at least, well learned and skilled in the oriental languages, especially in Arabic, and who has no other professorship or lectureship, unless he be willing to resign it before his admission to this. Amongst persons so qualified, Masters of Colleges first, then fellows of Colleges, and then Masters of Arts being gremials of the University, are to be preferred. The electors are the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges, the Vicechancellor having a casting vote in case of an equality.⁽³⁾ The stipend of the professor is £40. per annum.

In the summer of this year, the plague again broke out with great violence, and in the London Gazette,⁽⁴⁾ under date of July 18, it is stated that Mr. Thomas Warren of Basing Lane was appointed by the Vicechancellor to receive contributions. A subsequent number of the same paper has the subjoined announcement:—

Mr. Thomas Warren an apothecary living at the Golden Anchor and Hart in Basing Lane near Bread Street is appointed by the University of Cambridge to receive what the charity of well disposed persons shall invite them to give for the relief of the Poor of the place much visited with sickness.⁽⁵⁾

On the third of August, the King by an order in council put off Sturbridge fair to prevent the spreading of the infection.⁽⁶⁾

All public meetings of the University and Town were also suspended for a like reason,⁽⁷⁾ and on the ground of the plague prevailing at Cambridge, Peterborough, and other places near Ely; the fairs in that city were prohibited by the Bishop.⁽⁸⁾

(1) He was created a baronet in December, 1663. He had been very obnoxious to the Long Parliament, who impeached him of high treason and removed him from being Alderman of London. (Parliamentary Hist. of England, xvii. 85, 112, 118, 119, 212; xix. 97.) Sir Thomas Adams died at his house, in Ironmonger's Hall, London, 24th February, 1667-8, aged 81. On the 10th of March, his body was solemnly conveyed to Saint Katherine Creechchurch, attended by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Draper's Company, the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the Heralds at Arms, where a funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Nathaniel Hardy Dean of Rochester; the body was placed in the vestry of that church, and on the 12th was removed for interment to Sprouston in Norfolk. Dr. Hardy's sermon was afterwards printed under the title of "The Royal Common-wealth's man." The pedigree of Sir Thomas Adams is in Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. x. 461, and his epitaph in Le Neve, Monumenta Anglicana, ii. 127.

(2) Vide ante, p. 247.

(3) MS. Baker, xxvii. 193; Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Cambridge, 301.

(4) No: 72.

(5) London Gazette, 6th to 9th August, 1666, No. 77.

The foregoing is repeated in several succeeding numbers and in No. 88 (17th to 20th September) is an advertisement that Mr. Warren (who seems to have been burnt out of Basing Lane by the great fire) then lived at Sir Thomas Bonfoye's house in Leadenhall Street.

(6) London Gazette, No. 76.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book, Sept. 24.

(8) London Gazette, No. 91.

Briefs were granted for the relief of the visited. On the 16th of September, there was a collection in the church of Tavistock "towards the reliefe of the present poore distressed people of the towne and University of Cambridge."⁽¹⁾

The burials throughout the year (exclusive of the parish of St. Giles) were 797.⁽²⁾

Shortly after the great fire of London, several riotous persons threatened to make Cambridge a second London, whereupon the Vice-chancellor issued out orders for five or six scholars of each College to keep watch in their respective Colleges.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of November, was read a second time in the House of Commons "A Bill for making provisions for such as shall be infected with the Plague," whereupon was read twice "A Clause for the Town of Cambridge," which it was resolved should be part of the bill.⁽⁴⁾ On bringing up the report of the Committee on this bill, on the 24th of November, it appeared that the Committee had in a certain amendment to the bill placed the Mayor before the Vicechancellor. This produced a debate, and the question being put to agree with the Committee, the House divided⁽⁵⁾ thereon, and there were yeas 22, noes 51; "And so it passed in the Negative. And the "Amendment was rectified; and the Vice Chancellor inserted before "the Mayor; and with the Alteration, on the Question, agreed to."⁽⁶⁾ This bill did not pass into a law.

During the progress of the before mentioned bill the Corporation seal was affixed to the following instrument:—

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE. WHEREAS it hath pleased God oftentimes heretofore to afflict this Town with the greivous disease of the Plague but more especially for these two years last past, to the great impoverishment of the Inhabitants thereof; out of the deep sense thereof the said Inhabitants have petitioned the Honourable Knights and Burgesses in Parliament belonging to the County University and Town aforesaid for an Act of Parliament to take in 40 Acres of Ground in a place called Coldham's Common and there to erect such pest houses as shall be thought fit, that place being most advantageous for water and other necessities. AND for a further testimony thereof and the better furtherance of the business therein, we have with one assent and consent signified the seal of our said Corporation, humbly submitting ourselves to the grave judgments of the Honourable Parliament therein. DATED at the Guildhall of the said Town the 13th day of November, in the 18th year of the reign

(1) Mrs. Bray's Tamar and Tavy, ii. 122.

(2) MS. Bowtell, iii. 447.

(3) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 162.

(4) Commons' Journals, viii. 646.

(5) Tellers: for the Yeas, Mr. Pepis, Mr. Lewis; for the Noes, Sir Thomas Tompkins, Mr. Crouch.

(6) Commons' Journals, viii. 653.

of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. 1666.(1)

1666 } On the 19th of February, the King by the following letter reserved
67 } the seniority of such questionists as by reason of contagion were
unable to come to Cambridge on Ash-Wednesday to be created Bachelors, and also empowered the Chancellor or Vicechancellor to postpone the creation of Bachelors:—

CAROLUS R.

CAROLUS SECUNDUS Dei gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ rex fidei defensor &c. DILECTIS nostris subditis cancellario et scholaribus inclytæ nostræ universitatis Cantabrigiensis tam præsentibus quam futuris aliisque omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint salutem et gratiam nostram regiam. Cum ex majorum instituto solennis et annua esse debeat in ista nostra universitate baccalaureorum professio die mercurii primum dominicum quadragesimæ antecedente quo die certe vertentis jam anni quæstionistæ (nisi cum extremo discrimine) produci non possunt nos (ut humanos casus excipiamus et bonæ spei alumnis in tempore consulamus) legem in hac parte nimis definitam interpretatione nostra censemus amplificandam sicut et per præsentis eam amplificamus et amplificatam porro volumus ad hunc modum. Quod si vel nunc temporis vel etiam olim qui respondere quæstioni tenentur per grassantem in oppido contagionem ad diem cinerum adesse nequeunt suum nihilominus ordinem quisque sine ulla vel dignitatis vel anni jactura retinebunt. Nam licere decernimus academiæ cancellario procancellariove quotannis si videtur aut saltem quoties Cantabrigiæ pestis imminet statim illam baccalaureorum professionem differre et inaugurationem in alium atque alium diem pro arbitrio suo prorogare. DABANTUR in palatio nostro Westmonasteriensi die februarii decimo nono anni salutis reparatæ supra millesimum et sexcentessimum sexagesimi sexti, regni vero nostri decimo octavo.

Ad mandatum serenissimi domini regis

ARLINGTON.(2)

The assizes were usually held at the Castle at this period, but it is recorded that on the 7th of March this year, on account of the inclemency of the weather, the Crown Court was kept in the Town Hall before Judge Wyndham, and the Nisi Prius Court before Judge Morton, in a boarded place in the Buttery or Butter Market near the Town Hall.(3)

1667.

Dr. Matthew Wren Bishop of Ely was buried on the 11th of May, in the chapel of Pembroke Hall, which had been erected at his expence. Subjoined are particulars of the ceremonial:—

May 9 1667.—On Thirsday in the afternoone about 6 of the clock was brought to Cambr. the body of Matthew Wrenne Lord Bishopp of Ely in a herse Coach hung round with his Escocheons, it being drawne with six horses a postillion

(1) Corporation Coucher.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 293.

(3) Ald. Newton's Diary.

riding on one of y^e forehorses. when he was brought through Trumpington the Bell there tolled, when through little S^t. Maryes the bell rang out there, when through St. Buttolphs y^e bell there tolled, & soc did at Bennett when he was brought through there, but St. Edwards Bell stirred not, Great St. Maryes Bell rang out a great while. There came along with the herse Coach 4 other coaches in mourning, each coach having 6 horses as I take it, & about halfe a dozen horsemen in mourning & about a dozen other parsons & gentlemen came along with the coach.

From the time of the said Bishoppes comeing in as before mencioned hee being carryed into the Schooles of this University and sett in a little roome there darkened and hung in all parts with black cloath (it being y^e roome at the lower end as you goe into the lower schooles which is under the Regent House) the said Bishopp from that time till his funeral solemnization lay in state after this manner. The corps being in lead and in a large Coffin, was about 3 foot high from the ground, over the Corps or Herse to the ground lay a black velvett herse cloth which at the bottome (for about an inch wide) was edged round about with white sarcenet, over the midst of y^e Herse was spread the coat of the King or Herald at Armes having the Kings Armes on crimson sattin richly embroidered with gold, at the head of the Hearse was standing the Bishoppes Miter which was silver guilt the capp or inpart whereof was crimson sattin or silke, the Miter was plaine saving some little flower wrought on the middle on each side thereof and on the topp of each side a little crosse of about an inch in length & breadth. On the one side of the top of the hearse lay along the Bishoppes Crosier of silver, somewhat in likenesse to a Shepherds Croke, of about an ell long & in thickness round about 2 inches and a halfe. the floore of the roome was covered either with black cloath or bayes or els was matted. On each side of the herse stood 3 wax tapers in Candlesticks and on each side of the herse attended 2 poor schollers in mourning gownes bare, vizt 2 on each side the head & 2 on each side the feete. all persons that came in to see stood bare there. All that desired might see, none denyed neither poor nor rich Towne nor Country, and without anything to be given or taken. From hence

On the 11th May 1667, being Saturday, between 3 & 4 of y^e Clock in the afternoon, the schoole Bell in Great St. Marys therefore ringing out, was the Bishopp borne by 6 ordinary persons in course gownes for the solemnity of his funerall from the schooles to Pembroke Hall, it was in this manner vizt.

First went 2 old men in course mourning gownes with sticks in their hands suitable.

After them followed 28 poor schollers (in order two & two) in mourning gownes for that service appointed whereof 7 were of Pembroke Hall, 7 of Peterhouse, 7 of Jesus Colledge, & 7 of St. Johns Colledge.

After them followed the Bishoppes Secetary and other his Officers & servants in mourning cloakes, to the number of betweene 20 & 30, in order 2 & 2.

After them followed the King at Armes and a Herald at Armes, each of them being clad in mourning & having on their coates of armes (over their mourning) embroidered with gold, the one of them bearing in his hand the Bishoppes Miter and the other of them carrying his Crosier.

After them followed the Herse (covered with the said black velvet cloath or Pall edged with white sarsenet hung round with Eschecons) borne by 6 poor men in gownes as aforesaid, on each side of the herse went 3 Doctors of Divinity who took holde of the herse cloath.

After them followed the close Mourners being the Bishoppes sonnes and other his neare relations to y^e number of about 10, all covered over with mourning,

noe hatts or capps on onely black Cloath carelessly lyeing flatt on their heades & but little of their faces seene. These also went in order 2 & 2.

After them followed the Vice Chancellor & Doctors of Divinity Law & Physick in their orders 2 & 2, in their scarlet robes & hoodes.

After them followed y^e Bachelors in Divinity in their gownes & hoodes, haveing one or two Esq^r. Beadles in y^e head of them, to a great number 2 & 2 in order.

And lastly followed all the Masters of Arts in their habitts and hoodes in order 2 & 2.

Thus in their orders they went to Pembroke Hall where y^e Bishopp was laid in a vault in a stone Coffin under y^e upper east end of y^e new Chappell there, which he caused to be built and which Chappell he himself consecrated on St. Mathewes-day Anno Domini 1665. Doctor John Pearson then Master of Trinity College in Cambridge made y^e Bishopps funerall oration⁽¹⁾ in y^e Chappell of Pembroke Hall y^e day of his funerall & burial being Saturday y^e 11th May 1667.

All y^e said Doctors &c. had each of them boxes of banquetts to y^e number of 500 & to y^e value of about 5^s. a box.⁽²⁾

William Craven Earl Craven⁽³⁾ was elected High Steward of the University in the room of Thomas Wriothsley Earl of Southampton K.G. Lord High Treasurer of England, who died on the 16th of May.

On the 13th of August, died Dr. Jeremy Taylor Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore. He was born in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in Cambridge, about 1613, and was the son of Nathaniel Taylor, barber, and Mary his wife. At an early age⁽⁴⁾ he was sent to the Perse free grammar school, where he continued about ten years. On the 18th of August, 1626, he was admitted a sizar of Gonville and Caius College. In 1630-1, he took the degree of B.A. and was

(1) Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Pearson's Oration is printed in "Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens," p. 39.

(2) Ald. Newton's Diary. The alderman observes "I think I was not present when the said funerall passed in the street but I had the relacion of it."

Lloyd, (Worthies, 612,) speaks of this funeral as "the greatest solemnity seen in the memory of man."

(3) He was brother to John Lord Craven of Rycot, the founder of the Craven Scholarships, and gained great military reputation under Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, and Henry Prince of Orange. His taking by storm the strong fortress of Crutzenack, in Germany, was one of the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of Gustavus Adolphus. In the 2d Car. I. he was created Baron Craven of Hampstead Marshall. During the great rebellion and the Commonwealth he was in the service of the states of Holland, whence he sent considerable supplies to Charles I. and II. In 1651, his estate in England was sold by the Parliament, and Mr. Hallam terms this one of their most scandalous acts. In 1660, he was made custos rotulorum of Berkshire. In 1662, he was created an earl, and in 1670, he was made Colonel of the Coldstream Guards and Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex and Southwark. At the revolution, when the Prince of Orange's Dutch troops were ordered to mount guard at Whitehall, this stout old earl resolved rather to be cut to pieces than to resign his post, James the Second however interfered and prevented bloodshed. On the accession of William and Mary, the Earl Craven lost his regiment and the Lord Lieutenancy of Middlesex, although he concurred in the act of settlement and took the oath of allegiance. He is said to have been privately married to the Queen Dowager of Bohemia (daughter of James I.). During the great plague of London, he ventured his life on a thousand occasions in the midst of the infected, provided nurses and physicians for the sick, and expended vast sums to supply the necessities of many that were ready to perish. He was particularly famous for giving directions for extinguishing fires in and about London, of which he had such early intelligence that it became a common saying that his horse (for he always attended on such occasions on horseback) smelt a fire as soon as it happened. The Earl Craven died aged 88 years and 10 months, on the 9th of April, 1697.

(4) It is said he was only three years old when he was first sent to the Perse school.

soon afterwards chosen fellow of his College. He was admitted into holy orders before he had attained the age of 21, and took his degree of M.A. in due course. On the 20th of October, 1635, he was admitted of University College, Oxford, and on the 21st of November in that year, he was nominated by Archbishop Laud to a fellowship in All Souls College in that University, to which he was admitted on the 14th of January, 1635-6. The Archbishop soon afterwards made him his chaplain, and procured him the appointment of chaplain in ordinary to the King. On the 23rd of March, 1637, he was instituted, on the presentation of Dr. William Juxon Bishop of London, to the Rectory of Uppingham in Rutlandshire. Here he resided till 1642, when he was in attendance on the King as chaplain. On the 1st of November in that year, he was created D.D. at Oxford, by the King's mandate. About 1644, he was residing in Wales, and was taken prisoner by the parliamentary army before Cardigan Castle. About 1647, he kept a school in partnership with two learned friends at Newton Hall, in the parish of Llanfihangel, in the county of Carmarthen, and was afterwards settled on an estate at Mandinam, in the parish of Llanguedor, in the county of Carmarthen, which he acquired by his second marriage. About 1654, he was committed to prison on account of some offensive passages in the preface to his "Golden Grove." He was again in prison soon afterwards, it is supposed in Chepstow Castle, but for what cause does not appear. His imprisonment was neither severe nor long. In 1657, he appears to have been residing in London, officiating to a small and private congregation of Episcopalians, and in 1658 he was confined in the Tower for having prefixed a print of Christ in the attitude of prayer, to his "Collection of Offices." On his release he removed to Ireland, residing at Portmore, discharging the duties of a weekly lectureship at Lisburne, and occasionally preaching to a small congregation of loyalists in the half ruined church of Kilulta. In 1659, he was apprehended by the Irish Privy Council for using the sign of the cross in baptism, but it is probable he was soon discharged. On the 6th of August, 1660, he was nominated Bishop of Down and Connor, and was soon afterwards elected Vicechancellor of the University of Dublin. In February, 1660-1, he was made a member of the Irish Privy Council, and on the 30th of April, 1661, the administration of the small diocese of Dromore was committed to him. On the 21st of August, 1667, his remains were interred in the choir of the Cathedral of Dromore, his funeral sermon being preached by his fellow-townsmen George Rust

Dean of Connor, who succeeded to the Bishoprick of Dromore. Bishop Taylor married, first, on the 27th of May, 1639, at Uppingham, Phoebe Landisdale by whom he had three sons; secondly, Joanna Bridges, who is said to have been a natural daughter of Charles the First when Prince of Wales. She survived her husband who had by her several children who died in their infancy, and three daughters who survived their father.⁽¹⁾ Of Bishop Taylor's works, which are numerous, the principal are: The Liberty of Prophecy, The Life of Christ or the Great Exemplar, The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living, The Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, and Ductor Dubitantium. The virtues, talents, piety, learning, and eloquence of Bishop Taylor made him the admiration and glory of the age in which he lived, and have been universally acknowledged in all succeeding times, and it must ever be accounted a great honour to the Town of Cambridge to have given birth to this eminently good and great prelate.⁽²⁾

Prince Edgar of York (son of James Duke of York by Ann Hyde his Duchess) who was born on the 14th of September this year, was soon after his birth created Duke of Cambridge. He died 8th of June, 1671.

On the 1st of October, the Corporation agreed to pay £6. quarterly⁽³⁾ to the Minister who should undertake to preach the afternoon sermons on Sundays at Trinity church.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Bonney's Life of Bp. Taylor, 8vo. 1815, Bp. Heber's Life of Bp. Taylor prefixed to the collected edition of the works of the latter, 15 vols. 8vo. 1828.

(2) "There are two old houses in Cambridge, which tradition points out as claimants for the honour of having been the place of Taylor's birth. The preference seems to rest with that which is now the Bull Inn, opposite Trinity Church. The rival tenement known by the sign of the Wrestlers, in the Petty Cury, is, as I am assured, beyond the limits of the parish [Trinity] where Jeremy Taylor and his brothers were baptized, where his parents were married, and where his father served the office of churchwarden."—Bp. Heber's Life of Bp. Taylor, note (A).

There is no Bull Inn *opposite* Trinity church. Perhaps the Red Bull *near* it is intended.

(3) *i. e.* £6. per annum by quarterly payments, and not £6. per quarter.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 20th of April, 1671, the Corporation ordered £6. per annum to be paid to Mr. Arden for preaching the afternoon sermon at Trinity church. On the 17th of December, 1674, they desired Mr. Lee to get a licence from the Bishop of Ely to preach a sermon in Trinity church. On the 8th of January, 1677-8, they ordered 30s. a quarter for one year to be paid to Mr. Fairmeadow for preaching the afternoon sermon in Trinity church. On the 16th of August, 1687, it was ordered that Mr. William Brampton should preach a lecture sermon on Sunday afternoons, and have £6. per annum from the Corporation. On the 17th of March, 1691-2, it was ordered that Mr. Holdsworth should preach the lecture in Trinity church on Sunday afternoons, and have 30s. a quarter. On January 9th, 1693-4, Mr. Walker, lecturer in Trinity church, was ordered to be paid 30s. a quarter for one year. On the 29th of January, 1705-6, it was ordered that Mr. Walker should continue lecturer at Trinity church till Lady Day. On the 24th of August, 1706, Mr. Whitaker was elected lecturer at Trinity church, to begin at Michaelmas next, and to have £6. per annum. On the 27th of September, 1709, Mr. Thackham was appointed by the Corporation lecturer of Trinity parish for one year from the next Michaelmas with the stipend of £6. He was re-appointed in 1710, 1711, 1712, as he was in 1713 and 1716, when he is styled Dr. Thackham. On the 24th of August, 1719, Dr. Thackham's salary as lecturer to the Corporation was raised from £6. to £10. per annum. On the 26th of September, 1721, John Johnson fellow of St. John's College, was chosen lecturer of the Corporation. On the 30th of March, 1727, William Morgan fellow of Trinity College was appointed

A bill for erecting pest houses for the Town of Cambridge⁽¹⁾ was read a first time in the House of Commons on the 26th of October. On the 29th,⁽²⁾ it was read a second time and committed. On the 28th of November, the report of the Committee was brought up and, certain amendments being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed. On the 5th of December, a petition was presented from certain persons who, it was alleged, were like to be much prejudiced if the bill passed, and an order was made for hearing all persons concerned by their counsel on the 9th, when counsel on both sides were heard and some witnesses were examined, and the question being put that the bill do pass, it was resolved in the negative.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of December, a grace was passed reciting the donations to the public library by Dr. Holdsworth, Mr. Lucas,⁽⁴⁾ and Mr. Rustat,⁽⁵⁾ and requiring the Librarian to arrange and classify the books and make a catalogue thereof; also by himself or his deputy, approved of by the Vicechancellor, to attend at the Library every day (except feast days) from 9 to 11 A.M. and from 1 to 5 P.M. or in winter till twilight, and to give a bond to the University to see all books kept in repair. For neglect or refusal to observe these regulations, the Librarian was to be deprived of his office.⁽⁶⁾

The sum of £1791. 18s. 1½d. was imposed upon the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) for raising £120,902. 15s. 8d. to be bestowed on the Duke of York for his heroic courage in exposing his own person against the Dutch fleet over which he obtained a glorious victory.⁽⁷⁾

1667 } On the 19th of January, the King issued the following letter man-
68 } datory, which was forwarded to the University by the Chancellor
the Earl of Manchester:—

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS by the statutes of our university of Cambridge and injunctions

lecturer, with the salary of £10. per annum. On the 23rd of March, 1737-8, the Corporation ordered that the £10. a year given to the lecturer at Trinity church should be dropped from Lady Day then next. On the 22d of November, 1743, it was ordered that the Mayor should appoint an afternoon lecturer in his parish church, who should have £10 per annum. On the 23rd of July, 1747, the Corporation ordered that the lectureship should be continued at Trinity church as usual. On the 19th of March, 1754, the Rev. Mr. Morgan of Trinity College was chosen by the Corporation lecturer of Trinity church in the room of the Rev. Mr. Morgan deceased. On the 2d of November, 1756, it was ordered that the Mayor for the time being should appoint a lecturer or chaplain to preach in the Mayor's church in the afternoon, and that £10. a year should be paid him.

(1) Vide ante, p. 521.

(2) On this day the Corporation ordered £10 to be paid to the Recorder towards defraying the charges of the Act for setting out the grounds in Coldham's.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Commons' Journals, ix. 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 27, 32, 34.

(4) Vide ante, p. 510.

(5) Vide ante, p. 519.

(6) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 397.

(7) Stat. 17 Car. II. c. 9.

given both by our father and grandfather of blessed memory, and confirmed by ourself, the ordinary divinity act or disputation is to be performed by three opponents and an account thereof is to be returned to ourself: and whereas we are given to understand that notwithstanding the said statutes in that behalf made, many of late years not tendering either the honour of that our university or their own repute, have so far neglected their duty therein as that there is seldom above one opponent or two, often not any or but one of those appointed in course but such only as the respondent can procure.

WE therefore out of our princely care to preserve that good esteem which that our university hath formerly had both at home and abroad, and the better to promote the study of divinity by the due performance of exercises therein, have thought fit to make and establish this following order to be observed by all whom it may concern as a statute of our university, that is to say:—

THAT every person appointed in course to oppose at the ordinary divinity act not performing his duty therein shall be punished ten shillings and moreover stand obliged under the same penalty to oppose at the next divinity act and so from time to time until such time as he shall either perform the duty in his own person or procure some other in his stead upon just cause to be approved by the vice-chancellor of our said university for the time being our professor in divinity and the master of the college of which such opponent is. And our farther will and pleasure is that this our order be published at a congregation of our said university and entered among the statutes of the same.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall this 3d of January, 1667, in the 19th year of our reign.(1)

The monthly sum of £1791. 18s. 1½d. was charged on the county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) for eleven months, beginning the 26th of January.(2)

On the 6th of March, the Senate passed a grace appointing the Vicechancellor, Doctors Fleetwood, Boldero, Gunning, Dillingham, Pearson, and Widdrington with the two Proctors a syndicate to revise the form of Commemoration of Benefactors.(3)

1668.

At this period it was usual for the University to send some of its members to preach before the King at or near Newmarket, when his Majesty was residing in those parts. Charges in respect of preachers at Newmarket, Saxham, and Euston occur in the accounts of the Vicechancellor in this and subsequent years.(4)

Edward Chapman one of the Aldermen of the Town, bequeathed(5) to the Corporation £100. to be bestowed on the poor, in the same

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 294; MS. Baker, xxv. 296; Dyer's Privileges of the University of Cambridge, i. 360.

(2) Stat. 18 and 19 Car. II. c. 13.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 398.

The revised form of Commemoration was approved of by the Senate 3d July, 1668.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 399.

(4) MS. Baker, xl. 63, 64, 65. See Roger North's Life of Dr. John North, ed. 1826, p. 311; Evelyn's Diary, 4to. edit. i. 419; Gage, Hist. of Thingoe Hundred, Suffolk, 137 n.

(5) Will dated 22d May, 1668.

manner proportionably as Mr. Chevyn's⁽¹⁾ and Mr. Fann's⁽²⁾ gifts, about Easter, with a sermon for the benefit of the living. On the 12th of May, 1669, the Corporation ordered that Alderman Chapman's obiit sermon should be preached yearly on the Sunday before Easter, and that after such sermon the profits and increase of the £100. given by him should be distributed to the poor, according to the manner of Mr. Chevyn's gift to the Town, at a meeting to be then held in the Guildhall.⁽³⁾

It seems to have been customary for the Corporation to be entertained on the 16th of June, at Barnwell Abbey, by the proprietor of that estate. Alderman Newton under that date in the present year says:—"The Mayor Aldermen & 24^{ty} went to Barnwell Abbey according to custome where they had 4 gamons of Bacon and stewed Pruens, the Towne sent wine, the Mayor onely went in his gowne with ye Mace before him, the Serjeants over night went to the 24^{ty} to invite them from ye Mayor."⁽⁴⁾

About this time the town was indicted for not repairing Howes' cawsey.⁽⁵⁾

On the 15th of July, the King addressed the subjoined letter respecting mandate degrees to the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, and Caput:—

CHARLES R.

Right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor and trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS upon our late happy restoration to our just rights there were many persons of eminency as well for their learning and standing in our university

(1) Vide Vol. ii. p. 151.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 59.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary.

John Pounsaby and John Crosby treasurers of the town, in the account of their disbursements from Michaelmas 1667 to the 9th of March, 1668-9, make this charge:—"Given to Mr. Butler's Maids when Mr. Maior & the Aldermen & others went thither at the accustomed time by Mr. Maior's order, £20 5s. 0d."

Ald. Newton gives a more detailed account of the proceedings in the following year:—

"Munday the 14 June 1669, in the afternoone, came Jo. Bridge, the Serjeant to me from Mr. Mayor, desiring my company at Mr. Mayor's house on Wednesday next, betweene 12 & one of the clock, in my Cloake, to accompany him to Mr. Butler's at Barnwell, as yearly the custome is.

"June 16, 1669. Wednesday betweene 1 & 2 met the Aldermen, that is to say, Mr. Finch, Mr. Croyley, Mr. Moodye, Mr. Williams, Mr. Adams, & myselfe (& Mr. Tifford met at Barnwell) at Mr. Mayor's house, with the Treasurers old and new elect, the Bayliffs, & severall of the 24ty, from whence the Mayor in his Gowne, with Marsh the Serjeant in his Gowne, and with the Mace before the Mayor, the Aldermen & rest in their Cloakes, went to Barnwell Abbey to Mr. Butler's who complimented us, and afterwards Mrs. Butler came whom the Mayor & Aldermen onely saluted; then at Mr. Butler's charge all the company had Gamon of Bacon creame & stewed pruens & strong beere & cake; the Towne sent wine & sugar, & soe after the Treat done the company went away from thence, nothing being given to the servants by Mr. Mayor or any els; then we went to the Mayor's booth in Midsomer fayre & dranke some cans of beere, where the Mayor was 1s. the Aldermen 6d. p. peice, & from thence went home accompanying the Mayor, till the way to our severall homes tooke us away where we left him; nothing but a tankard of small beere at Mr. Mayor's before we went from thence."—Ald. Newton's Diary.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book, Aug. 17.

of Cambridge as their sufferings for us and with us in the common calamities of the time we thought fit as a special mark of our royal favour to confer degrees upon them without obliging them to those exercises which the statutes of our said university do require.

But since those worthy persons have had the benefit of that our princely favour, we have thought fit to declare it our royal will and pleasure, that all persons who at any time hereafter shall come to you with our letters mandatory for a degree in any science or faculty, shall before their admission thereunto personally subscribe in the common form and words, and pay such customary fees and duties as other candidates for their respective degrees usually do, and also perform such acts and exercises as by the statutes of that our university are enjoined, or else put in real and sufficient caution for performance of the same in such time as you shall judge convenient, or their occasions (if any of them shall be employed in our service) may well permit. And for the requiring of such subscriptions payments and performances as aforesaid, these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant, any command authority or dispensation hereafter granted to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall the 15th day of July, 1668, in the 20th year of our reign,

By his Majesties command,

WILL. MORRICE.

To our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor Edward Earl of Manchester chamberlain of our household and chancellor of our university of Cambridge, and to our trusty and well-beloved the vice-chancellor and caput senatus of that our university.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of September, the Corporation demised a piece of ground behind Pembroke Hall to the Master fellows and scholars of that house for 452 years,⁽²⁾ in consideration of which they covenanted with the Corporation to "procure an able orthodox divine to preach a Sermon every Michaelmas Daye, or the daye following in case Michaelmas Daye happen to be on the Sunday, in such place as the Mayor elect shall appoint."⁽³⁾

At a Common Day held on the 7th of October, the subjoined letter from the Lords of the Council to the Sheriff of the County was openly read in the Hall:—

To our very Loveinge frend the high Sheriffe of the County of Cambridge.

After our harty commendacions, his Majesty haveinge received frequent informacion from several parts of this Kingdome, That divers persons formerly displaced by the Commissioners authorized for regulatinge Corporacions, in pursuance of an act of Parliament⁽⁴⁾ & others, Doe without takeinge the oath and declaracion appointed by the Statute of the 13th of his Majesties Raigne, endeavor to be elected & readmitted into the several offices of Maiors, Bailiffs,

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 295.

(2) The College purchased the reversion of the Corporation in or about 1835.

(3) Corporation Coucher.

(4) Vide ante, p. 503, n. (3)

Sheriffs, Aldermen, Towne Clerks, & other offices in the respective Cittyes & Borroughs of this Kingdom, which designe as may be justly apprehended to disturbe the peace & happines of his Majesties Government. His Majestie thereupon hath commanded us to pray & require you to signify his pleasure unto the Mayor Bailiffs & Aldermen & other officers of all & every Citty & Towne Corporate within the County of Cambridge, That they doe not henceforward admitt any person or persons into any office whatsoever in any of theire Corporacions but accordinge to the rules prescribed in the Act of Parliament. And so not doubtinge of your care herein, wee bidd you hartily farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, the 28th of September, 1668.

Your very Loveinge friends,

ORMOND,	J. DUNCOMBE,
CRAVEN,	GILL. CANT.
BATHE,	MIDDLETON,
LOWDERDAELL,	T. CLIFFORD,
HUMPHR. LONDON,	JO. BERKELEY,
ARLINGTON,	WILL. MORICE.(1)
W. COVENTRY,	

On the 20th of October, a grace passed that any person enjoying the privileges of the University, and sued in the King's Courts at Westminster, should be defended at the charge of the University, so that such charges should be moderate and approved of by the Vice-chancellor, and further that those who should strive to violate and render void the privileges by which the members of the University were exempt from being sued elsewhere than before the Chancellor or his Commissary, should be esteemed as the most noxious enemies of the University and be treated accordingly. The preamble to this grace states that various writs had been lately issued from the King's Courts at Westminster, against scholars' servants, who were for the most part men of inferior condition and unable at their own charge to defend the privileges of the University.(2)

The King was again expected at Cambridge, but again (for some reason which does not appear) put off his visit. The following charges in the account of Dr. Fleetwood who was Vicechancellor from the 19th of October to the 3rd of November, shew the preparations made for his Majesty's reception on the part of the University:—

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to James Ramsey for his charges in riding to London to provide a Banquet for his Maj ^{ties} entertainment . .	02	1	0
Paid to Titus Tillet for his charges in riding to London (after notice given of his Maj ^{ties} not coming) to forbid the Banquet	01	9	6

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 399.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to the London Confectioner in consideration of y ^e damages he sustained in preparing the Banquet intended for his Majesty	20	0	0
Item, paid to the London Milner for taking y ^e Gloves again bought for her Maj ^{ty}	02	0	0
Item, loss in wine & charges prepared for the King's coming	00	8	0(1)

On the 7th of October, the Corporation advanced to the Mayor £60. (part of a gift for charitable purposes by Mrs. Knight) "to be layd out for the use of the Towne in relacion to his Majesties coming if need require."⁽²⁾

The town treasurers in their accounts make this charge;—"To Alderman Moodey his charges to London about a present for the King by Mr. Maiors order, £3. 10s. 0d."⁽³⁾

1668 } Dr. John Cosin Bishop of Durham, by a deed dated the 2d of
— } February, agreed to give £100. to the University for the purpose of
69 } erecting a Commencement House and new Library according to a plan or model deposited by him in the University Library, this sum to be paid as soon as the ground on both sides of the Regent Walk between King's and Caius Colleges was purchased, and, when the ground was made clear, he engaged to contribute £100. per annum for four years if the works were carried on vigorously without stop or delay.⁽⁴⁾

On the 12th of March, Daniel Scargill B.A. fellow of Corpus Christi College, was expelled the University by the Vicechancellor and Heads for asserting impious and atheistical tenets. On the 25th of July, 1669, he made a public recantation in Great Saint Mary's Church, whereupon he was absolved by the Vicechancellor and restored to the University.⁽⁵⁾

1669.

On the first of May, Cosmo de Medicis, Prince of Tuscany afterwards Grand Duke by the title of Cosmo III., visited Cambridge. Alderman Newton thus describes his reception:—

MAY 1st, 1669. Saturday morning, betweene 10 & 11 of y^e Clock, came from Newmarket up y^e Peticury to y^e Rose Taverne in Cambridge y^e Prince of

(1) MS. Baker, xl. 63.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, Oct. 7. 1668, & Sept. 29. 1669. See also Ald. Newton's Diary, Oct. 7 & 9, 1668.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1667, to Michaelmas, 1668, of payments from Michaelmas 1667, to the 9th of March, 1668-9.

(4) MS. Baker, xxx. 454.

(5) Masters, Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll. 163, 171, App. No. 41; ed. Lamb, 367; MS. Lambethian, No. 674, fo. 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, No. 941, fo. 107, 108. Hobbes wrote but did not publish a Defence in the matter of Dan. Scargill. (Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, ii. 482.) See as to Scargill (who was a native of Cambridge,) Blomfield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. ed. v. 53, 81.

Tuscany in his Coach & 6 horses with a postilion, there came alsoe along with him 2 other Coaches. he then was about y^e age of 28 yeares, a proper man, very thick in person & very swarthy in his favour. he came apparelled in y^e then english mode an ordinary stuffe vest & tunick & or silver buttons. Mr. Mayor & y^e Aldermen in their scarlett, & y^e Bailiffs Treasurers, & 24^{ty} in their Gownes, went immediately after he was out of his Coach to visitt him, which was in the Chamber at y^e Rose next St. Michael's Churchyard, (Mr. Recorder was absent) & Mr. Crab being then out of Towne & at London, Mr. Herring as Deputy Mayor, with y^e Aldermen presented themselves to him, & Mr. Mayor after due obeysance to his person spoke & tould him that he was very welcome to y^e Corporacion, & assured him that to y^e utmost of our power he should be as safe whilst he was heere as in his owne dominions; y^e Prince (until St. Barnard Gascoigne his interpreter gave him to understand what Mr. Deputy Mayor had said) stood with his hat on his head, but then when he understood what had bin spoke he pulled off his hat & stood beare, & by his interpreter thankt Mr. Mayor for y^e Civility & said it was a fine Town, he liked it well. Mr. Mayor further desired that his highnes would honor y^e Corporacion at y^e Guildhall that they might treat him; he by his interpreter thankt them but said it was his resolucion not to be chargeable to any place where he came, & soe Mr. Mayor, giving a low Congey, & y^e Aldermen took their leaves & came away.

The University alsoe, soone after y^e Mayor & Aldermen had left him, did visit him, viz. Dr. Gunning Master of St. Johns and Kings Professor of Divinity in scarlet, with all y^e noblemen in y^e University in their Gownes, conducted y^e Prince from y^e Rose to y^e Schooles, they going before him & undergraduates being all y^e way in good order placed on both sides from y^e Rose to y^e Schooles, & Bachelors in their hoodes from Mr. Morden's house to y^e hither end of y^e Regent walke & from thence Masters of Arts to y^e Schooles all in their habits, the Vicechancellor & Doctors in their Scarlet met y^e Prince in y^e middle of y^e Regent Walke & soe conducted him to y^e Regent House, but y^e Prince tooke noe degree, 2 or three of his nobles tooke y^e degree of Doctor of Lawes or some such like, & their went out of Fellow Comoners about 20 Masters of Arts. Thence y^e Prince went to his Inne & dynded & then again to y^e schooles, where there was a Philosophy Act, & from thence went to Kings Col. Chappel where they had a music divertisement, from thence he went up the Regent Walke all along y^e street on foot to St. Johns Col. & there was a little while & from thence came to Trinity Col. where schollers Bachellors & Masters of Arts of y^e Col. were orderly placed all along y^e first Walke on both sides to y^e Lodge & at the first rayles Mr. Lynnet met y^e Prince & conducted him to y^e Crosse passage before y^e Masters lodging against y^e King & Queens Hostle & there met him Mr. Dove fellow of y^e Col. & made a short speech to y^e Prince, & afterwards there y^e Master & Seniors in their habitts with him & shewed him y^e College Hall & y^e further Court & soe brought him to y^e Masters Lodge & then they went to y^e Comedy house where they had a Comedy called calculated or composed for y^e Italian meridian, which lasted till about 9 at night, he seemed to like y^e Comedy very well & as y^e usuall manner is did clap his hands at it. he went from hence on Sunday morning y^e 2nd May, 1669. At his departure he gave 10^s. to Tom Holyday y^e Towne Cryer, who at his comeing in directed y^e Coaches which way to come to y^e market place, els he gave not either officers or servants of either body any thing that I heard of worth taking notice of.(1)

Archdeacon Echard gives the following account of the Prince's visit :—

He went to visit the University of Cambridge, where he was received with all imaginable Respect, being attended at his Lodgings and complimented in the Name of the University by the two Divinity Professors, Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson, accompany'd by all the young Noblemen Students, and likewise by the Mayor and Aldermen from the Town. The next Morning⁽¹⁾, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Duport,⁽²⁾ with the Heads and the Proctors, stood ready in their Formalities to receive his Highness in the Publick Schools, all the Scholars being ranged on each Side of the Way. The University Orator, Dr. Widdrington, entertain'd him with a publick Speech at the Gate, from whence he was conducted into the Regent-House, where was held a Congregation for creating Degrees in all Faculties on this Occasion, by the particular Command of his Majesty,⁽³⁾ where a second Speech was made to him by the same Orator. In the Afternoon he was pleased to be present at a Philosophy-Act appointed for that Purpose, which was perform'd to the singular Satisfaction of his Highness and the whole Auditory.⁽⁴⁾

In the account of the Prince's travels drawn up under his direction by Count Lorenzo Magalotti, are the following particulars :—

His highness, on his arrival, went to the Rose Inn. Here preparations had been made by the courier, and we found the streets, through which it was necessary to pass, filled with the populace, and with crowds of scholars, who had collected together to see him and welcome his arrival. Scarcely had his highness alighted from his carriage, when the mayor, Nathaniel Crab,⁽⁵⁾ with the aldermen, perpetual officers, who to the number of twenty-four,⁽⁶⁾ compose the magistracy, came to compliment and to greet him. They were introduced by Sir — Castiglioni; and the mayor, who alone was desired to be covered, addressed his highness in a speech, in the English language, with which the latter, through the medium of Sir — Waller, who acted as interpreter, testified his satisfaction. As soon as the magistrates were gone, there immediately appeared, in grand procession, preceded by the mace-bearers, the college of the doctors, consisting of fourteen heads of the university, drest in doctors' robes of scarlet cloth, edged with ermines' skin, which was spread round the neck like that of the large cap of the cardinals' robes, and of some young noblemen who wore gowns of a different colour, with sleeves hanging down to the ground, and gold buttons and lace; for it is the custom to distinguish noblemen by a more costly habit than the other students. His highness received them graciously, and having heard doctor Edmund Bolders, vice-chancellor for the Earl of Manchester, the chancellor of the university, who entreated him to condescend to honor the academy (public schools) with his presence, replied to his address. Going out shortly afterwards, his highness found the scholars ranged in order, in two rows, from the door of the house to the entrance into the court of the academy, dressed in gowns of different colours, according to their several colleges; his

(1) This seems a mistake as the Congregation and Philosophy Act were on the day the Prince arrived here.

(2) Dr. Boldero was Vicechancellor.

(3) The King's Letter is in MS. Baker, xxv. 299.

(4) Echard, Hist. of England, iii. 235.

(5) According to Ald. Newton it was the Deputy Mayor Mr. Herring, Mr. Crabb being then in London.

(6) Here is a confusion between the 12 aldermen and the twenty-four or common council.

highness passed through them in his way to the academy, where he was received on the outside of the door by the chancellor,⁽¹⁾ accompanied by the heads of the university, in the same dress in which they had to welcome him; the vice-chancellor made, in the name of the university, a short and elegant Latin speech, to congratulate him on his arrival, and expressive of their general satisfaction. His highness went away escorted by the vice-chancellor and heads of houses, and accompanied more especially by a retinue of the noble scholars, to see the library, in which is a great abundance of books of every description, ancient and modern, kept there for the public use of the professors and scholars. Thence his highness was conducted into the great hall of the university (senate-house) where being seated in the place of honour, at a large table covered with a carpet, round which were placed at due distances the heads of the university; a short oration was recited by the professor of humanity,⁽²⁾ in praise of his highness, which, although it was in Latin, yet being pronounced with a peculiar accent, was not less difficult to be understood, than that which followed in the English language. The professor having finished his discourse, that his highness might see the ceremony observed in giving the laurel, as well as that of the degree of master of arts, as of doctor in the superior sciences, the vice-chancellor in the proper robes of his office, being seated in the middle, close to the table, with his face towards the hall, began the ceremony, admitting several scholars without examination (by virtue of the kings gracious rescript and dispensation, made in compliment to his highness) to the degree of master of arts, and to that of doctor, several others, who had already the dignity of master, in the manner following:—the individual was presented by the professor of that faculty in which he desired to be promoted, to the vice-chancellor, before whom he knelt, with his hands joined together, while the latter repeated the following words:—"In Dei nomine, amen: Admitto te ad incipiendum in artibus, vel in philosophiâ vel in medicinâ in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, amen."—After this, one of the secretaries of the university,⁽³⁾ who was present, called to him those who were promoted, saying to them with an audible voice, "Tange librum, determina quæstionem in aure Doctoris ac præsta juramenta;" and having immediately done what was prescribed to them, each wrote his name in a printed book which contained the oath of the king's supremacy, and of fidelity or allegiance; they then received the laurel, one after another, and were invested with the gown belonging to their respective degrees. The vice-chancellor in order to shew his respect for his highness's attendants, wished to place in the number of the Battedratici of the university, Doctor Dornie, physician to his highness, and public reader of medicine at Pisa: this intention had been hinted to him at Newmarket, by the deputies of the university, in consequence of which he had prepared himself to return thanks in a scholar-like manner. He was invested with the red gown, which is worn by the public professors of the university, and conducted into the presence of the vice-chancellor, who, having first called upon the name of God, admitted him by saying, "Recipimus te in numerum nostrum eo modo quo et apud tuos Bononienses et Pisanos, in nomine Patris, &c." The accustomed oath was dispensed with, in consequence of his being a Catholic, and also the premeditated return of thanks, because it had been omitted in the case of all the others who had been promoted to degrees, and also to avoid lengthening the

(1) Vicechancellor?

(2) Public Orator?

(3) Esquire Bedels?

ceremony, and making it tedious to his highness, who as soon as he was set at liberty, returned and dined with his suite.

After dinner, his highness desirous to gratify the vice-chancellor, who entreated him to honour the academy with his presence a second time, went thither with his attendants, followed by the vice-chancellor and the heads of the university. In the principal hall, into which his highness was introduced, a short Latin oration was made by one of the professors, which being pronounced in the same manner as that which was spoken in the morning, was little understood, and afterwards his highness was present at different questions, which were propounded for disputation, and very spiritedly and strenuously opposed by the professors and masters of arts. "*De methodi philosophandi in experimentis fundata, et contra systema Copernicanum.*" When all was over, a respectful and learned speech of thanks was made by the principal orator, to assure his highness of the acknowledgment of the whole university.

From the academy, the vice chancellor, the public professors, and a great number of scholars forming his retinue, his highness went to see King's College. As he entered the chapel of the college, Doctor Fleetwood, Doctor of Divinity, the Provost, received him with a Latin compliment, in which he expressed at considerable length the veneration which that college entertained for his highness's distinguished qualities. Having seen the chapel (which was formerly dedicated by Henry VI. King of England and France to the most blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, and in which although the architecture is Gothic, the royal magnificence of the prince who erected it is very visible in the nobleness of the decorations) he was attended through the whole of the college; the apartments being shewn to him, and every thing that is worthy of remark in that edifice, either as to its structure, or as to what concerns the convenience of the collegians. * * * * * Thence his highness went to the College of St. John, where, on entering the court, he was met by Doctor Gunning, the master, who with the collegians waited to pay their respects to him; and a complimentary discourse in Latin having been first pronounced, they accompanied his highness through the halls and apartments most worthy of notice, conducting him into the library, which both in the number and curiosity of its books surpasses that of the university. * * * * * Nor was the next college which his highness visited less considerable, called Trinity. * * * * * His highness surveyed every thing most remarkable in the college, to the magnificence of which nothing contributes more than the grand square, which takes its name from Thomas Nevill, formerly Dean of Canterbury, and master of the college, who erected and completed it at an expence of seven thousand pounds. The evening coming on, his highness was introduced into the theatre, a room rather small than spacious, where was represented by the scholars a Latin comedy, which pleased more by the elegance of the dresses, the ease and gracefulness of the actors, than by their elocution, which it was very difficult to understand, without being accustomed to the accent. The story of the comedy was as follows:—A merchant of Nola, whose wife and daughter had been made slaves, sent his son to Constantinople to redeem them; but he falling in love by the way with a certain young lady, instead of prosecuting his journey, returned to his father, bringing the girl along with him, and pretending, that she was his sister, and that his mother was dead. Many years afterwards, another merchant arrived at Nola, on his return from Constantinople, with letters from the wife. The truth having thus come out, the father accomplished their redemption by other means; and when the mother returned to her own country, the son prostrated himself at her feet, and asked pardon for his offence, which she not only granted, but, actuated by maternal tenderness,

obtained it also from his father. The comedy concludes, in the midst of rejoicings, with a ball, which was managed with great elegance.

At his departure his highness was escorted by Dr. Pearson, master of the college, who always accompanied his highness, and also by those collegians who are distinguished by the names of fellows and scholars, the former having a situation in college as long as they live, and the latter for seven years, during which time they finish their studies in one or other of the faculties. His highness on returning to the inn, retired to his rooms and supped alone.

With the foregoing particulars are interspersed brief notices relative to the foundation of the several Colleges and of the University. The inhabitants of the town are estimated at upwards of 12,000, of whom more than 2,500 were scholars. It is remarked that "the ancient buildings are not much to be admired, either for the beauty of their architecture, or of their materials, the greater part of them being of wood, with an outward facing of brick; the more modern ones are better."⁽¹⁾

At this period it appears that there was a treaty pending between the London Printers and the University, which was broken off on the 7th of July, when the Heads agreed that John Hayes should have the printing for £100. a year.⁽²⁾

The death of Henrietta Maria the Queen Dowager occasioned the publication by the University of a collection of verses under the title of "*Threni Cantabrigienses in exequiis serenissimæ Reginae Henriettæ Mariæ augustissimi Caroli secundi Matris.*"⁽³⁾ Amongst the contributors to this collection were Dr. James Duport Dean of Peterborough, Dr. James Fleetwood Provost of King's College afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Joseph Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, John Pearson Master of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Chester, John Spencer Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, Isaac Barrow of Trinity College, and Thomas Gale of Trinity College afterwards Dean of York.

On the election of an esquire bedell in the place of Francis Hughes, deceased, a dispute arose between the Heads of Colleges and the Senate in consequence of a claim on the part of the former to nominate two persons to whom the choice of the Senate was to be restricted. On the 1st of November, the Heads by an interpretation asserted that they had by statute the power of nomination,⁽⁴⁾ and they subsequently nominated John Peck fellow of St. John's College, and Marmaduke Umlin fellow of Pembroke Hall. A majority of the Senate

(1) *Travels of Cosmo III. Grand Duke of Tuscany through England*, 220--241. This work contains a view of Cambridge at this period.

(2) MS. Baker, xxvii. 143. See Gutch, *Collectanea Curiosa*, i. 276.

(3) "*Cantabrigiæ Ex Officina Typographica celeberrimæ Academiæ*, 1669." 4to.

(4) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 340.

however gave their suffrages in favour of William Worts fellow of Caius College.⁽¹⁾ Mr. Peck having a majority over Mr. Urlin was admitted by the Vicechancellor, upon which Mr. Worts appealed to the King in Council. The result appears in the subjoined order:—

AT THE COURT AT WHITEHALL, DECEMBER 8, 1669.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

His Royal Highness the Duke of York,	Earl of Carlisle,
His Highness Prince Rupert,	Earl of Craven,
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,	Lord Bishop of London,
Lord Keeper,	Lord Arlington,
Duke of Ormond,	Lord Hatton,
Earl of Ossory,	Lord Newport,
Lord Great Chamberlain,	Lord Berkley,
Lord Chamberlain,	Lord Ashley,
Earl of Bridgewater,	Mr. Treasurer,
Earl of Sandwich,	Mr. Vice-chamberlain,
Earl of Bath,	Mr. Secretary Trevor,

Sir John Duncombe.

WHEREAS William Worts master of arts and fellow of Caius College, in the university of Cambridge, did by his petition complain to his majesty in council, that being chosen to succeed Francis Hughes deceased in the place of esquire beadle, according to the statute in that behalf, he was refused admission by Dr. Boldero then vice-chancellor, and therefore praying relief; his majesty was graciously pleased by order of the 17th of November past to summon the said Dr. Boldero and all other parties concerned to appear and set forth the merits of the said cause before the board. And the parties accordingly meeting with council learned on either side, it appeared that upon the decease of the said Francis Hughes two persons were nominated by the vice-chancellor and other the heads of houses, who being proposed to the congregation, the one of them, Mr. John Peck fellow of St. John's college, had more votes than the other, and was consequently admitted into the esquire beadle's place. And notwithstanding it was alledged that the petitioner Mr. Worts had many more voices in the congregation than any of the others, yet having not been nominated to the said place by the heads of houses, according to the ancient custom and constant usage ever since making the statute in this behalf, his Majesty was pleased to declare his election void: and for the final settlement of this and the like elections in the future he was pleased to ORDER and it is hereby ORDERED accordingly, that the nomination of the persons for the esquire beadle's place shall always remain in the heads of houses for the time being, and the election only in the whole senate of the university, which election is to be out of the persons so nominated by the heads of houses and no others. AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the said John Peck be continued in execution of his charge.

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.(2)

(1) Cambridge Portfolio, i. 244.

In MS. Lambethian, No. 674, p. 14, is a letter from the Earl of Manchester, dated 21 Nov. 1669, respecting this controversy.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 297.

In the account of Dr. Boldero Vicechancellor £72. 18s. 1d. is charged for the expences of the litigation in this matter.—MS. Baker, xl. 64.

The following letter was doubtless occasioned by tumultuous proceedings arising out of the dispute between the Senate and the Heads respecting the right of nomination:—

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS we are informed that there have been disorders and misdemeanors of late in the regent house in our university of Cambridge by some of the body contesting with the vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges, wherewith we declare ourself to be displeased; for the better prevention of the like disorders for time to come, and for the preservation of decency, quietness, and gravity in the transactions in the senate house of our said university, OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is, that all ancient statutes, decrees, and laudable customs touching and concerning the regents and non-regents quiet and peaceable keeping their seats and giving their suffrages or votes without running from side to side, or from one class to another to bespeak any other for their voice or vote, be duly observed under peril of our displeasure: and particularly that if any hereafter shall offer or give any affront to the vice-chancellor in the regent house by bold and irreverent language, by open cavilling or contesting or by abetting one another in any such contest, or make any other address than by reverent and respectful application to him, and if any shall offer to continue doing any publick act, as reading suffrages or numbering votes, after the vice-chancellor hath dismissed the congregation or convocation, and if any the proctors or scrutators in any case shall refuse to perform their duty in any part thereof, according to the statutes or laudable customs of the said house, against the admonition of the vicechancellor, and if any shall go about from college to college or elsewhere, by gathering hands and subscriptions to make parties and factions to the disturbance of the government of the said university, and if any shall be found so offending in any of the premisses, he shall forthwith for such his offence be suspended by the vice-chancellor *ab officio et ab omni gradu suscepto et suscipiendo*, and so stand suspended till, upon his submission and satisfaction, by the consent of the vice-chancellor and major part of the heads of colleges he be absolved. And we further require that all of inferior degrees both in the senate house and elsewhere shall shew all due respect and reverence to all of superior degrees whatsoever.

OUR FARTHER WILL AND PLEASURE is, that these our orders and injunctions be read by the vice-chancellor, or by the senior proctor at the vice-chancellor's command, openly in the senate house, and after be added to the rest of our royal injunctions and orders sent to that our university of Cambridge, and entered into your publick books of records.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall this fifteenth day of December 1669, in the 21st year of our reign.(1)

On the 19th of December, died Samuel Spalding one of the Aldermen of the town,(2) aged about 79. He was a native of Brockdish in Norfolk, was admitted a freeman of Cambridge,(3) and one of the attornies of the town on the 11th of January, 1613-14. He was one of the coroners of the town for the year commencing Michaelmas, 1618. On the 17th of August, 1628, he was elected an alder-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 298.

(2) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(3) He had his freedom as apprentice to John Wickstede then Mayor.

man, and he served the office of Mayor in the years commencing at Michaelmas 1630 and 1655, and from the 23rd of July till Michaelmas 1662. On the 26th of September, 1637, he had a grant of the reversion of the office of town clerk, then held by John Harrison, but he did not come into possession of this office till the 23rd of June, 1660.⁽¹⁾ He was one of the original adventurers who engaged to drain the Bedford Level.⁽²⁾ Blomefield says he was a good antiquary, and transcribed several fair folio books of records relating to the town, in his (Blomefield's) possession, being a fair writer and laborious collector.⁽³⁾

1669 } Shortly after the death of George Monck Duke of Albemarle,
70 } which occurred on the 3rd of January, the University published a book of verses, under the title of "*Musarum Cantabrigiensium Threnodia in Obitum incomparabilis Herois ac Ducis illustrissimi Georgii Ducis Albemarlæ Regiarum Copiarum Archistrategi Regis & Regnorum Magnæ Britanniæ felicissimi Restauratoris.*"⁽⁴⁾ Amongst the contributors were Dr. Duport Dean of Peterborough and Vicechancellor, Dr. Fleetwood Provost of King's College afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, Dr. Pearson Master of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Chester, and Isaac Barrow, Nathaniel Lee, and Leonard Welsted all of Trinity College.

On the 1st of March, the King sent a letter mandatory to the Heads requiring them to prick or nominate William Worts M.A. fellow of Caius College, on the next vacancy in the office of Esquire Bedell. The design of this mandate is thus stated:—"Our aime herein is not so much to repair & salve the particular unhappiness of him the said William Worts, whereby he may have fallen under your displeasure, as to reunite & cement the affections of all parties in that our University & to reestablish a good understanding & concord between the Head & Body."⁽⁵⁾ A few days afterwards, the Heads nominated Mr. Worts and Marmaduke Urlin fellow of Pembroke Hall, for this office, then vacant, and on the 8th of March, Mr. Worts was elected, the votes being Worts, 108, Urlin, 92.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Wells, *Hist. of the Bedford Level*, ii. 111.

(3) Blomefield *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, 226, n. In his *Hist. of Norfolk*, (8vo. edit. v. 330, n. 6,) Blomefield states that Ald. Spalding's daughter Frances being young, went into a garret in a remote part of the house, and the door shutting upon her, she was there starved to death, notwithstanding strict enquiry was made after her.

(4) "*Cantabrigiæ Ex Officina Joann. Hayes celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi*, 1670." 4to.

(5) MS. Baker, xxv. 295.

(6) Ald. Newton's Diary.

See Cambridge Portfolio i. 245, where (as in other works) Mr. Worts is confounded with his son a member of Catharine Hall, and a great benefactor to the University.

1670.

At this time and for about twenty years preceding, the principal retail traders in this town were in the habit of coining small copper money for convenience of change. Subjoined is a list of these coins or tradesmen's tokens, compiled by a diligent collector, about the year 1810 :—

TOKENS.

"JAMES ALDERS." encircling a lion rampant. reverse "In Cambridge." round the initials I. A.

[Alders was one of the Bailiffs of the Corporation from August, 1653, to August, 1657.]

"RICHARD ALLEN,"—"ROSE TAVERNE IN CAMBRIDGE." R. I. device a Rose. ^{A.}

"JAMES ANDERSON * IN CAMBRIDGE." a lion rampant.

"NICHOLAS APTHORP IN CAMBRIDGE N. A." a globe.

"JOHN BIRD OF CAMBRIDGE 1667." Arms the same with the company of taylors viz. a royal tent between two robes, on a chief a lion passant.

B.
"I. E. UNDER THE ROASE IN CAMBRIDGE." sign a rose.

[A Mr. Brian died at the Rose Inn, A.D. 1652, & left a widow who continued till 1653, when Allen succeeded.]

B.
"WILL. BRYAN IN CAMBRIDGE CONFECTIONER, 1652. W. H." device three pine apples.

"JOHN BLACKLY BAKER IN CAMBRIDGE." arms the same with the baker's company, viz. a balance between 3 garbs, on a chief barry wavy of four, &c.

O.
"JONATHAN BROWN IN CAMBRIDGE, I. B." a shield with a device doubtful.

"EDWARD CALLIS IN CAMBRIDGE, 1663." arms a lion passant guardant in bend dexter.

"FRANCIS CHALLIS * IN CAMBRIDGE 1653 F. C." device a broche of candles.

"JOHN CHAPLYN IN CAMBRIDGE, 1667."

C.
"ED. CLARK HABERDASHER IN CAMBRIDGE, 1652. E. A." arms the same with Callis.

"ED. CLARK HABERDASHER IN CAMBRIDGE, 1664." reverse barry nebulee of six, on a bend a lion passant gardant.

"RICHARD COOKE AT PEASE HILL IN CAMBRIDGE HIS HAFE PENY, 166-." device a Talbot passant.

"JOHN CRASK CAMBRIDGE 1667." arms obliterated.

"PETER COLLINS IN CAMBRIDGE 1656." device a hand & glove on one side & W. M. on the other.

D.
"THOMAS DARRANT IN CAMBRIDGE T. M." device a dragon.

E.
"THOMAS EWIN IN CAMBRIDGE 1668 HIS HALF PENY T. R." device a man dipping candles.

F.
"E. E. AT THE MITEE IN CAMBRIDGE 1651." sign a Mitre.

F.
"GEORGE FELLSTED IN CAMBRIDGE G. A." device two pestles in a mortar.

* F. *
"THOMAS FELSTED * IN CAMBRIDGE 1664 T. * D." arms the same as Blackly's.

"THOMAS FENN OF CAMBRIDGE. T. F." arms gules a woolpack argent.

"JOHN FINCH MARKET PLACE CAMBRI. I. F."

"THO. FOX AT THE BLACK BULL IN CAMBRIDGE." device a bull tripping.
F.

"JOHN FROHOCK IN CAMBRIDGE 1670. I. M." arms on a chevron between 3 leopard's faces as many crosses.

"FRANCIS HAMPSON IN CAMBRIDGE 1667." device two tobacco pipes lying transversely upon a grate, an implement used in the manufactory of such pipes.

H.

"ROBERT HARWOOD * IN CAMBRIDGE 1660. R. C."

H.

"JAMES HAWKE * IN CAMBRIDGE 1667. I. M." arms are those of the grocers' company, viz. a chevron between 9 cloves sable 4, 2 & 3.

H.

"JOSEPH HEATH OF CAMBRIDGE 1666. I. H." arms per chevron or & sable, in chief 2 mullets of the second, in base a heathcock of the first.

"RICHARD HODGKINE." encircling a castle, reverse, "IN CASTLE STREET."

H.

round the initials "R. B."

[Dug up in the Castle Yard, July 16, 1802.]

"ELIZABETH HOGHTON * IN CAMBRIDGE. E. * H."

"EDWARD JENNINGS * CAMBRIDGE." device the same with Maies's.

"FRANCIS JERMAN OF CAMBRIDGE HIS HALFE PENNY 1667." arms the same with those of Hawke.

"JOSEPH LINSEY ** IN CAMBRIDGE 1663 HIS HALFE PENY." device an eagle displayed with two heads.

"JOHN LOWRY OF CAMBRIDGE HIS HALFE PENNY 1657." encircling a bust of his patron Oliver Cromwell. This token is rather singular, being struck in *cameo*, that is to say the letters &c. are indented, instead of *intaglio*, or cut in relief as coins are in general.

M.

"OWEN MAYFIELD IN CAMBRIDGE 1658. O. * S." device a mitre.

[The Mitre Tavern in Trumpington-street, St. Edward's parish, now the private dwelling-house of Mr. Farish, surgeon.]

"CHRISTOPHER MAIES * IN CAMBRIDGE." reverse a row of candles hanging on a broche.

"JOHN MARSTON IN TRUMPINGTON STREET CAMBR. HIS HALFE PENNY." device a hand filling cups out of a jug.

"JOHN NEWTON IN CAMBRIDGE. 1652." arms the same with Hawkes's.

P.

"JOHN PECKE OF CAMBRIDGE HIS HALFPENY 1668. I. M." arms the same with Blackly's.

P.

"SANDIS PEYTON * * IN CAMBRIDGE S. M." arms a cross engraild or.

P.

"THOMAS POWELL IN CAMBRIDGE HIS HALFPENY. T. E. 1665. sign a bunch of grapes.

[Another of Powell's has the date 1666]

P.

"JAMES POTTER IN CAMBRIDGE 1667. I. E."

"HENRY RAPER IN CAMBRIDGE GROCER." device a sugar loaf.

"FRANCIS RUSSELL CAMBRIDGE 1665." arms a lion rampant, crest a goat.

S.

"WILLIAM SMITH IN CAMBRIDGE 1670." reverse "HIS HALFPENY. W. E." round a shield, with the arms of the Leather-sellers' company, viz. 3 bucks regardant tripping.

S.
 "HENERY SMITH IN CAMBRIDGE. H. M." device a shield with a lion in bend dexter.

S.
 "JOHN SPARKES BAKER IN CAMBRIDGE. 165 . . . I. M." device the same with Blackly's.

"BENJAMIN SPENCE 1668 OF CAMBRIDGE CHANDLER HIS HALF PENY." arms a chevron between 9 cloves 6 & 3.

"JOSEPH TIFFORD * IN CAMBRIDGE 1659."

"WILL. WATERSON OF CAMBRIDGE CARYER 1657."

"WILLIAM WELLS 3 TUNS *." device 3 tuns, reverse "TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE," encircling "W. S."

[Now a large shop and warehouse occupied by Mr. Richard Wallis for grocery articles, partly in St. Mary's parish, on the north side of St. Edward's church.]

W.
 "PHILIP WILLIAMS OF CAMBRIDGE P. M." arms the same as Blackly's.(1)

In an Act granting a subsidy to the King is a clause exempting the sites of the Colleges and Halls in the Universities, and the Masters, fellows, and scholars thereof, and the professors and officers of the Universities, in respect of the stipends, wages and profits of their places and employments in the Colleges and Universities.(2)

On the 14th of April, the Heads waited upon the King at Newmarket and presented him with his father's works in two volumes.(3)

On the 21st of April, the Duke of Ormond,(4) and sundry other lords and gentlemen were entertained at King's College by Dr. Fleetwood Deputy Vicechancellor and the Heads of Colleges. £24. 18s. was charged to the University for this entertainment.(3)

On the 29th of April, Francis North Esq.(5) of the Middle Temple was chosen one of the standing counsel of the town, and it was agreed he should have 40s. per annum, "& his fees as there is occasion to use hym."(6)

About this time, the University petitioned Parliament "against the proceedings of the Corporation of the Bedford Level,(7) which were thought injurious to the navigation of the river Cam."(8)

On the death of the King's sister, Henrietta Maria Duchess of Orleans, which occurred from the effects of poison, at St. Cloud, on

(1) MS. Bowtell, iii. 646—652.

(2) Stat. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 3, s. 45.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 64.

(4) Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

(5) Afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord Guilford.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book.

(7) Dr. Duport has a Latin Poem "In amnium & paludum Exsiccatore, vulgo, Drainers of the Fens." *Musæ Subsecivæ*, 182.

(8) Bp. Monk's Memoir of Dr. James Duport, (*Museum Criticum*, ii. 691.)

the 30th of June, the University published a book of verses, entitled "*Lacrymæ Cantabrigienses in obitum illustrissimæ Principis Henriettæ Caroli Imi Regis & Martyris Filiæ Ducissæ Aurelianensis.*"⁽¹⁾ Amongst the writers in this collection were Dr. Duport Dean of Peterborough Vicechancellor, Dr. Isaac Barrow of Trinity College, Dr. Fleetwood Provost of King's College afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, and Leonard Welsted of Trinity College.

In the afternoon of the 2d of October, the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duchess of Cleveland arrived in Cambridge in one coach.⁽²⁾ The following afternoon (being Sunday) they left for Newmarket. During their stay here the University presented the Duke and Duchess of York with two fair quarto bibles,⁽³⁾ and they were congratulated on their arrival by the Mayor and Corporation.⁽⁴⁾

Thomas Nicholson and William Dickinson the town treasurers make these charges in their accounts:—

	£.	s.	d.
To Gunnell for hire & a Journey to Newmarkett to inquire of the Duke of Yorks comeinge	0	3	0
To the Duke of Yorks Pages and for mony layd out when the Prince of Orange was here	9	5	0 ⁽⁵⁾

This year, the Prince of Orange (afterwards King William the Third) visited the University. The King had previously⁽⁶⁾ issued letters desiring the University, in honour of the Prince, to have a public creation for conferring degrees in the several faculties upon such gentlemen in the prince's train as should desire the same, and upon such others as the Vicechancellor and Heads should think fit.⁽⁷⁾ The Prince and his retinue arrived in Cambridge from Newmarket on Saturday the 26th of November, about 10 in the morning. There were three coaches, in the middle one of which were the Prince and Lord Ossory. Mr. Herring the Deputy Mayor, with the Aldermen in scarlet, and the Common Council and others in their habits, met the Prince at the hither end of Jesus Lane, where Mr. Herring made a short speech, welcoming him to the town, to which the Prince made a brief reply. Thence he proceeded to

(1) "*Cantabrigiæ, Ex Officina Joann. Hayes Celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi, 1670.*" 4to.

(2) That the Duke and Duchess of York should thus publicly associate with the King's acknowledged mistress is a fact strikingly indicative of the lax morality of the age.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 64.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1669, to Michaelmas, 1670, of payments from Michaelmas, 1669, to 13th March, 1670-1.

(6) 22d November.

(7) MS. Baker, xxv. 302.

the Schools, where many degrees were conferred. The Prince dined at King's College with the Provost, and after dinner went to Trinity College. The same night he left Cambridge for Audley End, whence on the following day he proceeded to London. The Prince is described as being at this period "between 19 & 20 years of age a well countenanced man, a smooth & meegeer face, and a hansome head of hayre of his owne."⁽¹⁾

In December, died George Rust D.D., Bishop of Dromore. He was born in Cambridge, and was educated at Christ's College, of which he became fellow. In 1656, he kept an exercise in the Divinity Schools on the question "*Messias in S. Scripturâ promissus olim venit,*" and on Commencement Tuesday, 1658, he answered the Divinity Act upon this question "*Fore Resurrectionem Corporis suadet Scriptura, nec refragatur Ratio.*" In 1661, his fellow-townsmen Bishop Jeremy Taylor sent for him to Ireland, designing him to succeed to the Deanery of Connor, to which he was appointed by letters patent, dated the 3rd of August, 1661. He was presented to the rectory of the Island of Magee in the diocese of Down and Connor, on the 7th of June 1662. Upon the death of Bishop Taylor he preached his funeral sermon, and on the 8th of November, 1667, he succeeded that excellent prelate in the see of Dromore, to which he was consecrated in Christ Church Dublin, on the 15th of December following. Bishop Rust was interred in the Cathedral of Dromore in the same vault with his dear friend Bishop Taylor. Of Bishop Rust, the celebrated Joseph Glanville gives this character: "He was a Man of a clear Mind, a deep Judgment and "searching Wit: greatly learned in all the best Sorts of Knowledge, old and new; a thoughtful and diligent Enquirer, of a "free Understanding and vast Capacity, joined with singular Modesty, and an unusual sweetness of Temper, which made him the "Darling of all that knew him: He was a Person of great Piety "and Generosity; a hearty Lover of God and Man; an excellent "Preacher, a wise Governour, a profound Philosopher, a quick "forcible and close Reasoner, and above all a true and exemplary "Christian. In short he was one who had all the Qualifications of "a primitive Bishop, and of an extraordinary Man." Bishop Rust published his funeral sermon for Bishop Taylor, and another for the Earl of Mount Alexander; also a letter of resolution concerning Origen and the chief of his opinions. In 1682, Mr. Glanvil published Bishop Rust's Discourse of Truth with annotations, sup-

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

posed to have been written by Dr. Henry More, and in 1683 was published in Latin Bishop Rust's Discourse of the Use of Reason in matters of Religion, with a translation into English and annotations by Henry Hallywell, who also in 1686 published the Bishop's Remains.⁽¹⁾

1670 } On the 10th of January, the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Chich-
71 } ley Knt. one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, was elected High Steward of the Town,⁽²⁾ which office seems to have been vacant ever since the passing of "An Act for banishing and disenabling the Earl of Clarendon," by which that nobleman was disabled from having holding or enjoying any office or place of public trust or any other employment whatsoever.⁽³⁾

1671.

On the death of Anne Duchess of York (daughter of the first Earl of Clarendon and mother of the two Queens Mary and Anne) which occurred on the 31st of March, the University set forth a collection of verses under the following title "*Epicedia Cantabrigiensia in obitum illustrissimæ Principis Annæ Ducissæ Eboracensis.*"⁽⁴⁾ Amongst the writers in this collection were Dr. Duport Master of Magdalene College and Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Fleetwood Provost of King's College afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, Dr. Pearson Master of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Chester, and Thomas Gale of Trinity College afterwards Dean of York.

On the 5th of May,⁽⁵⁾ died Edward Earl of Manchester Chancellor of the University. On the 11th of May,⁽⁶⁾ George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, K.G., Master of the King's Horse, was elected Chancellor. He was installed in London on the 7th of June.⁽⁷⁾

The following charges in the accounts of Dr. Breton Vicechancellor refer to the Duke of Buckingham's election and installation:—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Ringers at the election of the Duke of Buck. our			
Chancellor &c.	00	10	0

(1) Ware, Hist. of the Irish Bishops, ed. Harris, 265: Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 449; Bayle, General Dictionary, ed. Bernard Birch & Lockman, viii. 823; Heber, Life of Bp. Taylor.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book,

(3) Stat. 19 & 20 Car. II. c. 2.

(4) "*Cantabrigiæ Ex Officina Joann. Hayes Celeberrimæ Academæ Typographi, 1671.*" 4to.

(5) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. xiv. p. 44.

(6) Ald. Newton's Diary. In the *Graduati Cantabrigienses* (App. p. 4,) the Duke of Buckingham occurs as Chancellor, 1670.

(7) Various papers relative to the Duke of Buckingham's election and installation are in MSS. Lambethian, No. 688, & No. 939.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Vicechan. towards the charges of his Journey to London to install his Grace & to other Doctors 24; and to the Orator	52	0	0
To the two Proctors 4 ^{lib.} the two Taxors 3 ^{lib.}	07	0	0
To 45 Non Regents & Regents each 1 ^{lib.}	45	0	0
To Mr. Whinn Deputy Bedell & Mr. Peck Bedell 4 ^{lib.} & Bedells Staffs 1 ^{lib.}	05	0	0
To Mr. Woorts his charges presenting the Letter to his Grace & afterwards the Patent & attending at the Instalment	12	0	0
To Mr. Woorts w ^{ch} he gave the Porters at Exeter & York Houses	01	0	0(1)

On the 5th of September, Francis Lord Hawley and others trustees for the sale of fee farm rents conveyed to Sir George Downing of East Hatley, in the county of Cambridge, Knight and Baronet, (inter alia) the reversion of all that annual rent of £10. reserved and issuing out of and for the fee farm of the keeping the assize of bread, wine and beer, and the punishment of the same, with fines and amer-ciaments and other profits coming thereby, and also of keeping assize and overseeing the measures and weights in the town of Cambridge and suburbs thereof, in the county of Cambridge, then or late paid or payable by the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and his successors and their vicegerents for ever: and also the reversion of all that annual rent of £70. reserved and issuing out of and for the farm of the town of Cambridge then or late paid or payable by the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town and then enjoyed by his Majesty's royal consort Queen Catharine as parcel of her Majesty's jointure.(2)

On the 26th of September, the Corporation ordered £203. 17s. 4d. to be paid to Mr. Newton the Mayor elect, towards the expences on the King's visit. The following orders were made by the Corporation at the same time:—

ORDERED that the Aldermen & six seniors of the Common Councill or the major part of them doe consider of a present for his Majesty against his coming to Towne, which is said wil be the 4th of October next.

IT IS ORDERED that the Common Councill & the rest of the gownsmen doe habitt themselves in decent black cloathes & hatts against his Majesties cominge to this Towne (which is saide to be the fourth of next month) & to attend Mr. Mayor accordinge as they shal be summoned, upon pain of their oathes.

On the 29th of September, the Corporation made this order:—

IT IS ORDERED that there be a dynner provided against Wednesday next at the Hall when his Majestic comes to Towne, at the discrecion of Mr. Mayor,

(1) MS. Baker, xl. 65.

(2) Corporation Muniments.

& the charge thereof to be borne by the Towne, & what mones he shall disburse to be repaid hym by the Corporacion.

On the 2d of October, an order was made "that what fees are due to the King's Officers be paid by Mr. Mayor and borne by the Towne."⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of October, the day appointed, the King came to Cambridge from Newmarket, to which place he returned the same evening. He was nobly entertained by the University at the cost of £1,039. 5s. 1d., the particulars of which do not appear in the Vice-chancellor's general account, having been entered in a separate book,⁽²⁾ which I have not met with.

Subjoined are accounts of the King's visit. The first of these is by Mr. Alderman Newton, who was Mayor at the time:—

OCT. 4, 1671.—Wednesday being a very cleere sun shiney day, his Majestie King Charles y^e 2d came to Cambridge the first time. The place in which y^e Corporacion mett him was on Christs Col. peece on y^e Greenesward to which place y^e Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, & all Gownemen repayed: y^e Mayor & Aldermen in Scarlet on horseback, all y^e rest of y^e Gownemen on foot, y^e Maior & Aldermen alight there & had there matts to kneele on, it was about 10 of y^e clock or between 10 & 11 in the morning his Majestie came thither. he came in his coach & with him therein y^e Earle of Suffolk & my Lord Allington of Horseheath, he did not there alight out of his Coach, when he came at us his coach stood. And I having y^e Mace then ready in my hand, I spake these words upon my knees unto his Majestie,

May it please your most Excellent Majestie, According to my bounden Duty I doe in all humility resigne up this into your sacred hands as your just right.

And therewithall upon my knees tendred his Majestie my Mace, who strecht out his hand & toucht it & returned it to mee againe.

Then did Mr. Recorder Peapys make a short speech, and then, at such time as he spoke of y^e present, I stept forward to his Majesties Coach, & upon my knee presented y^e same into y^e hands of his Majestie, who tooke it & layd it in his lapp, y^e present was 100 twenty shilling peeces of broad gold in a crimson culled velvet or good plush purse with gold fringe & gold strings.

After Mr. Records speech was ended, his Majestie gave mee out his hand to kisse, soe upon my knee I tooke his Majestie by y^e hand (as y^e manner is) and kissed it.

Then he held out his hand to y^e Recorder to kisse who kissed it, & then the Aldermen kist y^e King's hand. His Majestie came not out of the Coach.

Then all y^e Common Councell & gownemen went 2 & 2 in order, y^e Juniors first, then y^e Aldermen on horseback in Scarlett 2 & 2 in rank, y^e Juniors first, then y^e Kettle drum on horseback, then his Majesties Trumpeters 4 or 6 of them, then I as Mayor on Horseback with y^e Towne Mace in my hand betweene two of his Majesties Macebearers with their two Maces each of which 2 maces was much bigger than our biggest Towne Mace, then followed his Majesties Coach, in which he was, then his Majesties life guard, then the

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Baker, xl.

Towne souldiers, all of us, except the souldiers, were bareheaded. Soe we waited on his Majestie as far the Regent Walke, where he was received by ye University. Then I & ye Aldermen went to ye Towne Hall, where we had a very plentiful dinner, at which were most of ye Knights & Gentlemen of ye County, & dynd there alsoe my Ld. Allington & Sir Tho. Chicheley, ye former is our Burgesse for Parliament, ye latter our High Steward. The Conduit run Claret wine when his Majestie passed by, who was well pleased with it. Sir Tho. Chicheley was pleased to come downe from London on purpose the better to Countenance us in our appearance, Major Harsenet one of his Majesties Serjeants at Mace, lodged at my House ye same time, & continued there severall nights. His Majestie returned from Cambridge to Newmarket the same Wednesday.(1)

CAMBRIDGE, OCTOBER 4.—His Majesty this day honored the University and Town of Cambridge with his royal presence, attended by many of the nobility from Newmarket; the Mayor & Aldermen with the trayn Soldiers waited his coming without the Town; the whole body of Students according to their several Orders and Degrees in their Habits, attended in the streets from the first entrance unto the Schools; as he passed by the Market place, the Conduit ran with Claret wine; at the Schools he was received by his Grace George Duke of Buckingham, Chancellor of the University, with the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors, presented with a fair Bible, and a short speech made by the Orator; His Majesty viewed the Publick Library, took more especial Notice of the rare Eastern MS. given by his Grace George Duke of Buckingham, formerly Chancellor of the University; as also of the many fair volumes bought by the Annual Benificence of Tobias Rustatt Esq. one of his Majesties present servants; passed from thence to King's Colledge, heard an Anthem in the Chappell; from the top of the Leads had a fair prospect of the whole Town and Country; walked through the streets to St. John's Colledge and Trinity, where he viewed their Libraries, and heard short speeches made by the Masters of both, as he had before done at King's Colledge; after this he was entertained at Trinity Colledge with a Dinner, served up by Masters of Arts, being Regents, in their Habits, where plentiful Tables were spread also for the Nobility, and all others belonging to the Court: After Dinner his Majesty conferred the honor of Knighthood upon Charles Cæsar Esquire, (son of Sir Henry Cæsar) who brought up the first dish; and having seen a Comedy Acted there, with which his Majesty expressed himself to be well pleased, as also with the good Order of the whole University, about five of the clock he returned to Newmarket.

Through his Majesties great favor, and his Grace the Chancellor's care of the University, no Degrees were conferred upon any, by his Majesties Command, though much desired by many.(2)

Particulars of the Mayor's disbursements on this occasion are subjoined:—

AN ACCOMPT of what Monies have been disbursed upon the account of the Corporacion of ye Towne of Cambr. by Samuel Newton Gent. Maior of ye same Towne, concerning ye reception of his Majestie at Cambr. on Wednesday the 4th of Octob. 1671.

	£.	s.	d.
To his Majestie for a present one hundred Twenty Shilling peeces of Broad Gold	115	0	0

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(2) London Gazette, 5 Oct. 1671.

	£.	s.	d.
To Moses West for y ^e purse in which the said present was putt	01	12	0
To Mr. Thomas Duppa his Majesties Gent. Usher Collec- tor for severall fees due to the King's Servants as by the perticulers & by Mr. Duppas receipt appeares	37	06	0
To Mr. Topham one of y ^e Kings Serjeants at Mace as a gratuity by advice of y ^e Aldermen, two broad twenty shilling peeeces of Gold	02	06	0
To Major Harsnett another of y ^e Kings Serjeants at Mace as a gratuity by the like advice three broad twenty shilling peeeces of Gold	03	09	0
To Mr. Sanderson Yeoman Usher of y ^e Kings Guard a particular fee due to him	00	06	8
To Alderman Muriell for his Journey to London to our High Steward about y ^e present to his Majestie & for Alder- man Pettits & Alderman Muriells Journey to Newmarket . .	04	00	0
To Alderman Herring in full of his Bill for y ^e habits of y ^e two boyes attending y ^e Maior on the day his Majestie came to Towne	06	4	3
To John Legg for makeing their Suites Coates & belts . .	01	05	0
To Mr. Frohock for two paire of Stockings for them & for some Ribbon they hadd	00	06	10
To Mr. Sanders for 2 paire of Shooes for them	00	06	0
To Mr. Westly Cutler for buckles & the use of two swords for them	00	10	0
To my Lord Allintong Parke Keeper his fee for the Venison Item, to James Mayfeld Fishmonger in full of his bill for fish	01	0	0
To Mr. Bates his bill for y ^e Dinner	38	6	0
To him more for 4 Cookes wages, eight helpers in the kitchin, for Coles, Turfes, hire of Pewter Spits, Pans, Ketles, &c.	11	1	0
More for Charcoale	0	8	0
To Alderman Williams for bread	0	5	0
To Mr. Robson for Beere	1	5	6
To Mr. Nicholson his bill for Lynnen lending & washing . .	0	12	6
To a Woman for washing Alderman Mayfields Linnen . .	0	3	6
To Mr. Clarke for Tobacco Pypes & Candles	0	5	2
To Mr. Shuter for y ^e use of Carpetting & chaires	1	3	0
To John Incarsole for his attendance at y ^e Hall	0	1	0
To Goodwife Loader for three Matts to kneele on before his Majestie	1	2	0
To y ^e porters for lookeing after y ^e Matts & bringing them home	0	1	0
To Henry Gunnell for his Journey to the Recorder. . . .	0	1	6
To John Stiles for y ^e retorne of y ^e silver and Gold to & from London	1	0	0
To John Fox for sweeping y ^e Butchers stalls	0	0	6
To Willm, Freeman for carryeing away the dirt betweene y ^e shambles	0	3	0
To Mr. Smith for y ^e waites for their service on the day his Majestie was in Town	1	0	0
To Alderman Adams for boards & other stuffe & worke about the shambles & dores & windowes about y ^e Gaole . .	1	11	0

	£.	s.	d.
Allowed more to him for changing into silver of 95 peeces of Gold at 4 ^d . p. peece losse to the Towne, as was agreed at a meeting of the Aldermen	1	11	8
To John Squire Carpenter y ^e one halfe of his bill for stuffe & worke in Emanuell Lane, the whole being 13 ^{li} . 0 ^s . 6 ^d . . .	6	10	3
To Thomas Hutton the one halfe of his bill for stuffe & worke in Emanuell Lane, the whole being 1 ^{li} . 4 ^s . 8 ^d . . .	0	12	4
To Alderman Mayfeild in full of his bill for Wine & for Bottles and Glasses broke & lost	13	4	0
To Mr. Wiseman Painter in full of his bill for painting y ^e side of the shambles & Hall staircase &c.	0	14	6
Paid unto Mr. Bird High Constable for foure Men & Horses appointed to be upon y ^e Road on the day his Majestie came to Towne to give timely notice of his Majesties approach . .	0	12	0
To Alderman Crabbe for 2 Hatts for y ^e two boyes that attended y ^e Maior on y ^e day his Majestie was in Towne . .	0	10	0
The totall of all y ^e said disbursements is	268	11	2

A PARTICULAR of y^e fees due to y^e Kings Servants from all Townes Corporate thorough which his Majestie shall passe received by Mr. Duppa as is before mencioned.

To the Gent. Ushers of y ^e Privy Chamber	5	0	0
To the Gent. Ushers dayly waiters	5	0	0
To the Serjeants at Armes	3	6	8
To the Gent. Ushers Quarter Waiters	1	0	0
To the Knight Harbinger	3	6	8
To y ^e Knight Marshall	1	0	0
To y ^e Yeomen Ushers	1	0	0
To y ^e Groomes of the Chamber	1	0	0
To the Serjant and Office of Trumpetts	3	16	0
To y ^e Wardrobe	1	16	8
To y ^e Yeoman of y ^e Mouth	2	0	0
To y ^e pages of y ^e presence	0	10	0
To the Surveyher of the Wayes	1	10	0
To the Yeoman of y ^e Feild	0	10	0
To the Sewer of y ^e Chamber	1	0	0
To y ^e Closset Keeper	0	10	0
To the Surveyer of y ^e Dresser & Chamber	0	10	0
To y ^e Kings footmen	2	0	0
To y ^e Coachman	0	10	0
To y ^e Porters at Gate	1	0	0
To the Yeomen Harbingers	1	0	0
Totall	37	6	0

October y^e 5th 1671.

RECEIVED of Samuell Newton Esq. Maior of the Corporation of Cambridge y^e aboves^d Sume of Thirty Seaven Pounds six shillings in full of their Homage fees due to the Kings Servants, I say received 37 6 0

p. THO. DUPPA Gent. Usher Collector.(1)

The accounts of the churchwardens of Great St. Mary's contain these charges:—

	£.	s.	d.
Oct. 4.—Item, to the ringers for ringing that day the King was in this towne	0	6	8
Item, for 3 doosin of fagits for a bonfire by Mr. Maiors orders	0	6	0
Item, for tar barrils for the same fire	0	2	6
Item, for 2 doz. of Sedge Sheafs for the same bone fire	0	2	0

At this period it was customary for the aldermen and corporate officers to make Christmas or New Year's gifts⁽¹⁾ to the Mayor. A list of those received by Alderman Newton during his mayoralty is subjoined:—

MY FEAST AT XTMAS, 1671.

Presents sent mee in:—

- Mr. Jacob 6 bottles of sack & a sugar loafe.
- Mrs. Sarah Simpson widdow a Cagg of Sturgeon.
- Mr. Wm. Hinton a Cagg of Sturgeon & 6 bottles of wine.
- Mr. Turner at ye Rose a Cagg of Sturgeon.
- Aldⁿ. Herring 2 geese one Cock Turkey & Pottatoes.
- Aldⁿ. Tifford one whole sheep.
- Alderm. Pettit 2 Turkeyes & 6 bottles of Wine.
- Aldⁿ. Crabb one Turkey 6 mallard & some other Wildefoule.
- Aldⁿ. Muriell a Coller of Brawne & one Turkey.
- Aldⁿ. Law 12 bottles of Sack & 6 of Clarett.
- Aldⁿ. Adams 6 bottles of sack & 6 of Clarett.
- Aldⁿ. Williams 5 bottles of sack & 5 of Claret.
- Aldⁿ. Mayfeild a large joll of Sturgeon & 6 bottles of sack & 6 of Claret.
- Aldⁿ. Blackerby a little Gowle of Sturgeon.
- Aldⁿ. Cropley sent noe present.
- Alderm. Finch was then lately dead.
- Mr. Hawkins a Turkey & 2 jointes of Porke.
- Mr. Alders 6 Tapers or mould Candles.
- Mr. Robson a Coller of Brawne & 6 bottles of Sack & 6 of Clarett.
- Mr. Bird a dish of fish.
- The Bayliffes 12 bottles of sack & 12 of Claret.
- The Treasurers 6 bottles of sack & 6 of Clarett.
- Mr. Pyke Attorney 10 bottles of Clarett.
- Mr. Baron 10 bottles of Claret.
- Mr. Sell 10 bottles of Claret.
- Mr. Fox 2 Turkeyes Attorney.
- Mr. Drake 6 bottles of sack & 6 of Claret.
- Mr. Jermyn a dish of Fish.
- Mr. Fox ye Comon Counsell a Collar of Brawne.
- Mr. Walker a Chine of Mutton & Chine of Veal.
- Mr. Robson as Comon Counsell 10 bottles of Claret.

(1) See as to New Year's gifts, Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis, 1841, i. 5—11. Monks anciently gave new year's gifts to the Abbot, (*Cronica Jocelini de Brakelonda*, 46,) and as late as 1694, the Lord Keeper received on New Year's Day "presents from all the Courts in Westminster-hall," (Sir Hen. Ellis's *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, 236.)

Mr. Felsted 9 bottles of Claret.

Mr. More 9 bottles of Claret.

Mr. More at y^e workhouse 4 bottles of sack & a Turkey

Mr. Crabb y^e Toller 2 Turkeys.(1)

1672.

This year, John Ivory published on a large sheet "The Foundation of the University of Cambridge, with a Catalogue of the Principal Founders and Special Benefactors of all the Colledges, and totall number of Students, Magistrates and Officers therein being."⁽²⁾ It is dedicated to the Duke of Buckingham Chancellor of the University, and embellished with cuts of the arms of the East Angles, the University, and the several Colledges. At the end is this statement, "The totall number of Students of all Degrees in this University, that have names in every particular Colledge, with the Magistrates and daily Officers thereunto belonging, besides divers young Scholars that are Relieved herein, which have no names in any of the Colledges aforesaid, is this present year 1672, 2522."

The numbers in the several Colledges are thus stated:—

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.—A Master, 22 Fellows, 45 Scholars and Bible-clerks, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students. The whole number being 86

CLARE HALL.—A Master, 18 Fellows, besides Probationers or supernumeraries, 41 Scholars, 20 poor Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students. The whole number being 100

PEMBROKE HALL.—The Master, Fellows, and Scholars, with other Students, Officers and Servants of the Foundation, are at this time about 100

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.(3)—A Master, 12 Fellows, 37 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students. The whole number being 145

TRINITY HALL.(3)—A Master, 12 Fellows, 14 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students. The whole number being 68

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.(3)—A Master, 26 Fellows, one Chaplain, 75 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students. The whole number being 140

KING'S COLLEGE.—One Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, three Chaplains or Conducts, one Master of the Choristers, six singing Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and sixteen Colledge Officers and Servants. The whole number being 113

QUEENS' COLLEGE.—A President, 19 Fellows, 27 Scholars, 12 Bible-clerks, and three Lecturers of Hebrew, Arithmetic, and Geometry, besides other Officers and Servants of the Foundation, and Students. The whole number being about 120

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(2) "Printed by John Hayes, Printer to the University of Cambridge, for John Ivory, Herald-Painter, and are to be sold at his House over against the Sign of the Mitre in Cambridge, Anno Dom. 1672."

(3) These Colledges are placed as above by Ivory, but he thus states the dates of foundation, Corpus Christi College 1351, Trinity Hall 1359, Gonville and Caius College 1318.

CATHARINE HALL.—A Master, 6 Fellows, 18 Scholars, 9 Exhibitioners, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, being in all	150
JESUS COLLEGE.—A Master, 16 Fellows, 26 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, being in all	112
CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—A Master, 13 Fellows, 55 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, The whole number being	206
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—A Master, 52 Fellows, 92 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with many other Students, being in all	372
MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—A Master, 15 Fellows, 31 Scholars besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, being in all	118
TRINITY COLLEGE.—A Master, sixty Fellows, sixty-seven Scholars, three publick Professors, four Conducts, thirteen poor Scholars, a Master of the Choristers, six secular Clerks, twenty Beads-men, besides Exhibitioners, Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with many other Students, being in all	400
EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—A Master, 14 Fellows, 50 Scholars, 10 poor Scholars, with other Students, besides Officers and Servants, the whole number about	170
SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—The whole number of Students with Officers and Servants of the Foundation	122
	<u>2,522</u>

The County of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was charged in an aid to the King for eighteen months with the monthly sum of £1,020. The Commissioners for raising this sum in the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, William Lord Allington, Sir Thomas Chicheley, James Duport, James Fleetwood, Theophilus Dillingham Doctors of Divinity, Robert King Doctor of Laws, Thomas Crouch, Clement Nevill, Thomas Page, Robert Pepys Esquires, John Herring, Nathaniel Crabb, Edward Lawe, Philip Williams, George Farwell and John Hunt Aldermen, Samuel Moody, Sir Thomas Slater Bart., Thomas Stephens, D.D., Edward Stoyt M.D., and Nicholas Jacob Esq. The scites of the colleges and halls and the stipends and profits of the Masters, fellows and scholars, and of the professors and officers of the University were exempted from this aid.⁽¹⁾

This year, died Matthew Wren Esq., the eldest son of Matthew Wren Bishop of Ely. He was born at St. Peter's College, of which his father was then Master, on the 20th of August, 1629, and received his education in Cambridge. At the restoration he became secretary to Edward Earl of Clarendon, and in 1661 was elected member of Parliament for St. Michael's in Cornwall. On the fall of the Earl of Clarendon he became secretary to James Duke of York. Mr. Wren who was buried in Pembroke Hall Chapel, in the same vault

(1) Stat. 25 Car. II. c. 1.

with his father, was author of "Considerations on Harrington's Oceana," (Lond. 1657), "Monarchy Asserted," (Lond. 1659 & 1660), &c.⁽¹⁾

The following is an extract from the travels of Monsieur Jorevin de Rocheford, printed at Paris this year:—

Cambridge, after Oxford, is the most famous university of England, also one of the greatest towns, and the most peopled with rich merchants, although its situation does not seem the most advantageous, on account of the many rivers and great marshes in the neighbourhood, which make it resemble one of the towns in the Low Countries, but it is not on this account the less agreeable and convenient, as one may, by these means, bring from afar off such things as are wanted. But above all, what I think the most remarkable is, its colleges; for here are no fortifications, nor is it enclosed by walls. One sees only, on that side through which I arrived, a castle somewhat elevated, having in the center a large dungeon commanding all its environs. This quarter is properly a suburb, distinguished from the town by the river Cam, over which is a great bridge, where the two great streets meet which cross the whole town. They reckon here twelve colleges, among which are four worth going to see; these for the most part are in one of those fine streets on the right hand of the bridge foot. That of the Trinity is the finest; which has a great court, and in the midst thereof an admirable fountain; it has also a garden and a fine library. That of St. John has two fine courts, both enclosed by large and well-constructed buildings.

I was introduced to the Principal of this college,⁽²⁾ who had resided a long time in Italy, and spoke Italian well. He would not quit me till I had seen all the colleges, and every thing worth notice in the town. During the five days I remained at Cambridge, he conducted me over his college, and made me observe curiously the library, and the garden, which extends along the bank of the great canal of the river, where there is a long walk of several rows of trees. King's college, and that of the university, called Clerhal are also remarkable, particularly the church of the latter,⁽³⁾ which is the handsomest in the town. Its outside is ornamented with many little miniatures, and with pyramids, which make it appear as if crowned with flowers. The windows seem to be of chrystal, of every colour, representing the history of the Old Testament; and under them, in bas-relief, are the blasons of the greatest lords of the country, which serve round about that fine church like tapestry. Its lobby, or interval between the nave and choir, is in the fashion of a lattice, covered with leafwork, accompanied by all sorts of fruit and birds, represented according to nature, and so well, that the Principal, who had, as well as I, made the voyage of Italy, obliged me to acknowledge that nothing more beautiful, or of better workmanship, was to be seen there. The whole of divine service is sang there every day to music. I think I there counted more than fifty musicians, as many clerks, and the like number of ministers. We ascended to the top of the church, which has a platform surrounded with balustrades, with four small turrets at the four corners, which gives much grace to this great edifice. The fourth college to be noted is Christ Church, situated almost at one end of the town. Its fountain is tolerably handsome. What are the most wonderful to see in Cambridge are the many fountains, although the town is situated on a low spot; and that

(1) Parentalia, 53, 133.

(2) Dr. Francis Turner afterwards Bishop of Ely was at this time Master of St. John's College.

(3) former.

there are so many people, and so many rich shop-keepers, that the scholars are scarcely perceived in the town, although they are in great numbers. Besides the two great streets, there is the large market-place, where a market is held several days in the week: it has a fountain in the middle, and round about it some good public houses, in one of which was my inn, where I treated the before-mentioned head of the college with some good French wine.

There are many pleasant walks in the environs of Cambridge, to which one may go, on the river, the barks from the sea coming up to the great quay in the center of the town. I departed, after having satisfied my curiosity, and thanked my intelligent conductor, and some other professors who had accompanied me.⁽¹⁾

This year, the King granted a licence to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Cambridge, under which they assembled in a meeting house on Hog Hill or Saint Andrew's Hill.⁽²⁾

1673.

Benjamin Johnson of Sidney College, Junior Proctor of the University, was this year compelled to recant in the Consistory for an abusive speech at the Commencement.⁽³⁾

Benjamin Spence and John Foakes treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, make the following charges in their accounts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Grumball for mendinge the stone worke at ye Crosse	0	9	5
Item, to the Gayler for removeinge of Wilson the condemned prisoner to be transported	3	8	8
Item, towards ye redempcion of Waterson a Slave in Turkey by order of Mr. Maior	0	10	0
Item, to Smyth the Carpenter for mendinge garret hostile Bridge & for settinge upp ye Cuckinge stoole	2	8	1(4)

Dr. Wells the Vicechancellor for the year ending November, 1673, put down the singing of psalms in St. Mary's.⁽⁵⁾

This year, Dr. Board Surrogate of the Official of the Archdeaconry of Ely, suspended Dr. Spencer the Vicechancellor, and Dr. Wells President of Queens' College, for not appearing at the Archdeacon's Visitation, they being incumbents of benefices in the archdeaconry. This was complained of as a breach of the University privileges and also of the privileges of the Convocation then sitting, and of which

(1) Antiquarian Repertory, ed. 1808, iv. 618.

(2) MS. Bowtell, vi. 2, 103.—In 1691, Joseph Hussey first officiated at this place. He was very celebrated in his day and was the author of several theological publications, which are now scarce. He left Cambridge in 1720, leaving behind him a congregation of upwards of 1,000 persons and a church consisting of above 150 members. He died in London, in November, 1726. In six years after Mr. Hussey left Cambridge, his congregation became divided into four parts, with the union of two of these originated the Baptist congregation, of which Robert Robinson was appointed Minister in 1761. He was author of a History of Baptism and of numerous other works which display considerable talent. On his death, which occurred in 1790, he was succeeded by the learned pious and eloquent Robert Hall, who in 1806 removed to Leicester and subsequently to Bristol, where he died in 1831.

(3) MS. Baker, xlii. 148.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, Michaelmas, 1672, to Michaelmas, 1673.

(5) MS. Baker, xlii. 148.

Dr. Spencer and Dr. Wells were members in right of their respective archdeaconries of Sudbury and Colchester.⁽¹⁾ It appears that Dr. Duport Master of Magdalene College and Dean of Peterborough was also suspended.⁽²⁾

On the 3rd of December, the King issued a commission for repair of the Great Bridge, directed to William Lord Allington, Sir Thomas Chicheley Knt. Master of the Ordnance, Sir Thomas Hatton, Sir John Cotton, Sir Thomas Willys, Sir Thomas Sclater and Sir Levinus Bennett, Baronets; the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, James Fleetwood D.D., James Duport D.D. Dean of Peterborough, Theophilus Dillingham D.D., John Willys Esq., Edward Stoyte M.D., John Carr M.D., Roger Pepys Esq. Recorder, John Herring, Philip Williams, Edward Law, and Samuel Newton, Aldermen.⁽³⁾

1673 } On the 13th and 14th of January, there was a contested election
74 } for a Knight of the shire, in the room of Sir Thomas Wendy deceased. The candidates were Sir Thomas Hatton, of Longstanton, Knt. and Bart.,⁽⁴⁾ Gerard Russell, of Fordham, Esq., and Mr. Wren. The state of the poll at the close was: Hatton 872, Russell 823, Wren 557.⁽⁵⁾ Mr. Russell petitioned the House of Commons against Sir Thomas Hatton's return. The petition was referred to the Committee of Elections and Privileges,⁽⁶⁾ but it does not appear that any report was made.

1674.

The following letter from the Vicechancellor of Oxford to the Vicechancellor of this University, relates to contemplated proceedings

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 162. See Masters' History of Corp. Chr. Coll. 165.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 148.

(3) Pontage Book, 65.

(4) In "A Seasonable Argument to persuade all the Grand Juries in England, to petition for a New Parliament," Amsterdam, 1667, supposed to have been written by Andrew Marvel, is the following account of the Members for the County, University, and Town:—

"CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

"Sir Thomas Hatton, a man of no estate but his pension.

"Sir Thomas Chicheley, Master of the Ordnance, and has had £2,000. given him, and the reversion of his place to his son.

"University.—Sir Charles Wheeler, a foot captain, who once promised himself to be Master of the Rolls, now Governor of Nevis.

"Cambridge Town.—William Lord Allington, in debt very much, a Court Pensioner, and in hopes of a White Staff. A Cully."

—Cobbett's Parliamentary Hist. of England, iv. Append. xxlii.

Sir Charles Wheeler was elected Member of Parliament for the University in the room of Sir Richard Fanshew, 8th March, 1666-7. The other member for the University was Thomas Crouch.

William Lord Allington was elected Member for the Town in the room of Sir William Compton, deceased, 29th May, 1664. The other Member for the Town was Roger Pepys Esq. Recorder.

This Parliament was called the Pensionary Parliament. It first met on the 8th May, 1661, and was not dissolved till the 24th Jan. 1678-9.

(5) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(6) Commons' Journals, ix. 302.

against the London printers in vindication of the right of the Universities to a copy of every new publication :⁽¹⁾—

To the Rev. Dr. Jo. Spencer, Master of Corpus-Christi College, and Vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Rev. Sir,

I had sooner returned answer to yours of April 2, but that I stayed to advise with some others of our body, and do it more effectually, We have somewhile since threatned to commence a suit with the London printers, and it was my purpose (though you had not prevented me) to invite you to joyne with us. We cannot thinke they will be so hardy as to stand it out to a tryall: but we have been so often put off with evasions and dilatory answers, that there will be a necessity of dealing roundly with them.

They have of late got a trick, in many of their bookes, to conceal the printer's name, the more to puzzle and create trouble to us in the pursuit.

But this may perhaps in part be obviated, if Mr. L'Estrange, who gives licences for their presses, will favour us herein. It will concern us also to acquaint Mr. Rosse the King's library keeper with the whole state of the businesse, so that he may joyne with us, and (being constantly upon the place) further us with what assistance he can. To prepare these things the better, and to make a nearer enquiry how matters stand, we are thinking to send up Mr. Hyde, the keeper of our publick library, at the beginning of next weeke: whom I will likewise desire to enquire after my good friend and your worthy burgess (not to say, ours) Mr. Crouch, who had a great share in first procuring this favour for us, and will doubtless be ready to give his best directions and assistance.

It will be requisite, that both you and we should each of us employ our severall attorneyes to sollicite the businesse, who may conferre together about the management of it, when they meet next terme. If you have such counsell as you can well confide in, we shall leave it to you to entertaine him in common for us both. Dr. Wallis, who but now shewed me a letter from Dr. Dillingham relating to this businesse, puts me in mind of Serjeant Maynard, whom we have lately and formerly found a true friend to universityes, and being a man of eminence in his way, may perhaps be as fitt to be employed as any, if you so think fitt. It is not unlikely, but that either the King's attorney or solicitor may be called in to our helpe upon his Majesty's account. But there is hope that when our adversaries see us in earnest, they will give some better satisfaction without more trouble. We are endeavouring to make a catalogue of such bookes as are yet wanting from them: and if you please to do the like, our sollicitors may communicate them to each other, and better know what to demand. For bookes that are printed here, we shall take care in your behalfe: and desire the same kindnesse from you. The Greek canons printed here by Mr. Scott, is one of the most considerable: he is now in towne, and I intend to demand it for you before he goes. If any thing else shall occurre wherein I may serve you, I shall impart it you; and desire the same favour from you to,

Sir,

Your very faithful and humble servant,

RALPH BATHURST.

April 16, 1674.⁽²⁾

(1) Vide ante, pp. 502, 519.

(2) Warton, *Life of Ralph Bathurst*, M.D. 105.

A jury of the county having been summoned under a precept from the Commissioners of Pontage, to enquire what lands were chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge, found, on the 27th of May, that the bridge was 64 feet in length, was in a ruinous condition, and might be repaired for £60., but that for want of evidence they knew not what lands were chargeable to the repair. To this verdict three of the jurors dissented, as knowing lands chargeable with this duty. The conduct of the jury appears to have greatly incensed the commissioners, who contemplated taking proceedings with a view to their punishment, but were dissuaded from doing so by Sir Francis North (afterwards Lord Keeper). In the following year a fresh jury was summoned, who made a proper presentment of the pontage lands.(1)

On the 11th of July, the King addressed to the University the sub-joined letter removing the Duke of Buckingham from the office of Chancellor, and recommending the Duke of Monmouth as his successor :—

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS we have thought fit to remove from our service and personal attendance George Duke of Buckingham, whereby he is rendered incapable of discharging any longer the office he bore amongst you of chancellor of that our university either to our satisfaction or your benefit: AND WHEREAS we are given to understand that by the ancient statutes thereof the chancellor was chosen to his office but for three years, and by a late statute of Queen Elizabeth but for two years only: AND WHEREAS we have ever reserved to ourselves the power of interpreting the statutes referring to the election of your chancellor, we think fit to declare, and WE DO HEREBY DECLARE the chancellor's office of that our university in the person of the said George Duke of Buckingham to be void, and the senate thereof to be in full liberty to proceed to a new election. AND that you may not want a fit person to remind us from time to time of all things that may tend to the encouragement of good literature, and all things else that may maintain that our university in the splendor and prosperity it hath ever enjoyed, we have thought fit hereby to require you to proceed to a new election of a chancellor within the time limited by your statutes. And judging no person better qualified for the discharge of so high a trust or whose nomination thereunto can be more agreeable to us, we further hereby recommend to your choice that of our dearly beloved son James Duke of Monmouth(2) as a mark of our indulgent care of your prosperity and welfare. And so we bid you farewell.

(1) Pontage Book, 67, 69, 70.

(2) It is not a little remarkable that of the Chancellors of the University between 1504 and 1674, no less than seven perished on the scaffold, viz. John Fisher Bishop of Rochester, Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, Henry Rich Earl of Holland, and the above-named James Duke of Monmouth. George Villiers the first Duke of Buckingham of that name was assassinated, and his son the second duke of the family died wretchedly "in the worst inn's worst room."

GIVEN at our castle at Windsor this 11th day of July, in the 26th year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,
ARLINGTON.⁽¹⁾

At a Congregation held on the 14th of July, the Duke of Monmouth was elected Chancellor, "by 197 suffrages no man giving a vote for any other person." The election was immediately notified to the Duke by John Peck Esquire Bedell and John Moor fellow of Clare Hall, to whom his grace gave "a noble reward." The University also addressed the King for "his goodness in giving them liberty to make "choice of such a person for their Chancellor, whose nearness to his "own royall person brought them the greatest honour, & whose excellent virtue & temper gave them the highest assurance of their "future happiness that they could desire."⁽²⁾

The patent was afterwards sent up "fairly written in Parchment "& adorned with the Arms of the Chancellor & the University "and other Embellishments in a decent manner. The Seale of the "University was placed in a Box engraven with the Chancellor's Arms "on the Lid & the arms of the University on the reverse thereof."⁽³⁾

On the 22nd of July, the Duke of Monmouth wrote a letter to the University accepting the Chancellorship. In this letter he states that mandates had not been so well employed as they ought to have been, and that he had therefore obtained from the King a promise that no mandate should pass without he first had knowledge thereof.⁽⁴⁾

Subjoined is an account of the installation of the Duke of Monmouth, which took place at Worcester House on the 3rd of September :—

His Grace was pleased to signify to the Vicechancellor by his Secretary that Sept. 3 he had appointed for his Installation.

Upon the first notice thereof the Vicechancellor called a Meeting of the Heads, at which it was resolv'd that there should go up Six Masters of Arts from the three great Colleges & three from each of the lesser to attend the solemnity, & that the bigger number (if it could be) should be Regents, whose ornaments (as twas thought) would give the greatest grace & beauty to the Procession. It was then also agreed that every Doctor who should attend the Ceremony at London should be allowed 2 Guineas & every Master of Arts one. But there went many more than were appointed severall of which had their respective Allowances out of the Common Chest.

The day appointed for the Solemnity drawing nigh, the Vicechancellor by the advice of the Heads went to London about a week before to expect the Chancellor's Commands & to give the Heads Intelligence of any new occurrence if occasion should be offer'd. The Doctors & others soon after went up against the time appointed.

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 300.

(2) Dr. Duport has two short Latin Poems on the Duke of Monmouth's election as Chancellor, *Musæ Subsecivæ*, 440.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxi. 245.

(4) MS. Lambethiani, No. 674, p. 5; MS. Baker, xxv. 306.

The place made choice of for the generall meeting was Darby House, where the University stay'd together till they had notice that his Grace was in readiness to receive them. Upon notice whereof they set forward from thence about 4 of the Clock in the afternoon, all in their Habits according to their respective Degrees, to y^e number of above 480 persons, in order following:—

Four or five of the King's Life Guard well mounted going before to make way through the Croud (which was very great) the Junior Bedle Mr. William Woorts went first in his Bedle's Gown Velvet Cap Gold Hatband & Regent's Hood, holding his Bedle's Staff the round End upward. After him followed the Regents in their Gowns Caps & and turn'd Hoods 2 in Rank & the Juniors first. In like manner after them went the Non-Regents Masters, then the Batchelors in Divinity, Next the Taxors, last of all the Proctors with their Chained Books.

Next to these went the two other Esquire Bedles habited as the former, the Yeoman Bedle going in his Gown at some little distance before them to make way through y^e Crowd. All went holding up their Staves before the Vicechancellor who was in his Scarlet Gown Cope & Square Cap.

After the Vicechancellor went the Bishops in their Formalities, viz. the Bishops of Chichester and St. Asaph, the Bishop of London was detain'd by Indisposition of body, & the rest of the Cambridge Bishops by distance of place from attending the Solemnity, they being at that time out of the City & at their severall Dioceses.

Next to the Bishops went the Doctors in Divinity (the Senior first) then the Doctors of Law, then the Doctors of Physick, all habited in the Ornaments agreeable to their respective Orders & Degrees. Last of all followed the Doctors of Divinity & other Faculties formerly of our University who had no Scarlet.

In this Order (saving that the Graduated Noblemen & Knights were rank't according to their Dignity & Title) did the Procession advance from Derby House to Worcester House, in the view of a very numerous Company of Spectators in y^e Streets & Windows from y^e beginning to y^e end thereof.

The Masters of Arts being got within the Gates of Worcester House (which were guarded with Musquiteers to bear of the Croud) they made a Lane for the Vicechancellor & Doctors to pass through. His Grace the Duke of Monmouth attending with several Noblemen met them at the Door entering a Gallery which leads to the Great Hall, at the upper end whereof was a large place rayl'd in with a Table in the midst of it, upon which the Proctors & Bedles layd down their Books & Staves & the Register the Patent & Book of Statutes to be presented to the Chancellor.

The Company, which was very great, being a little composed, the Vicechancellor made a speech in English, declaring the singular content & satisfaction of the University in their Relation to a Personage whose virtues were as eminent as his place & Fortune, & the gratefull sense they had of his Grace's condescension to that place & Office which could make no accession of Glory to himself, nor appear considerable to him any further then as it presents him with an opportunity to express the Nobleness & Goodness of his Nature. And concluded with his hearty Wishes that his Grace might long enjoy that Office with a Satisfaction (if it were possible) equall to that with which he was elected to it.

The Vicechancellor having ended his Speech, he delivered the Patent to the Jun. Proctor, Mr. Henry Lee, to read; which done, he took it & tendred it

with low Reverence to the Duke, humbly requesting his Grace in the name of the University, together with that Patent, to accept of the Office & Title of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Then he delivered him a fair Copy of the Statutes of the University, adding, "My Lord, these are the Statutes by which we are governed, & we humbly beseech your Grace to see them observed, & to protect us in the observation of them."

Then the Duke sat down in his Chair (plac't at the upper End of the Roome) on the right hand & the Vicechancellor in another on the left, who taking the Dukes right hand in his said, "*Illustrissime Domine dabis fidem in verbo Honoris te observaturum Statuta privilegia et laudabiles Consuetudines Academiæ Cantabrig.*" Then the Sen. Proctor, Mr. Ezek. Foxcroft read the Oath out of the Book of Statutes, saying, "*Illustrissime Princeps dabis fidem in verbo Honoris quod bene et fideliter præstabis Officium Cancellariatus Academiæ Cantabrigiensis.*"

After this the Vicechancellor told the Duke they had only now to request his Grace that he would please to hear the University Speak to him by their Orator, & in their Mother Tongue. Whereupon the Orator, Henry Paman, D.M. Fellow of St. John's College, address himself to his Grace in an Eloquent Speech in Latin, wherein he signify'd to the Duke that perfect content & assurance with which the University delivered herself & fortune to the dispose & Government of so excellent a Prince, confessing that the Office they designed him was but small & mean & such as could be thought glorious chiefly by condescension of so great & renowned a Personage to accept it. But having so happily vanquisht his Enemies abroad, It only remain'd to increase his Glory that he should preserve Learning at home, which (he said) had her enemies too, viz. Sloth & Ignorance, nor could he doubt (he said) but it would be as pleasing to him to protect the gown'd Nation as to vanquish the Barbarous, & as honourable in his account to be called the Upholder of Arts & Learning as the Demolisher of Towns & Castles.⁽¹⁾

The Orator having concluded, his Grace was pleased in a few but very full & affectionate words to declare himself very sensible of the kindness of the University in this election of him & the rather because of that Frankness & Unanimity with which it was performed. Adding, that there was nothing in y^e World should be so gratefull to him as y^e occasion in which he might express his apprehension thereof by any good Offices he should be in a capacity to do them.

His Graces Speech being ended, he made a short Stay in the Hall till the Doctors devested themselves of their Copes & the Roome appointed for the Entertainment was freed of some Company which thronged & incumbred it. Then he invited the University up into a long & Spacious Gallery, where was prepared for them an Entertainment whose Variety Neatness delicacy Order & all other Circumstances of Magnificence was great beyond Expression, & might have suffic'd to declare the person that made it had he not been there. There was a Singular Grace & pleasure deriv'd upon the Reception by that excellent Musick both Vocall & Instrumentall which was plac't upon two Stages built on each side the Roome, which did not entertain y^e Ears with less pleasure then the Graces & Delicacies of the Entertainment did Eyes & Palats of those who were present at it.

The Chancellor & most of the Doctors supt at a very large Oval Table plac't at the upper end of the Roome, & most of the Company besides at

(1) These allusions are to the Duke's achievements in Flanders, in 1672.

2 long Tables plac'd on each side of the Gallery, each Table containing (as was thought) above 150. Besides which there were 2 large Tables spread below Staires.

The Company having sat about an houre & the Duke expressing an Inclination to rise, the Bishop of Chichester said Grace. Then his Grace (after some expressions of kindness to the University) took his leave, & was attended (the Bedles going before him) by the Vicechancellor to his Barge which waited his coming at the back Staires belonging to the House.

Not long after, his Grace was pleased to send the Vicechancellor the sum of 300^{li}. to be bestowed among the Officers of the University, Saving that 10^{li}. thereof was distributed (by the Dukes appointment) among the Vicechancellor's Servants or any other upon whom this occasion brought any trouble or Employment.

And soon after his Grace sent the Vicechancellor his Picture, drawn by Mr. Lilly¹ in full proportion, to be plac'd in the Regent House. And his Majesty for a farther addition of Lustre to the late Solemnity of the Dukes Installation, was pleased to send his Letters of Grace for the admission of such & so many persons of birth & estate to the Degree of Master of Arts as the Vicechancellor should think fitting, empowering him to confer such Degrees from the 22 of Sept. to the 20th of October, upon the account of which large Concession there were the more admitted, though none but such as the words of the said Letter favourably interpreted did allow.⁽²⁾

On the 18th of September, the King, at the instance of the Duke of Monmouth, addressed the following letter to the University on the subject of mandates for fellowships and scholarships:⁽³⁾—

CHARLES R.

TRUSTY & well beloved, we greet you well. WHEREAS our right trusty & dearly beloved James Duke of Monmouth Chancellor of our University of Cambridge, hath represented unto us that the number of our Letters whereby we have required or recommended the Students of several Colleges to be admitted into Scholarships or Fellowships in the same is become prejudicial to the freedom of elections allowed by the statutes of the said Colleges; We being willing to give all marks of our royal favour to our said University in any their just desires, have thought fit, at the instance of their said Chancellor, to signify unto you by these our Letters, & do hereby declare, that we shall not expect the compliance of any of the Heads of Colleges or Houses to whom we have sent our Letters in favour of any persons as aforesaid, any otherwise than where the person or persons recommended by us shall be by learning and other endowments fitly qualified for the preferments we have recommended them to. Leaving them in all other things to make their elections according to the

(1) Sir Peter Lely.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 274.

Dr. Spencer the Vicechancellor's Speech is in MS. Lansd. No. 988, art. 46, also in *Cat. Vindiciæ* Antig. Acad. Oxon. ed. Hearne, i. p. lxxxvi.

The King's Letter empowering degrees to be conferred is in MS. Baker, xxv. 308.

In the Vicechancellor's Accounts are the following entries:—

	£.	s.	d.
" For writing a fair Book of Statutes to present his Grace withall . . .	03	10	0
" For writing the Patent & other papers sent to him	01	0	0
" To the Vicechan. Drs. Officers of the University who went to London			
" to attend the Solemnity singulis two Guineas & to each Mr. of Art one	164	9	6
" The Chancellor's Picture bringing carrying back & returning . . .	04	10	0"

—MS. Baker, xl. 66.

(3) Vide ante, p. 560

direction of the statutes of their respective Colleges, our said Letters on the behalf of any person or any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding. And of this our pleasure we require that you give notice to the several Heads of Houses in our said University. And so we bid you farewell. GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall, the 13th day of September, 1674, in the six and twentieth year of our reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

H. COVENTRY.

To our trusty & well beloved the Vicechancellor, &c.(1)

On the 4th of October, Nathaniel Vincent M.A. fellow of Clare Hall and then or afterwards one of the King's Chaplains, preached before his Majesty at Newmarket, in a long perriwig and holland sleeves, "according to the then fashion for Gentlemen." His Majesty took notice of it, and, being greatly scandalized, commanded the Duke of Monmouth Chancellor of the University, to cause the statutes concerning decency in apparel to be put in execution, which was done accordingly.(2) The Duke's letter to the University on this occasion was in these terms :—

Mr. Vicechancellor and Gentlemen,

His Majesty having taken notice of the liberty which several persons in holy orders have taken to wear their hair and perukes of an unusual and unbecoming length, hath commanded me to let you know that he is much displeased therewith, and strictly enjoins that all such persons as profess or intend the study of divinity do for the future wear their hair in a manner more suitable to the gravity and sobriety of their profession and that distinction which was always maintained between the habits of men devoted to the ministry and other persons.

And whereas his Majesty is informed that the practice of reading sermons is generally taken up by the preachers before the University and therefore sometimes continued even before himself, his Majesty hath commanded me to signify to you his pleasure that the said practice, which took beginning with the disorders of the late times, be wholly laid aside, and that the aforesaid preachers deliver their sermons, both latin and english, by memory or without book, as being a way of preaching which his Majesty judgeth most agreeable to the use of all foreign churches, to the custom of the University heretofore, and the nature and intendment of that holy exercise.

And that his Majesty's commands in the premisses may be duly regarded and observed, his farther pleasure is that the names of all such ecclesiastical persons as shall wear their hair (as heretofore) in an unfitting imitation of the fashions of lay-men or that shall continue the present supine and slothful way of preaching, be from time to time signified unto me by the Vicechancellor for the time being upon pain of his Majesty's displeasure.

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 307.

(2) Wood, Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 618.

Vincent, who was subsequently D.D., published his Sermon on this occasion under the title of "The right notion of honour," London, 4to, 1685. It is stated to be published by his Majesty's special command. In "Annotations" subjoined, the Doctor says, "When his Majesty was pleased to command the printing of the foregoing Sermon, the mistake of some persons and the ill-will of others furnished the author with an allowed excuse." He also refers to the "undeserved usage he then met with & his continual discouragements ever since." Further particulars of Dr. Vincent may be seen in Whiston's Memoirs, 21, &c., and Sir Egerton Bridges's Restituta, iv. 380.

Having in obedience to his Majesty's will signified thus much unto you, I shall not doubt of your ready compliance, and the rather because his Majesty intends to send the same injunctions very speedily to the University of Oxford, whom I am assured you will equal as in all other excellencies so in obedience to the king: especially when his commands tend so much to the honour and esteem of that renowned University, whose welfare is so heartily desired and shall always be endeavoured by,

Mr. Vicechancellor and Gentlemen,
Your loving friend and Chancellor,
MONMOUTH.

Newmarket, Oct. 8th, 1674.

To my much esteemed friends the Vicechancellor
and Senate of the University of Cambridge.(1)

This letter occasioned the following poem by Dr. Duport Dean of Peterborough and Master of Magdalene College:—

IN CAPILLAMENTA A SERENISSIMO REGE, UNA CUM LECTIONE CONCIONUM
INTER PRÆDICANDUM, CLERO PROHIBITA.

(2) *Lex Sacra Regis in ore; Capillamenta valete,
Contentus propriis Clericus esto pilis.
Non sumus Antipodes tantum, sed & Ἀντικάρηνοι;
Roma caput radit, nos alimúsque comam.
Rex prohibet Clerum fictos gestare capillos,
Mos nec enim Ordinibus convenit iste Sacris.
Dictator Romæ fuerit licet, attamen, inquit
Rex, Cincinnatus non mihi Clerus erit.
Quos decet esse hominum tali sub Principe mores,
Qui sinit haud ipsas luxuriare comas?
Nec legere ex charta Verbi vult ille Ministros,
Sermones memori at mente tenere suos.
Promissi excutiunt capiti an commissa capilli,
Quod Mandata duo Rex dedit ista simul?
Immò comas ut habes alienas vertice, quidni
Quæ legis ex scripto & verba aliena putem?
An calamistrati Sermones fortè vetantur?
Prolixas an habet Concio lecta comas?(3)*

1674 } On the 21th of January, died Dr. Benjamin Laney Lord Bishop of
75 } Ely,(4) who by his will (dated the 21st of the same month) gave the
University £500. towards building a public school or museum, in
case the foundation were laid within one year after his decease,
otherwise this sum to go to Pembroke Hall as an addition to the

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 368, xlii. 156; Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 595; Stat. Acad. Cantab. 301; Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb. i. 364.

(2) Prov. xvi. 10.

(3) Musæ Subsecivæ, 108.

(4) Dr. Duport has a poem "In Obitum Reverendissimi Præsulis, Benjaminii Laney, Episcopi Eliensis, qui ad extruendum Museum Cantabrigiense (ut opus maturaret, aliisq. exemplo præiret) quingentas libras Academicæ supremo Testamento legavit, modo intra annum facta essent fundamenta."—Musæ Subsecivæ, 496.

Ipswich fellowship, and for the foundation of another fellowship there.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of February, the King addressed the following letter to the President of the College of Physicians in favour of medical graduates in Oxford and Cambridge:—

Trusty & welbeloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS we have been informed That there are several pretended Physicians & Doctors graduated in the Universitys beyond the Seas, who by indirect means endeavour to be received into that our Royal Colledge as Honorary Fellows, without incorporation into either of our Universities or previous Examination & approbation, according as it is expressly required by y^e Statutes, to y^e great prejudice of the fellows of our said Colledge & their Successors & of the Priviledges & immunities granted to them by our Royal prediceors and ourself, WEE having taken the same into our Royal Consideration have thought fit to signifye our pleasure to you, & doe accordingly direct you not to admit any person whatever as a Fellowe of the Society & to enjoy y^e priviledges of our said Colledge that hath not had his Education in either of our Universityes of Oxford or Cambridge, kept his Act for Doctor in Physick & don his exercises accordingly, or that is not encorporated & licenced there, having first taken the Oathes of Allegiance & Supremacy, & having been by you afterward examined & approved of according to the Statutes. And to the Intent this our pleasure may be the better observed, wee doe likewise hereby require you to cause these our Letters to be entered upon the Register of our said College, & soe wee bid you Farewell. GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall Febr. 12th 1674 in the 26th year of our Reighn.

J. WILLIAMSON.⁽²⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxx. 381.

In the accounts of Dr. Spencer Vicechancellor, 1673-4, there is an item, "Drawing several Maps & Schemes in order to the intended Musæum, £4." (MS. Baker, xl. 66.)

From the accounts of Dr. Boldero Vicechancellor, 1674-5, it appears that Sir Charles Wheeler was consulted respecting the Theatre. (MS. Baker, xl. 67.) A Syndicate was appointed with reference to this business 1st April, 1675. (MS. Baker, xlii. 135b.)

In the account of Dr. Barrow Vicechancellor, 1675-6, £2. 10s. is charged as paid to Robert Grumbul for surveying ground for the Theatre. (MS. Baker, xl. 67.)

Sir Christopher Wren prepared "Plans, Elevation and Section of a Theatre or Commencement house with a Library annexed, according to an intention for the University of Cambridge about the year 1678, but not executed." (Parentalia, 342.)

"A plan was in agitation for erecting at Cambridge a Theatre, which should rival that just built by Archbishop Sheldon at Oxford: the deceased Bishop of Ely, Dr. Laney, had bequeathed £500. to be given towards this object, provided it was begun within twelve months after his death. This was in the year 1673. Barrow was convinced that such a work might be effected by subscription, if only the University were not wanting to itself; and he and Duport were at the head of a Syndicate to put such a measure in train: but they were unable to infuse into their brother Heads a sufficient portion of their own spirit: otherwise the scheme might at that time have been realized, which was accomplished fifty years afterwards by the erection of the Senate House. Being baffled in this attempt, Dr. Barrow resolved to demonstrate the practicability of his proposal, by erecting a building of equal extent and magnificence in his own College, the members of which he deemed to be more spirited than the leaders of the University, and amongst whom his own example carried more weight and influence: accordingly he immediately instituted a subscription for building a new Library; the old room being inadequate to contain the books belonging to the Society. The situation of the projected fabric was happily chosen, to complete the Quadrangle of Neville's Court, the North and South sides of which had just been finished by the munificence of two old Fellows of the College, Sir Thomas Selator, and Dr. Humphrey Babington. Barrow lived only to raise the subscription, and to lay the foundations of this noble pile, which was destined to be one of the architectural glories of Sir Christopher Wren."—Bp. Monk, Memoir of Dr. James Duport. (Museum Criticum, ii. 696.) It appears from a book still preserved in Trinity College Library, that the building was begun the 23rd of February, 1675-6, and finished the 26th of February, 1684-5, the total cost being £12,213. 16s. 1d., of which £11,709. 19s. 8d. was subscribed.

(2) Paris & Fonblanque, Medical Jurisprudence, Appendix, p. 92.

1675.

On the 17th of May, the jurors summoned under the authority of the Commissioners of Pontage, made a presentment of the lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge, and on the 4th of June, the Commissioners assessed these lands after the rate of £3. per hide.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of July, the Duke of Monmouth, Chancellor, transmitted certain queries to the Vicechancellor and Heads, which they answered on the 9th of August. These queries and answers are subjoined:—

QUERIES to which the Vicechancellor and heads of the University of Cambridge are desired to send answers.

ANSWERS to the queries proposed in his Majesty's name to the heads of the University agreed upon in a meeting of the heads and presidents, Aug. 9, 1675.

1st. Whether my last letter of the delivering of sermons by memory and the decent wearing of hair⁽²⁾ had its due effect or not?

2d. Whether the masters of the several colleges duly perform their several duties and exercises incumbent upon them by the statutes of their respective colleges?

3d. What ancient and laudable customs are there which by the disorders of the late times are now wholly disused and laid aside.

4th. What exercises are required of the fellows of the several colleges in any faculty, and under what penalties do the statutes of the said colleges enjoin

1. That his grace's letter of delivering sermons by memory and the decent wearing of hair hath had very good effect with many, and that it may have its due and full effect with all it shall be our care to our power in our several places.

2. For the masters of colleges duly performing their exercises incumbent on them by the statutes of their respective colleges, we hear not of any complaint and hope there is no just cause for any.

3. The laudable customs laid aside in the late times are generally restored: those of greater note that are still too much disused are, 1. the comely solemnity of masters bachelors and sophisters attendance upon disses from their college to the schools and back again, 2. the ancient custom of inceptors coming out of the country to visit after the latter act, 3. the number of the bachelors who should sit in lent is far short of what it hath used to be.

4. The exercises required of fellows of colleges are chiefly disputations or problems and common places. 2. The penalty for failing of problems is gene-

(1) Pontage Book, 66, 67, 71, 73.

(2) Vide ante, p. 564.

the performance of them, and whether they are performed or not?

5th. Whether the statutes of the several colleges appoint any exercise to the fellow-commoners, and what they are, and under what penalties to be performed?

6th. Whether the statute which appoints the gates of the several colleges to be shut at eight of the clock in the winter and nine in the summer and the keys to be brought to the master, be duly observed or not, and if not what is the cause thereof?

7th. Whether the privileges of the University are by any person or persons about the town infringed and violated: and especially whether the privilege of being sued only in the vice-chancellor's court be invaded and any privileged persons be molested by writs from any other courts, and if so what do they conceive the most proper way to redress so great an inconvenience?

8th. Whether that statute which forbids any persons to come to the taverns, unless to meet some friends out of the country, be duly observed or not?

rally for the respondent 6s. 8d. for the opponent 3s. 4d. and for common places generally 5s. in some colleges 3s. 4d. in others 6s. 8d. 3. The performance is in some colleges constant in others not by so constant in some few much neglected reason of the slenderness of the penalty. 4. But the punishment whatever it be is generally inflicted on the offenders.

5. The statutes of some colleges require no exercises of fellow-commoners, of others the same with ordinary undergraduate pensioners, of most the same with fellows and under the same penalties respectively.

6. The statutes of shutting the college gates at the set times and bringing up the keys to the master's lodgings are generally well observed, only some use the more benign interpretation and call it eight till nine in winter, and nine till ten in summer. And too often some of the college are not then come in so that the masters are fain to permit the opening of them again rather than they should lye abroad in the town.

7. Many scholars, scholars servants, and privileged persons have of late, by the advice of attorneys (as tis said) who live in Cambridge, been arrested and sued by writs procured out of his majestys courts at Westminster, upon actions of debt, injuries and other causes, cognoscible in the vice-chancellor's or commissary's courts only, manifestly to the breach and infringing of the charters and privileges of the university, granted by several of his majesty's predecessors, and confirmed by act of Parliament 13^o Eliz. The main cause of which violence offered us we take to be the great trouble and charge of producing and pleading of our charters in Westminster hall, much above what either the university or many mean persons are able to bear. The evil is so great that we can at present but humbly pray a remedy.

8. The statute for scholars (of whatsoever profession or degree) not going to taverns (saving in some cases in the same statute allowed) is too frequently

9th. Whether the candidates for any degrees do duly perform the exercises appointed by the statutes before their admission thereto ?

10th. Whether the statute which enjoins all persons under the years of forty diligently to frequent divine service morning and evening be duly observed, and the penalty of two pence for every default be duly inflicted on those who break the said statute ?

11th. Whether the doctors and masters in the several faculties do resort to the congregations and general meeting of the university in the regent house in the habits and ornaments appointed by the statute ?

12th. Whether the coffee houses be much frequented or not, by what sort and degree of men, and at what hour ?

13th. What persons have admittance into the publick library, and upon what caution ?

transgressed, notwithstanding the endeavours of the vice-chancellor and other officers of the university.

9. None are admitted to any degrees without performing statutable exercises or putting in cautions for the performance of them, which are not seldom forfeited.

10. The celebrating of divine service is duly performed, but the religious frequenting of it is not so in many colleges by many under the years of forty (as it is generally said) nor is it usual (at least in most colleges) to punish any absents save bachelors and undergraduates..

11. The doctors in their several faculties do generally resort to congregations in the regent house and to sermons ad clerum and supplications in St. Mary's, in the habits and ornaments appointed by statute, and so do the university officers as proctors and taxors and scrutators, and those of the head and some few others in theirs: but the generality of the non-regents and regents are much failing herein, especially the regents in their habits at congregations and in their caps and hoods at English sermons and abroad in the town.

12. The coffee houses are daily frequented and in great numbers of all sorts (the heads of houses and other doctors excepted) at all hours, especially morning and evening.

13. No university members under the degree of master of arts have admittance to the use of the publick library, and those upon no other caution but their matriculation oath taken at their admission into the university. If any strangers be permitted the use of the library, it is by license given from the vice-chancellor.(1)

On the 22nd of September, the Vicechancellor, Mayor and other Justices of the Peace made the subjoined appointment of John Tomasin as Governor of the Workhouse or Spinning House :⁽²⁾—

Sept. 22, 1675.

IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED AND AGREED by Edmond Baddero D.D. Vicechan-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 302, 304.

(2) Vide ante, p. 204.

cellor of the university of Cambridge & James Robson gent. maior of the town of Cambridge, with the advise of their assistants, whose names are hereunder subscribed, being then and there presente, that John Tomasin of Cambridge aforesaid, worstead-weaver, shall be master and governour of the workhouse and house of correction belonging to the said towne of Cambridge, for the space of seaven yeares, from the five and twentieth day of March last past, and have thirty pounds yearly to be paid him by the treasurer of the rents and profitts of the workhouse at equall quarterly payments; and be freed from all rates taxes and harth money, dureing all the said terme.

PROVIDED ALLWAYES that the said John Tomasin, or his deputy, doe constantly, dureing all the said terme, provide wooll for the combers of the said towne not exceeding the number of five, and spinning and weaving worke for all the weavers of this towne and all the poore people of this towne, and the liberties of the same, that come and desire weaving and spinning worke of him or his deputie dureing all the said terme and duly and honestly pay them for their worke at the usuall rates and prices as usually are paid by others: And provide a sufficient deputie to keepe the house of correction and hempe to beate and doe and performe all such things as shall be required by any justice of the peace of this towne for setting poore people on worke and punishing of idle and lewd persons that shall be sent thither and mainteyne and keepe all the houses belonging to the workehouse and house of correction in good and sufficient repaire with all manner of reparacions dureing all the said terme: and in the end thereof, leave them in good and sufficient repaire & deliver up all such goods and utensells as belong to the workhouse and house of correction, otherwise his salary to be withdrawne, and this order to be void and of none effect.

EDM. BALDERO, Procan.	JAMES ROBSON, maior,
RO. KING,	NATHANIEL CRABBE,
EDW. STOTTE,	EDW. LAW,
RO. MURIELL,	SAML. NEWTON.(1)

On the 27th of September, the Chapel of Jesus College was robbed of the communion plate, viz. two large silver candlesticks and a large silver basin all double gilt and of the value of above £80.(2)

On the 7th of October, £286. 5s. 6d. was sent by this University for the relief of Northampton (the greater part of which town had been destroyed by a dreadful fire on the 20th of September,) £50. was contributed from the common chest and the rest by the several Colleges.(3)

On the 27th of October, Samuel Rolls on his admission as Doctor of Physic (in pursuance of the King's letter mandatory) made the following declaration:—

If in the Book called a Sober Answer to the Friendly Debate (which I own not for mine unless it were prov'd) or in any other Book written by whomsoever, there be any Passage contrary to the Church of England, or the University of Cambridge, I do utterly disown & disallow them as heartily

(1) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2591.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 150.

(3) Ibid. xl. 67; xlii. 150.

abhorring to say do or write any thing contrary to either or the power of Church or State.(1)

On the 16th of December, the University presented a petition to the King with reference to a suit then pending as to the tithes of the Rectory of Somersham (annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity). The other party to the suit was Sir Bernard Gascoigne, who had been defeated on a trial at law, but had renewed the litigation in the Exchequer. The prayer of the petition was that in respect of the rectory being a royal augmentation to the professorship, the King would assume the particular cognizance of the case in his Privy Council or otherwise as it might seem best to his royal wisdom.(2)

1675 } The Heads of Colleges made the subjoined decrees on the 11th and
 — } 28th of February :—
 76 }

[11th February, 1675-6]

WHEREAS there hath been lately much complaint of disorders committed at Barnwell, and that divers houses there are become infamous for harbouring lewd women, drawing loose scholars to resort thither, it is ordered and decreed by the heads of colleges whose names are underwritten

That hereafter no scholar whatsoever (except officers of the university performing their duty in searching houses) upon any pretence whatsoever, shall enter into the house of Francis Harvy, or of William Butler, or of William Lakin, or of Edward Davies, or of John Clark, or into any other house of bad report in Barnwell: and that if any scholar shall presume to disobey this decree, he shall for his misdemeanour and contumacy be immediately expelled from the university.

ISAAC BARROW Procan.

THOMAS PAGE,	THEOPH. DILLINGHAM,
RICHARD MINSHULL,	JO. SPENCER,
ROBERT MAPLETOFT,	JOHN EACHARD,
JSPH. BEAUMONT,	RO. KING.
RA. CUDWORTH,	

[28th February, 1675-6.]

WHEREAS there hath lately been much complaint of loose scholars resorting to divers houses in this town of Cambridge infamous for harbouring lewd women, for the preventing of such scandalous wickedness it is ordered and decreed by the vice-chancellor and heads whose names are underwritten

That hereafter no scholar whatsoever (excepting officers of the university performing their duty in searching houses) upon whatsoever pretence shall enter into the house of Abraham Achersely at the green dragon in Trinity parish, or of William Shepheard at the three feathers in saint Edward's parish, or of the Widow Gilson at the saracen's head upon the causeway to Queen's College, or of Henry Skilback at the boot in Trumpington street, or of Richard Fuller at the salutations near the Castle, or of widow Grigson in little St. Maries lane, or of Richard Lindley at the Challis gardens by Pembroke hall, or of William

(1) MS. Baker, xlii. 135 b. See Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 561.

(2) MS. Baker, xxvii. 138.

Copeland at the carpenters arms over against Peterhouse, or into any other house of bad report in Cambridge: and that if any scholar shall presume to disobey this order he shall for his misdemeanour and for his contumacy immediately be expelled from the university.

ISAAC BARROW procan.

JAMES DUPORT,	R. CUDWORTH,
RI. MINSHULL,	THEOPH. DILLINGHAM,
ROBERT MAPLETOFT,	JO. SPENCER,
EDM. BOLDERO,	JOHN EACHARD,
THOMAS PAGE,	RO. KING,
JOSPH. BEAUMONT,	HEN. JAMES.(1)

1676.

On the 12th of May, the King sent the subjoined letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads recommending the due performance of Collegiate exercises:—

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS we do understand that our former commands directed to our university of Cambridge about opponents performing their duties in divinity disputations hath proved thoroughly effectual to the good purposes designed thereby, and thinking it of no less consequence to the good of our said university that the exercises required by the statutes of private colleges should be as duly performed within the same,

WE have thought fit by these our letters to recommend it to the particular care of such persons whom it shall concern, that they cause the directions of the respective statutes in every college concerning any academical exercises to be duly and regularly observed and put in execution. And particularly we do require that any person in any college who by the statutes of his college should of course perform any kind of exercise (whether it be common places, problem, disputation, opposition, declamation, or any such exercise whatsoever,) shall stand obliged to perform that exercise, or to undergo the penalty appointed in the said statutes repeated from time to time until he have performed it in his own person, or shall have procured it to be performed by some other person in his stead fitly qualified, to be approved upon reasonable cause by such person or persons to whom the power of approbation in such case shall belong. And our pleasure is that a copy of these our letters be delivered to the master of every college in our said university, and that he cause the same to be published to those of his college and then to be registered in the registry of their respective colleges, to the end they may be the better observed by all persons whom they shall concern. And so we bid you farewell.

GIVEN at our court at Whitehall the 12th day of May 1676, in the eight and twentieth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

H. COVENTRY.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Vicechancellor
and heads of houses of our university of Cambridge.(2)

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 497.

(2) Ibid. p. 306.

On the 16th of June, the Corporation ordered the common seal to be affixed to a petition to the King for the prevention of a new fair at Maidstone, which might be prejudicial to Sturbridge fair.⁽¹⁾

The following order was issued on the 10th of August:—

WHEREAS not onely against the University Statutes, but against his Majesties speciall commands there have lately been frequent meetings of scholars from severall Colleges upon Christ's College Green, on pretence of exercising there, whereupon great disorders have ensued. These are strictly to charge and command all scholars under the degrees of Masters of Arts (excepting those of Christ's College only, who shall not joyne in or abett such disorders,) not to resort to the said Green or to any other common place upon any such pretence, under paine of incurring severe punishment for their disorder & disobedience.

ISAAC BARROW Procan.⁽²⁾

About this time,⁽³⁾ the Duke of Lauderdale being with the King at Newmarket, "The body of the University of Cambridge complimented the duke with an invitation to an entertainment, which he accepted; and nothing was wanting that could be thought of to make it agreeable to him. In the Regent-house he was placed at the upper end of the table, and there saw and heard the manner and forms of creating a doctor of divinity.⁽⁴⁾ * * * * Then the duke had the offer of doctor of laws, with which statesmen, as suitable to their profession, are ordinarily complimented. The duke accepted it, and the grace of the houses for it passed in form. Then, the orator having made his eloquent speech, all was thought to be over. But the duke, rising up, began with a loud voice, 'Non conabor,' &c., to answer the orator, and concluded in a stately form, 'with thanks to his alma mater.'⁽⁵⁾

1677.

On the 1st of May, the Corporation made an order⁽⁶⁾ that no leases of the town estates should be granted except to free burgesses or to Colleges or parishes.⁽⁷⁾

On the 16th of July, the King addressed a letter to the Vicechancellor, in which out of his particular regard to the remarkable loyalty of Sir Bevill Grenville who was slain in the late rebellion at the battle

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 1st. of May, 1677, the Corporation made this order, "It is agreed that Mr. Langley who took great paines in keeping of the Patent for the intended Faire at Maidstone shall have two gynneys given him to be paid by the Treasurers."

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 101.

(3) In Dr. Barrow's Vicechancellorship.

(4) The person on whom this degree was conferred was the Hon. John North, who in the next year succeeded Dr. Barrow as Master of Trinity College.

(5) North, Life of the Hon. & Rev. Dr. John North, ed. 1826, p. 327.

(6) Repealed 11th March, 1678-9.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book.

of Lansdown, he signified his pleasure that the grandsons of Sir Bevill Grenville, and the sons descended of Bernard Grenville one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, (designed for their education in Trinity College) should rank with noblemen's sons baronets and knights and take place next after them in the College and University, and enjoy the privilege of noblemen's sons in taking the degree of Masters of Arts.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of September, the Corporation ordered that from thenceforth all and every the sons of a free burgess (excepting the son of a foreign burgess) should and might have the liberty and freedom of the Town, they and every of them, except the eldest son, paying the fees of the house.⁽²⁾

The marriage of the Princess Mary daughter of the Duke of York, with her cousin William Prince of Orange (afterwards King William III.), took place at St. James's, on the 23rd of October. The event was commemorated by a collection of verses entitled "*Epithalamium in desideratissimis nuptiis serenissimorum & illustrissimorum Principum Gulielmi Henrici Aurasii & Mariæ Britanniarum ab Academia Cantabrigiensi decantatum.*"⁽³⁾ Amongst the contributors were Thomas Holbech Vicechancellor, Hon. Edward Finch of Christ's College, Dr. James Duport Master of Magdalene College and Dean of Peterborough, Joseph Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, Richard Duke of Trinity College, Joshua Barnes of Emmanuel College, and William Fleetwood of King's College afterwards Bishop of Ely.

1677 } Prince Charles of York (eldest son of James Duke of York by
— } Mary D'Este his second Duchess) was soon after his birth, which
78 } occurred on the 7th of November this year, created Duke of Cambridge. He died on the 12th of December following. His birth or creation was celebrated here by bonfires and the ringing of bells, for the churchwardens of St. Michael's in their accounts charge:—
"Item, for the bonfire & ringin the bells at the triumph for the
"Duke of Cambr. £0. 6s. 0d."

The county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was charged in an aid to the King for building thirty ships of war with the monthly sum of £510. for seventeen months. The Commissioners for raising this aid in the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, William Lord Allington, Sir Thomas Chicheley, Sir Thomas Page, Sir Charles Wheeler Bart., James Duport,

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 312.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) "*Cantabrigiæ Ex Officina Joann. Hayes celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi, MDCLXXVII.*" 4to.

Theophilus Dillingham, Isaac Barrow, Robert Maplethoft, Joseph Beaumont Doctors in Divinity, Thomas Crouch, Clement Nevile Esquires, Roger Pepys Esq., Nathaniel Crabb, Robert Mirecell,⁽¹⁾ Samuel Newton, Owen Mayfield, Edward Miller, Andrew Hart, Francis Jermin Aldermen, Sir Thomas Slater, Thomas Stevens D.D., Samuel Moody, Edward Stoyt M.D., Nicholas Jacob Esq., and Edward Story. The sites of the Colleges and Halls, and the stipends and profits of the Masters, fellows and scholars, and of the professors and officers of the Universities were exempted from taxation.⁽²⁾

1678.

This year, Joan Cutts of Childerley, Humfrey Weld Esq. of Dry Drayton, Humphrey Gardener Esq. of Histon, and Thomas Archer gentleman of Histon, owners of lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge, were indicted for not repairing the same.⁽³⁾

The county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was charged in an aid to the King for eighteen months with the monthly sum of £510. The sites of the Colleges and Halls, and the stipends and profits of the Masters, fellows and scholars, and of the professors and officers of the Universities were exempted from taxation.⁽⁴⁾

On the 23rd of August, Archbishop Sancroft issued the subjoined directions to his suffragans concerning testimonials for candidates for holy orders :—

Salutem in Christo.

My Lord,

Whereas the easy and promiscuous granting of letters testimonials, (which is in itself a sacred thing, and in the first intention of great and very weighty importance,) is by the lapse of time and the corruption which by insensible degrees is crept into the best institutions, come to be, both in the Universities and elsewhere abroad in the dioceses, a matter of mere formality, and piece of common civility: scarce denied to any that asked it, and many times upon the credit of the first subscriber, attested by the rest who have otherwise no knowledge of the person so adorned: or else, where more conscience is made of bearing false witness, even for a neighbour, is done so perfunctorily, and in so low and dilute terms, as ought to signify nothing at all to the great end for which 'tis designed to serve: and yet is sometimes, with a like easiness and remissness, received and proceeded upon: whereby great mischiefs in the Church and scandals daily ensue, persons altogether undeserving, or at least not duly qualified, being too often, upon the credit of such papers, admitted into holy orders, and, in consequence thereupon, thrusting themselves into employments of high trust and dignity and advantage in the Church, and by their numerous intrusions preventing and excluding others of greater modesty and merit: concerning all which your lordship cannot but re-

(1) Muriell?

(2) Stat. 29 Car. II. c. 1.

(3) Pontage Book, 76.

(4) Stat. 30 Car. II. c. 1.

member how many and how great complaints we met with, both from our brethren the bishops, and others, during the late session of parliament, and what expedients for remedy thereof were then under debate and consideration among us. Now, as the result of those counsels, and for the effectual redressing of those inconveniences and preventing the like for the future, (though it would be abundantly sufficient to call all persons concerned on both sides, to the serious perusal of, and exact compliance with, those excellent constitutions and canons ecclesiastical, made in the year 1603, which have most wisely and fully provided to obviate all these evils,) yet because in the modern practice they seem not to be duly attended to, it is thought fit and necessary again to limit and regulate the grant, the matters, and form of testimonials as follows: videlicet,

That no letters testimonial be granted only upon the credit of others, or out of a judgment of charity, which believes all things and hopes all things, but from immediate and personal knowledge, and that vowed and expressed in the letters themselves.

That (as to the form of these letters) every such testimonial have the date, both as to the time and place, expressly mentioned in the body of it, before it be subscribed by any, and pass also (as the canon requires) under hand and seal; those namely from the Universities, under the common seal of their respective colleges, attested by the subscription of the master, head, or principal person there; and those from other places, under the hands and seals of three priests, at the least, of known integrity, gravity, and prudence, who are of the voisinage where the person testified of resides, or have otherwise known his life and behaviour by the space of three years next before the date of the said letters.

And as to the matter of them, that they particularly express the present condition of the person in whose behalf the testimony is given; his standing and degree in the University; his place of present abode and course of life; his end and design for which he would make use of the said testimonial; whether for obtaining the order of deacon or priest, or the employment of a parson, vicar, curate, or schoolmaster; and that the subscribers know him to be worthy, and in regard of learning, prudence, and holy life, duly qualified for the same respectively: and if he desires holy orders, his age too, if the subscribers know it, or else that they admonish him to bring it, otherwise credibly and sufficiently attested. Lastly, if such testimonial be to be made use of in another diocese than that where it is given, that it be by no means received without the letters dimissory of the bishop or other ordinary of the place, attesting in writing the ability, honesty, and good conversation of the person commended, in the place from whence he came.

My lord, this is (I think) the sum of what was discoursed and resolved between us when we were last together. I therefore desire you, with all convenient speed, to cause copies thereof to be transcribed and transmitted to the several bishops of this province, and vice-chancellors of the universities respectively, and to be by them communicated (as soon as may well be) to as many as are herein concerned, that they may not be disappointed by coming furnished with such testimonials only as will not, nor ought, to be received to such great purposes, for which they are so often made use of. Commending your lordship and your great affairs to the blessing of God Almighty,

I remain, my lord, your lordship's assured loving brother,

W. CANT.(1)

(1) D'Oyly, *Life of Abp. Sancroft*, 109.

An information in Chancery was filed by the Attorney-General against Sir Thomas Hatton, of Longstanton, Bart., Sir Nicholas Pedley, of Huntingdon Knt., Thomas Archer, of Histon, gentleman, John Disborow Esq., and the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, on account of their non-payment of monies charged on them for the repair of the Great Bridge.⁽¹⁾

1678 } At the general election in February, the University chose as their
79 } representatives Sir Thomas Exton Knt. LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall, and James Vernon Esq. of Trinity College. Previously to the election, a letter on behalf of Mr. Vernon was sent to the Senate by the Duke of Monmouth Chancellor. This letter is subjoined:—

To the Vicechancellor & Senate of the University of Cambridge.

Whitehall, Jan. 31, 1678-9.

Mr. Vicechancellor & Gentlemen,

There being now two Burgesses to be chosen by you to serve the University in Parliament, I have thought fit & do hereby earnestly recommend to you for one of them my Secretary, Mr. Vernon,⁽²⁾ I have found him alwayes faithfull to your interests & I hope you have that opinion of him which may qualify him to serve you in any other Capacity. And if I were not satisfied that he would prove firme to the Church & the Protestant Religion I should not own a Concerne for him. If I thought there might be any difficulty to perswade your acceptance of him I would put you in mind that it is the first Request I have made since my Relation to you, & perhaps is the onely occasion wherein you can express your affection & respect to me. But I know I have to doe with persons of an Ingenuuous Education which gives me a confidence in you & a firm beleefe that there is that right understanding between us that as you will finde me alwayes ready to receive your Addresses & procure your Satisfaction upon them to the utmost of my power, Soe on your side I shall meet with that cheerfull mutuall Compliance in what I have to desire of you which may yet further engage me ever to continue,

Mr. Vicechancellor & Gentlemen,

Your most Affectionate Friend to serve you,

MONMOUTH.⁽³⁾

A contested election for the town took place on the 19th of February. The candidates were William Lord Allington, Sir Thomas Chicheley Knt. High Steward of the Town, Sir Thomas Willys Bart.,⁽⁴⁾ and Roger Pepys Esq., Recorder.⁽⁵⁾ The two former were elected. The unsuccessful candidates petitioned the House of Com-

(1) Pontage Book, 77.

(2) Mr. Vernon was afterwards private secretary to the Duke of Shrewsbury. In 1692, he was Under Secretary of State for the Northern Department. In 1697, he became one of the principal Secretaries of State, and so continued till the accession of Queen Anne. He died in 1727, aged 83.

(3) MS. Baker, xxx. 349.

(4) He died at Fenditton Nov. 1705, aged 90. In 1679, he was put out of the Commission of the Peace for the County for opposing the Court.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

mons, complaining of undue practices in the election, but the petition does not appear to have been proceeded with.⁽¹⁾

On the 11th of March, Roger Pepys Esq. was removed from the office of Recorder, by the Corporation, who on the same day elected to that office William Lord Allington of Killard in the kingdom of Ireland,⁽²⁾ and one of the burgesses in parliament for the town. The office was granted him for life, and he was empowered to appoint a deputy;⁽³⁾ such deputy to dwell within the town, and to be removable at the pleasure of the Corporation.⁽⁴⁾

1679.

The subjoined orders relative to navigation, were made by the Corporation on the 4th of April and 6th of May:—

[4th April, 1679.]

WHEREAS att the desire of the Maiors of this Towne & Lynne to have a conference with the Corporacion of the Great Levell of the Fenns called Bedford Levell, relating to the setting downe severall Locks in the Rivers, in order to the better navigacion through the said Levell, they the said Corporacion have ordered & declared that they are willing to treat therein, & to that end have desired the said Maiors to sett downe their proposalls in writing, & to nominate some persons to treat with a Comittee appointed by the said Corporacion as to the matters before specified, WHEREUPON, by a generall consent of this house, Mr. Samuel Newton & Mr. Edward Miller are nominated & appointed to treat with the Comittee appointed by the said Corporacion, & to make such proposalls in writing touching the premisses as to them shall seem convenient, & to make report of their proceedings therein at the next Common Day to be holden for this Towne.

[6th May, 1679.]

IT IS THIS DAY AGREED & ORDERED, That this Corporacion shall & will joyne & proceed with the University of Cambridge in endeavouring to procure an Act of Parliament for the setting down of Locks Sasses or Sluces in the River for the better preserving of navigacion between this Towne & Lynn, & will also joyne with the said University in effecting of the said workes in the River in such manner as shalbe thought convenient & will pay & beare a proportionable charge for the effecting the premisses.⁽⁴⁾

This year, Roger Pepys the ejected Recorder,⁽⁵⁾ obtained a mandamus for his restoration to office.⁽⁶⁾ The Corporation returned, that he was elected during pleasure, and that they removed him;

(1) Commons' Journals, ix. 579.

(2) Created an English peer by the title of Baron Allington of Wymondley, 5 Dec. 1681.

(3) His Deputy was Robert Wright, Esq., sworn 16th August, 1679, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He succeeded Lord Allington as Recorder 10th Feb. 1684-5.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) He died 4th Oct. 1688.—Ald. Newton's Diary.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book, May 12, June 14 & 17.

and although exceptions were taken to this return, its validity was established by the Court of King's Bench.⁽¹⁾

The county of Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was charged in an aid to the King for six months with the monthly sum of £510. The Commissioners for raising the tax in the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, William Lord Allington, Sir John Chicheley Knt. Master General of the Ordnance and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Sir Thomas Page, Sir Thomas Exton, James Vernon, Joseph Beaumont, D.D., Ralph Cudworth, Francis Turner, John Eachard, Thomas Watson, Nathaniel Coga Doctors of Divinity, John Board Doctor of Law, Robert Brady, John Goslin Doctors of Physic, Roger Pepys, Robert Wright, Nicholas Jacob Esquires, Nathaniel Crabb, Robert Muriell, Samuel Newton, Owen Mayfield, Edward Miller, Andrew Hart, Thomas Ewin, Francis Jermin Aldermen, Sir Thomas Slater Bart., Edward Stoyt Doctor of Physic, Robert Twelves Doctor of Law, Samuel Moody Esq., Edward Storey Gent.⁽²⁾

On the 17th of July, died James Duport D.D. Dean of Peterborough and Master of Magdalene College. He was born in the year 1606, at Jesus College Lodge, in Cambridge, and was the son of Dr. John Duport Master of that College and Prebendary of Ely, by Rachel daughter of Dr. Richard Cox Bishop of Ely. He was educated at Westminster School, whence in 1622 he was elected to a scholarship in Trinity College, in this University. In January 1626-7, he took his degree of B.A., and in October following he was elected fellow of his College. In 1630 he took the degree of M.A. Shortly afterwards he went into orders, and became one of the Tutors of the College. He continued to take pupils for above thirty years with unrivalled success and reputation. In 1637 he proceeded to the degree of B.D., and on July 13th, 1639, he was admitted Regius Professor of Greek. In 1641 he was made Prebendary of Langford Ecclesia in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Stow. He soon afterwards exchanged his prebend for that of Leighton Buzzard in the same church. On the breaking out of the civil war, he lost his prebend and his archdeaconry, but contrived to keep his fellowship and professorship, though a decided royalist. In 1646 he was elected Lady Margaret's Preacher. In 1654, the Commissioners for regulating the University prevailed on him to resign the Greek professorship, to which they ap-

(1) Shower's Reports, ii. 69, where Mr. Pepys is called Mr. Peachy.

(2) Stat. 31 Car. II. c. 1.

pointed Ralph Widdrington the Public Orator. Mr. Duport was soon afterwards appointed one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, of which he was elected Vice-master in 1655. At the restoration he was constituted one of the King's chaplains and reinstated in his prebend, but not to the archdeaconry of Stow. On the 19th of July, 1660, he was created D.D. by royal mandate, and on the 27th of July, 1664, was installed Dean of Peterborough. In 1668 he was appointed Master of Magdalene College, and in the following year he was elected Viceschancellor. His death took place at Peterborough, and he was buried in the cathedral there. On the north side of the choir is a monument to his memory having an inscription, which was renewed about 1824. He gave £100.⁽¹⁾ to Trinity College, towards the erection of the Library, and the like sum for the erection of a new building at Magdalene College, where he endowed four scholarships, and to which college he presented a large and handsome silver dish. He bequeathed his large and valuable library to Trinity College. At Peterborough he established the library of the cathedral, gave new silver maces for the vergers, and endowed the Grammar School with £10. per annum, for the increase of the Master's stipend. He also gave small sums to the poor of several parishes in this town, viz. 40s. to Great St. Mary's, £10. to St. Michael's, and £10. to the Holy Sepulchre.⁽²⁾ Dr. Duport's published works are a translation of Job into Greek verse (1637), translations of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Solomon's Song in Greek Hexameters, with a Latin translation (1646), *Homeri Gnomologia* (1660),⁽³⁾ a Greek translation of the Common Prayer (1665),⁽⁴⁾ a translation of the Psalms of David, into Greek Homeric verse (1666),⁽⁵⁾ a Collection of Latin and Greek Poems

(1) Bp. Monk, (*Museum Criticum*, ii. 636) says £200. but in the List of Benefactions preserved in the Library Book of Trinity College £100. only is mentioned.

(2) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 61, 69, 75.

(3) "This book, which is well known, and deservedly esteemed by scholars, consists of a collection of all the sentences in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, containing any aphorism, sentiment or remarkable opinion, illustrated by the two-fold series of quotations, first from the Scriptures, and next from the whole range of classical authors, wherever any parallel idea or expression can be found. The extent of learning displayed in the execution, is very considerable; while the judgment and self-command of the author is far greater than appears in any of his other books. It will always be found an agreeable and useful companion to the reader of Homer. Whenever mention is made of this work by foreign scholars, it is uniformly accompanied with approbation; and some subsequent editors of Homer have been more indebted to it than they thought fit to acknowledge."—Bp. Monk, *Memoir of Dr. James Duport*, (*Museum Criticum*, ii. 684.)

(4) "This performance reflects great credit upon his industry, and has proved to this day an useful manual to the student. It has also been the means of making our English Liturgy known to some learned members of the Greek Church, by whom its excellence has been acknowledged."—*Ibid.* 690.

(5) "The two Houses of Convocation passed a vote expressing their approbation of the work, and addressed his Majesty with a request that he would issue his Royal recommendation of it for the use of schools, and all places of education; as combining the means of instilling sacred sentiments with a knowledge of the Greek language; which was accordingly done with all the form and circumstance of honour."—*Ibid.*

entitled "*Musæ Subsecivæ, seu Poetica Stromata*" (1676),⁽¹⁾ and one sermon, entitled "*Evangelical Polity, or a Gospel Conversation*," preached at St. Paul's 20th May, 1660. "In forming a due estimate of his literary character, it is necessary to exercise some candor with respect to those defects which are attributable rather to the taste of the age than of the individual. Classical learning in England was in his time by no means well directed: an excessive and undue regard was paid to imitations of the ancient authors, which are now little esteemed except as an exercise for juvenile ingenuity, and a test of the learning and taste of the student. His increasing fondness for this amusement as his years advanced, is a remarkable proof of the attachment which a man feels throughout life for the occupations of his youthful mind: in this instance it was undoubtedly fomented and increased by the approbation lavished upon the efforts of his muse. It may be noticed as singular, that little or no distinction of style can be detected between his earliest and his latest productions. It happens, unfortunately for the reputation of his scholarship at the present day, that his notions of classical versification were not formed in a severe or critical school: his lines exhibit all metrical licences for which authority could be drawn from ancient poets, without due consideration of the laws of the particular compositions which he was imitating. Thus we find that Duport's verses are less strict than those of his illustrious contemporary, Milton, with whose classical productions, owing to the similarity of their descriptions and their subjects, it is most natural to compare them. It must be added, that the playfulness of his wit, and his devotion to puns, anagrams, and chronograms, cannot at the present day meet with the same approbation or indulgence as among scholars of the sixteenth century. His own favourite among modern Latin poets, was Gaspar Barlæus. It

(1) "A considerable proportion of these pieces had been already published in *Academical* and other *Collections*: the rest were taken from his common-place book, apparently without selection. Had they been entrusted to the judgment of a friend, it is probable that a considerable proportion would have been omitted; particularly his Latin Lyrical pieces, in which he has neither caught the spirit nor the rhythm of Horace. This multifarious collection affords an ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the taste, the opinions, the attachments, and the prejudices of its author; so invariably were his thoughts confided to verse. We discover a sincere, candid, and good humoured disposition, somewhat too prone to learned trifling. He was warm in all his friendships, and most indulgent in his opinions of others: enthusiastic in attachment to his University, and particularly to Trinity College, of which he never lost an opportunity of speaking with pride and fondness. There is in all his writings a very marked character of singleness of heart and guileless simplicity. He displays a warm, zealous, and devoted loyalty to the Crown, and to the orthodox faith of the Church of England. In theological opinions he was equally hostile to the two extremes of Calvinism and Arminianism. His abhorrence of Popery was in his latter years not a little heightened by the prevailing and well-founded apprehensions of danger from the probability of a Popish Monarch ascending the Throne."—Rip. Monk, *Memoir of Dr. James Duport*, (*Museum Criticum*, ii. 692.)

“may be mentioned as an instance of the high estimation in which “Duport’s verses long continued to be held, that his lines on Bishop “Cumberland, as the antagonist of Hobbes, were inscribed on the “monument of that prelate in 1719, forty years after the death of “their author.”⁽¹⁾

At the general election in August, Sir Thomas Exton LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall, and Sir William Temple Bart., were elected for the University. The latter was opposed, but “gained his election easily.”⁽²⁾

The practice of making honorary non-resident freemen, to support a particular parliamentary interest, appears to have commenced this year. On the 15th of August, the freedom was voted gratis to seven persons,⁽³⁾ and on the 25th to fifteen⁽⁴⁾ more.⁽⁵⁾

In October, died Thomas Wren M.D. and LL.D. Archdeacon and Prebendary of Ely. He was son of Matthew Wren D.D. Bishop of Ely, and was born at Peterhouse Lodge, in Cambridge, January 11th, 1632.⁽⁶⁾

On the 30th of October, the King issued the subjoined letters for settling disputes respecting honorary degrees to knights and baronets, and for exonerating the Lady Margaret Preacher from certain duties of his office:—

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS we have been given to understand that several disputes have heretofore arisen in that our university about conferring honorary degrees without time or exercise upon baronets and knights who were members of our said university;

We have thought fit, in order to the settling of that matter for the time to come, hereby to signify to you that we are graciously pleased to allow such baronets and knights who shall be members of our said university, from time to time to take their degree of master of arts in this honorary way without time or exercise, (if there shall be no just exceptions to the particular persons) and our intention is that this shall not extend to any others but such only as are qualified by the statute in that case provided. And you are to cause these our letters to be registered upon your register as our pleasure in this particular. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you farewell.

(1) Bp. Monk, *Memoir of Dr. James Duport*, (*Museum Criticum*, ii. 672—698.)

(2) Courtenay, *Memoirs of Sir William Temple*, i. 52.

(3) Sir Levinus Bennett Bart., Thomas Bennett Esq., John North of Sawbridgeworth gent., Charles Beaumont gent., William Battle of Newton gent., John Browning gent., Edward Webb of Horseheath gent.

(4) Sir Robt. Cotton Knt., Sir Henry Pickering Bart., Charles Wrenn, William Wrenn, Thomas Duckett, John Bennett, John Cotton, Philip Cotton, Charles Baron, Devereux Martin, Malbon Carrill, and Thomas Storey Esquires, Alexander Burrell, William Stukely, and Hugh Groves gentlemen.

(5) *Corporation Common Day Book*.

(6) *Parentalia*; Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. 1692. p. 810; Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*. 255, 279.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall, the 30th day of October, 1679, in the one and thirtieth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

SUNDERLAND.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Vicechancellor
of our University of Cambridge to be communi-
cated to the senate there.(1)

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS the lady Margaret late countess of Richmond and Derby in her foundation of a preacher in that our university, did oblige him to preach at twelve or thirteen several towns in several counties, and accordingly did allow him what was in those days a competent salary and sufficient for the discharging of the expences of his journey;

WE understanding that the salary of the said preacher is now very small and inconsiderable, and therefore being disposed to free him from the said expensive duties, have thought fit and accordingly do hereby dispense with all those that shall be her preachers for the future for their not preaching at the places aforesaid, provided that they do all other exercises in the university unto which by the said foundation or custom they are obliged. And our pleasure also is that you alter the oath which the said preachers at their entrance were to take according to these premises, and that you cause these our royal letters of dispensation to be registered in the university register as the rule to be observed for the future as to the foundation aforesaid. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you farewell.

GIVEN at our court at Whitehall the 30th day of October 1679, in the 31st year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

SUNDERLAND.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Vicechancellor
of our University of Cambridge, to be communi-
cated to the senate there.(2)

The Vicechancellor and Heads appear to have waited on the King at Newmarket this year, as may be inferred from the subjoined extracts from the account of Dr. Turner Vicechancellor for the year ending November:—

	£.	s.	d.
For two fair Quarto Bibles for the two Clerks of the Kitchen,			
Sir Richard Mason & Mr. Clement	03	10	0
To the Gentleman Usher	03	0	0
To Mr. Dunkley that waited in the Closet	03	1	0
To the Sewer & to the Butler	02	03	0
To the Under Officers in the Kitchen	06	9	0
To the Officers of the Wine Sellar	06	3	0
To the Porters	01	0	0
For 4 Coaches hired to carry the Doctors to Newmarket, &c.	03	0	0(3)

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 307.

(2) Ibid. p. 308.

(3) MS. Baker, xl. 68.

1680.

On the 23rd of April, the Sessions referred it to Dr. Watson, Dr. Stoite, Mr. Crabb, Mr. Muriell, Mr. Newton, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Moody, or the more part of them, to allot and set out to the parishes of the Holy Trinity, St. Andrew, and Barnwell, a fit and reasonable share and proportion of the ways mentioned in the order of Sessions of the 14th of April, 1656.⁽¹⁾ On the 18th of May, Dr. Stoite, Mr. Crabb, Mr. Muriell, and Mr. Newton having summoned before them the officers of the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Andrew, and upon their appearance examined into the case, allotted and set out "the Highway leading from Emanu-
"ell Colledge Brewhouse to the foot bridge leading & Extend-
"ing to Maidescawsey," to be for ever repaired by the parish of the Holy Trinity over and above what they had lately repaired. This was confirmed by an order made at an adjourned Sessions held on the 7th of December.⁽²⁾

On the 9th of May, the Vicechancellor and Heads made the subjoined order:—

WHEREAS by several statutes and orders very severe punishments have been often threatened against such who performing exercises in the sophisters schools should upon that occasion be at any kind of expence; IT IS AGREED and absolutely determined at a meeting of the heads whose names are here subscribed

That if any one shall give or accept of any treat gloves or other present, at any time upon the forementioned account, he shall certainly be stopped from taking the degree of bachelor of arts for one whole year after such offence:

And likewise that the same punishment shall be as certainly inflicted upon those who shall obstinately neglect to perform such exercises as are required of them by the proctor.

JO. EACHARD Procan.

THO. PAGE,	NATH. COGA,
THO. HOLBECHE,	HEN. JAMES,
JSPH. BEAUMONT,	SAM. BLYTHE,
RA. CUDWORTH,	WILL. SAYWELL,
JO. SPENCER,	ROB. BRADY,
H. GOWER,	J. PEACHELL. ⁽³⁾

On the 11th of June, a sturgeon near two yards long,⁽⁴⁾ was caught in the river near Newnham.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Vide ante, p. 465.

(2) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 499.

(4) Whether it was eaten does not appear, but it was the practice about this period to feed on fish of enormous size. Mr. Dent in a letter to Mr. Ray, dated Cambridge, 15 Feb. 1674, mentions a large fish called a Flayre which Mr. Mayfield sold to the Cook of St. John's, of 2 cwt. and upwards. It served all the Scholars of the College, at that time being 30 mess, for commons.—Philosophical Correspondence of Ray and Willoughby, 20.

(5) Ald. Newton's Diary.

On the 28th of September, the Duchess of York accompanied by her daughter-in-law the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen) visited Cambridge. Subjoined is a narrative of their reception:—

28 SEPT. 1680. Tewsday in ye morning according to notice over night from Mr. Mayor, This morning betweenc 8 & 9, ye Maior, Mr. Fox New Elect, Sr. Robt. Wright Deputy Recorder, & all ye Aldermen in their Scarlet, with ye Common Councell & other Gownemen in their Habitts, went in our orders to New England,(1) where about 10 of ye Clock wee mett & saluted with our respects, ye Dutchesse of Yorke in her Coach with 6 Bravish horses & postilion, in her Coach (which was ye third Coach) was ye Dutchesse of Yorke herselfe at ye head end on ye Right hand, next to her at ye same end sat ye Lady Anne daughter of ye Duke of Yorke, at ye other end sat the Lady Bellus.(2) & ye Lady Rosse Common, her title from her husband being Irish, but shee an English woman. Wee being before New England House,(1) the same side of ye way with ye House, & all in our single ranke, Sir Robert Wright our Deputy Recorder went with ye Maior & Aldermen to her Highnes Coach side & made a short speech to her, in which, among other things, he said that neither for buildings nor language wee did compare with ye University from whence we doubted not shee would in that respect receive ample satisfaction, but in our respects to her & loyalty to his Majestie wee hoped wee were not behind any, or to that purport. ye Dutchesse handsomely presented herselfe to us by a little as it were inclining her gesture towards; Mr. Recorder's speech was short, which being ended, shee thanked us for our kindenes in courteous manner & spoke to ye Coachman & bid him Goe on, & soe passed on ye Coaches which were in number I think foure or five, 2 before & 1 or 2 behinde. Then wee went all, Mayor, New Elect, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Councell & Gownemen to ye Towne Hall, where we tarryed an hour or more, & had a glasse of wine for all ye whole company with Rolls, Cheese, & beere, & then after wee all had dranke, ye Gownemen, except ye Maior, Recorder, & Aldermen, all went home, & after wee had notice, Mr. Mayor, Mr. New Elect in Scarlet, Mr. Deputy Recorder in his Gowne, & ye Aldermen in their Scarlet, without any others went to Sir Tho^s. Pages house then Provost of Kings Colledge, where were received by Mr. Goeing (?) one of ye Seniors & I thinke then Vice Provost there, & ye Maiors Mace (that no offence might be taken) being by Mr. Maior ordered not to be carryed before him after we came into ye Provosts Lodgings, we goeing in at ye Back dore against St. Edwards Church Lane, wee came at last into ye further low Roome next ye Garden where ye Dutches of Yorke was & severall more Ladyes & others being there, where shee standing on ye side next ye Garden (not sitting) wee all kist her Highnesse hand, & then taking our leave of her in ye next roome to it wee all or most of us alsoe kist ye hand of ye Lady Anne ye Duke of Yorkes Daughter, who also stood neer a table there, about ye middle of the roome, & after wee had thus saluted her shee immediately in our presencc went into ye other roome where ye Dutchesse was, & soe we came away, & in ye yard Sr Thomas Page ye Provost was there to salute us, & soe wee went out at ye said Back dore as (I understand) ye rest of ye Doctors if not come in went out that way, & then every of us went to his owne house.

(1) A large house opposite Christ's Church Barnwell, now occupied by Mr. J. P. Twiss, and formerly by Ald. Burleigh.

(2) Probably Lady Bellas-ye to whom the Duke of York gave a written promise of marriage. See Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th edit. vol. v. p. 375.

The Dutchesse is a very handsome gracious lookt person, pretty tall, not very bigg, black eyed, something pale faced & a little outlandish like swarthy couller. The Lady Anne pretty round faced about 14 yeares of age. The Mayor on the Towne Account gave y^e Dutchesse her 6 or 8 Lackeyes 2 guynyes & to her 3 Coachemen 10^s. to drinke.(1)

John Hignell and John Else the town treasurers charge in their accounts :—

	£.	s.	d.
for Expenses when Dutchesse of York was here	1	12	6
for horsehire to fetch in Dutchesse of Yorke	0	5	6(2)

The Prævaricator at the Commencement having referred to the Popish Plot, the circumstance gave rise to exaggerated rumours, and a threat was held out that a motion on the subject would be made in the next session of Parliament. Hereupon Dr. Compton Bishop of London, caused the subjoined letter to be sent to Dr. Eachard the Vicechancellor :—

Honoured Sir,

I am ordered by my Lord of London to acquaint you that so great observation hath been made, and that by some great persons, of the Prævaricator's turning the Plott into ridicule at the last Comencement, that it will certainly be brought in this Session of Parliament, to the reproach of the Government of the Universities, if not to strike at the Universities themselves, unless it be timely prevented by a severe animadversion, or otherwise you be able to furnish your friends here with sufficient grounds to make it appeare that the thinge is false. By which they may be capable of doing that service for which otherwise they can not tell how to appeare.

I am, Sir,

Your very faithfull Servant,

W. SILL.

London, Oct. 14, 1680.

The Vicechancellor's reply was in these terms :—

Receiving yours last night, this morning I enquired concerning y^e prævaricator's speech of y^e president of y^e same College who, having seen it, assures me that there was not one word referring to y^e plott but y^e following :—

. in the yeare called eighty
And Oates and Bedlow talke of matters weighty,
And when Emanuel looks bigg and greater
For a sedate Archbish. prævaricator.

with which wild sort of verses and some more he tooke occasion to end his speech by way of prophesy, upon a small sturgeon taken in Cambridge River a little before y^e Commencement : (3) I know not Sir what reports there may be concerning his abasing y^e plott; but as I am informed by severall, he had not one word more in his whol speech that had any relation there unto; as you may please with my humble duty to acquaint my Lord of London.

I am, Sir,

Your most faithfull and most humble servant,

J. E.(4)

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, of receipts from Michaelmas, 1679, to Michaelmas, 1680, of payments from Michaelmas, 1679, to 17 March, 1680-1.

(3) Vide ante, p. 584.

(4) Cambridge Portfolio, 242.

On the 25th of October, there was a contested election for the office of Esquire Bedel, vacant by the death of John Buck. Hugh Martin of Pembroke College, was elected, having about seven score votes, his competitor, Richard Nurse of Trinity College, had between fifty and sixty.⁽¹⁾

The following items (having reference to a visit of the University to the King and Duke of York at Newmarket) occur in the account of Dr. Eachard Vicechancellor for the year ending November :—

	£.	s.	d.
Paid Dr. Tennison at Newmarket to Officers & Attendants upon the University when they waited upon the King & Duke	36	10	6
For a Bible presented to Sir Stephen Fox	04	0	0
Paid for Coaches & Servants charges in all	08	12	6(2)

1680 } On the 9th of March, William Lord Allington of Killard, Constable
81 } of the Tower of London, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

1681.

On the 8th of April, the King directed the subjoined letter to the Vicechancellor and Senate, altering the statutes of the University relative to the exercises of Bachelors of Physic :—

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS our trusty and well-beloved Robert Brady doctor in physick and our reader or professor of the same in our university of Cambridge, hath by his humble petition besought us to establish and appoint that the exercises of candidates and probationers for the degree of bachelor in physick may be according to that for the same degree in law (save that they still stand bound to one opposition as formerly), and whereas you the vice-chancellor of that our university with very many of the heads of colleges there, have certified that you do not know any inconvenience or disadvantage it can be to the university or faculty of physick if the exercise of candidates and probationers for the degree of bachelor in that faculty should be reduced to and established in the same state and condition that the exercise of candidates for the same in law are at this present by direction of the university statutes, especially if the said candidates in physick do still stand bound to one opposition as formerly, also the most reverend father in God our trusty and entirely beloved counsellor William lord Archbishop of Canterbury having given his approbation of the said petition, conceiving it very reasonable and worthy of our favour ;

WE have therefore thought fit to order establish and appoint, and do by these presents order establish and appoint that the exercise of candidates for the degree of bachelor in physick be hereafter according to that for the same degree in law (save as before excepted that they still stand bound to one op-

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

In *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, (App. 28,) Hugh Martin is mentioned as Esquire Bedel, in 1675.

(2) MS. Baker, xl. 68.

(3) Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 359.

position as formerly), any statute or custom of that our university to the contrary notwithstanding with which we are graciously pleased to dispense in that behalf. And our further pleasure is that these our letters be entered in the register of that our university to stand there as a rule for the future in the case abovementioned. And so we bid you farewell.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall the 8th day of April 1681, in the three and thirtieth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

L. JENKINS.

To our trusty and well-beloved the vice-chancellor
and senate of our university of Cambridge.(1)

At a Common Day held on the 27th of May, the Corporation unanimously agreed to an address to the King, "to give his Majestie the "humble thanks of this Corporacion for his publiq gracious resolutions & declaracion after the dissolving the last Parliament."(2)

On the 3rd of June, the Vicechancellor and Heads made the following decree:—

At the consistory June 3^d 1681.

Present, DR. GOWER vice-chancellor

SIR THOMAS PAGE,	DR. BLYTHE,
DR. BEAUMONT,	DR. PEACHELL,
DR. SPENCER,	DR. SAYWELL,
DR. EACHARD,	DR. BRADY,
DR. JAMES,	MR. BALDERSTON.

WHEREAS several under-graduates and bachelors of arts have of late neglected to wear such gowns as by order and custom are proper for those of their rank and standing in the university, whereby the common distinction of degrees is taken away, upon which have followed many and very great inconveniencies, it was this day in consistory RESOLVED ORDERED AND DECREED by the vice-chancellor with the consent of the heads of colleges whose names are here above written,

That none residing in the university under the degree of master of arts shall hereafter upon any pretence whatsoever be allowed to appear publickly either in or out of colleges in mourning gowns, or gowns made after that fashion, or any other but what by order and custom of the university belongs to their degree and standing: and that any who shall presume, after the feast day of saint Barnabas next following the date of this decree, to act contrary to the tenor of it, shall be proceeded against and punished with all the severity that such disobedience and contumacy will deserve.(3)

It seems to have been intended to summon a Parliament to meet at Cambridge in the autumn of this year.(4)

"On the 10th of September, both the King and the Queen repaired "to New-Market, to be entertain'd with the Pleasures and Diversions "of that Place. Here they were soon attended by a numerous and

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 309.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 10th of June, the Corporation ordered £11. 2s. 0d. to be paid to the Mayor for his and the other Aldermen's charges "that went to present the Address to his Majesty."

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 500.

(4) Hallam, Constitutional Hist. of England, 4th edit. ii. 158.

“ Solemn Appearance of the University of Cambridge, at the head of
 “ which was the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Humphrey Gower, Master of St.
 “ John’s Colledge; who with the rest being admitted, he made the fol-
 “ lowing Speech, of which great Notice was taken at that Time: (1)—
 “ ‘ SACRED SIR! We your Majesty’s most faithful and obedient Sub-
 “ jects, of the University of Cambridge, have long, with the greatest
 “ and sincerest Joy, beheld, what we hope is in some Measure an Effect
 “ of our own Prayers; the generous Emulation of our Fellow-Subjects,
 “ contending who should First and Best express their Duty and Gra-
 “ titude to their Sovereign, at this Time especially, when the Seditious
 “ Endeavours of unreasonable Men have made it necessary to assert
 “ the Ancient Loyalty of the English Nation, and make the World
 “ sensible, That we do not degenerate from those Prime Glories of our
 “ Ancestors, Love and Allegiance to our Prince.

“ ‘ That we were not seen in those Loyal Crowds, but chose rather
 “ to stand by and applaud their Honest and Religious Zeal; we hum-
 “ bly presume will not be imputed to the Want of it in our Selves,
 “ either by your Majesty, or your People. For SIR, it is, at present,
 “ the great Honour of this your University, not only to be Stedfast and
 “ Constant in our Duty, but to be Eminently so, and to suffer for it,
 “ as much as the Calumnies and Reproaches of Factious and Malicious
 “ Men can inflict upon us: And that they have been hitherto able to
 “ do no more than vent the Venom of their Tongues; that they have
 “ not proceeded to Plunder and Sequestration, to violate our Chappels,
 “ rifle our Libraries, and empty our Colledges, as once they did; Next
 “ to the over-ruling Providence of Almighty God, is only due to the
 “ Royal Care and Prudence of your most Sacred Majesty who gave so
 “ Seasonable a Check to their Arbitrary and Insolent undertakings.

“ ‘ But no earthly Power, we hope, no Menaces or Misery shall ever
 “ be able to make us Renounce or Forget our Duty. We will still be-
 “ lieve and maintain, That our Kings derive not their Titles from the
 “ People, but from God; That to Him only they are accountable; That
 “ it belongs not to Subjects, either to Create or Censure, but to Honour
 “ & Obey their Sovereign, who comes to be so, by a Fundamental
 “ Hereditary Right of Succession, which no Religion, no Law, no Fault
 “ or Forfeiture can alter or diminish. Nor will we abate of our well-in-
 “ structed Zeal for our most Holy Religion, as it is Profess’d, and by
 “ Law Establish’d in the Church of England; that Church which hath
 “ so long stood, and still is the Envy and Terror of her Adversaries,
 “ as well as the Beauty and Strength of the Reformation.

(1) See Oldmixon’s Hist. of Addresses, 49.

“ ‘ It is thus, DREAD SIR, that we have learn'd our own, and thus we
 “ teach others their Duty to God and the King; in the conscientious
 “ Discharge of both which, we have been so long protected and encour-
 “ rag'd by your Majesty's most Just and Gracious Government; that
 “ we neither need nor desire any other Declaration, than that Ex-
 “ perience for our Assurance and Security for the future. In all which
 “ Grace and Goodness, GREAT SIR, we have Nothing to return; We
 “ bring no Names and Seals, no Lives and Fortunes, well capable
 “ of your Majesty's Service or at all worthy of your Acceptance;
 “ Nothing but Hearts and Prayers, Vows of a zealous and lasting
 “ Loyalty; our Selves and Studies, all that we can, or ever shall be
 “ able to perform, which we here most sincerely promise, and most
 “ humbly tender to your Majesty's Feet, a mean and a worthless Pre-
 “ sent; but such a One as we hope will not be disdain'd by the most
 “ Gracious and Indulgent Prince, that Heaven ever bestowed upon a
 “ People.' (1)

“ To which lofty Speech his Majesty was pleas'd to answer, That he
 “ was fully satisfied of the Loyalty of the University, and that he did
 “ not at all doubt but they wou'd always act according to what they
 “ there Declared. His Majesty further told them, That he wou'd con-
 “ stantly own and defend the Church of England, as Establish'd by
 “ Law. This he bid them be assur'd of, for he would be as good as his
 “ Word, whatever Representation, either had, or shou'd be made of
 “ Him to the contrary. Being further pleas'd to add, That there was
 “ no other Church in the World that Taught and Practis'd Loyalty so
 “ Conscientiously as that did. Upon the whole, the King shew'd an
 “ unusual Pleasure and Satisfaction, and told the Vice-Chancellor, That
 “ he and his Queen wou'd shortly make a Visit to the University; but
 “ laid his Commands upon him, so to Order his Reception, that what
 “ he intended for a Favour and Kindness, shou'd not prove a Trouble
 “ and Burden to that learned Body.

“ Accordingly, on September the 27th, both their Majesties set forth,
 “ attended by the whole Court; and about two Miles from Cambridge,
 “ were met by Sir Thomas Slater, High Sheriff of the County, with his
 “ Men in their Liveries; and soon after by the Mayor and Aldermen,
 “ &c., with all Formality. At the Entrance of the Town, the Scholars
 “ were regularly placed, first Under-Graduates and the Batchelors, in
 “ one continu'd Rank from thence to the Schools; and as their Ma-
 “ jesties pass'd, they on their Knees fill'd the Air with the loud

(1) This speech or address is also in Wilkins's *Concilia*, iv. 607; Collier's *Ecclesiastical History*, ii. 903.

"acclamations of Vivat Rex! Vivat Regina! As they came to the
 "Schools, they found the Regent-Walk crouded on both sides with
 "Regents and Non-Regents, through whose joyful Applauses they
 "walk'd till they came near two Chairs of State; the Vice-Chan-
 "cellor, Heads of Colleges, and all the Doctors standing in their
 "Scarlet Robes. Their Majesties being sate, the University Orator,
 "Mr. Billers, spoke first in Latine to the King, and then in English
 "to the Queen. The Vice-Chancellor, after a short Latine Speech,
 "deliver'd a large Bible to his Majesty, and then another Speech to
 "the Queen, with a Book call'd, A View of the late Troubles in Eng-
 "land.⁽¹⁾ After the Ceremony of Creating several Noblemen Doctors,
 "the Royal Pair went to King's College Chapel, where after two
 "Speeches and Presents made by Dr. Coppleston, the Provost of that
 "College, they were pleased to go up to the Top, and view all that
 "magnificent Structure. From whence they went to Trinity-Col-
 "lege; and after hearing two Speeches, to St. John's College, where
 "Dr. Gower, the Master and Vice-Chancellor, after Speeches, Pre-
 "sents, and shewing them the Library, entertain'd their Majesties in
 "his long Gallery, with so much Grandeur and Satisfaction at Dinner,
 "that the King was pleas'd to tell him, while he waited at the Table,
 "That he could find but one Fault, and that was the over-great Plenty.
 "And parting with him at the College Gate, he declared at large, how
 "highly he was satisfy'd with his Reception, and the Regard he would
 "always have for the University of Cambridge; and the Queen was
 "pleas'd to give him her particular Thanks for this Entertainment.
 "In Sum, the whole was so great and magnificent, and withal so
 "zealous and hearty, to the Nobility as well as their Majesties,
 "that the Court was never better satisfy'd with any Entertainment,
 "of which the News soon resounded through the whole Kingdom."⁽²⁾

The following verses by Richard Duke B.A., were spoken to the
 Queen in Neville's Court, Trinity College, the Library being then in
 the course of erection:—

SPOKEN TO THE QUEEN,
 IN TRINITY COLLEGE NEW COURT.

Thou equal partner of the royal bed,
 That mak'st a crown sit soft on Charles's head;
 In whom, with greatness virtue takes her seat,
 Meekness with power, and piety with state;

(1) By Sir William Dugdale.

(2) Echard, Hist. of England, iii. 638.

Whose goodness might ev'n factious crowds reclaim,
 Win the seditious, and the savage tame;
 Tyrants themselves to gentlest mercy bring,
 And only useless is on such a king!
 See, mighty princess, see how every breast
 With joy and wonder is at once possest:
 Such was the joy which the first mortals knew,
 When gods descended to the people's view,
 Such devout wonder did it then afford,
 To see those powers they had unseen ador'd,
 But they were feign'd; nor, if they had been true,
 Could shed more blessings on the earth than you:
 Our courts, enlarg'd, their former bounds disdain,
 To make reception for so great a train:
 Here may your sacred breast rejoice to see
 Your own age strive with ancient piety;
 Soon now, since blest by your auspicious eyes,
 To full perfection shall our fabric rise.
 Less powerful charms than yours of old could call
 The willing stones into the Theban wall,
 And ours, which now its rise to you shall owe,
 More fam'd than that by your great name shall grow.⁽¹⁾

Dr. Gower the Vicechancellor's accounts contain the subjoined charges relative to this visit and that made by the University to the King at Newmarket:—

	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Worts for four Journeys to Newmarket when the King was there	01	0	0
Paid for Coaches when the University waited on the King & Queen at Newmarket	09	16	6
Return'd thither to be distributed amongst the K. Servants that were concerned in the Entertainment	30	0	0
Presented to Sr. Richard Mason, K. C. the first his works	05	6	0
Presented to Mr. Clements a large Fol. Bible	05	9	0
Expended at the entertainment of their Majesties at Dinner & Gratuities for their Servants as appears by Bill on File	418	15	5½
To Mr. Tudway by order for his Journey to London & for charges in getting some of the King's Chappell	15	0	0
To Mr. Thamar for setting up the Organ	04	0	0(2)

The Corporation made a present to the King of fifty broad twenty shilling pieces of gold and to the Queen of fifty guineas. They expended £120. 6s. 10d. for these presents to their Majesties and other necessary charges.⁽³⁾ George Fowler and Christopher Oldfield the town treasurers in their accounts charge:—"For Musick at Michaelmas 81 & the day the King was here, £2."⁽⁴⁾

(1) Duke's Poems.

(2) MS. Baker, xl. 69.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, Sept. 24, 1681, 10 Jan. 1681-2.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, Michaelmas, 1680, to Michaelmas, 1681.

On the 1st of October, died Sir Robert Tabor Knt. He appears to have been born in Cambridge, and was the son of John Tabor M.A. Registrar of the Diocese of Ely and Clerk of the Sewers for the Town of Cambridge. "He was originally an Apprentice to Mr. Dent an Apothecary of this Town, and had the good Fortune and Honour of first finding out the Method of administering the Bark, which before had been unsuccessfully applied: for happening to think of giving it in smaller Quantities, and more frequently than had been heretofore practised, he succeeded happily in the Experiment; and upon his acquainting the great Sydenham with it, he ever after recommended that Method only. His Reputation hereupon was raised so high, that on the Dauphin's being terribly afflicted with an Ague for a long time, which had baffled the skill of all the Physicians of France, Lewis XIV. hearing of his Fame, sent for him over,⁽¹⁾ where he soon perfectly effected the Cure, and was handsomely rewarded by the King; who would fain have perswaded him to have taken up his Abode in his Dominions; but this being no way agreeable to his Inclinations, Lewis, amongst his other Benefits to Learning and Knowledge, purchased the Secret of him, which after his decease he was at liberty to communicate to the Publick. The manner of doing which, is set forth in the Journal de Scavans for the year 1682, (where by mistake he is called Talbor⁽²⁾) as well as the light in which he was looked upon in the Court at Paris. In which year a small Book was published in London with this Title, The English Remedy, or Talbor's wonderfull Secret for curing Agues and Fevers, sold by the Author, Sir Robert Talbor, to the most Christian King, and since his decease, ordered by his Majesty to be published in France for the benefit of his Subjects, and now translated into English for the publick good. The Frenchman, who published this Book (Surgeon to the Duke of Orleans, and Director of the College of new Discoveries) acknowledges the great Success of this Remedy, but at the same time taxes the Discoverer with Ignorance and Ambition, and treats him as an Empiric; whilst Dr. Gideon Harvey, in a small Tract, called, The Conclave of Physicians, deals with him

(1) When he went to Versailles, "the physicians who were about the Prince did not chuse to permit him to prescribe to their Royal Patient till they had asked him some medical questions: amongst others, they desired him to define what an intermitting fever was. He replied, 'Gentlemen, it is a disease which I can cure, and which you cannot.'" —Seward's Anecdotes, ii. 164.

(2) On the tomb he erected to his ancestors in Trinity Church, he is called Talbor alias Tabor.

“more harshly.⁽¹⁾ Others say, this Discovery was accidentally made, “by administering to a Patient a larger portion than ordinary, it “having before that time been only taken in small quantities for “strengthening the Stomach : but the former I am apt to think is the “more accurate account. Be that however as it will, he became so “famous hereupon, that the King confer’d on him the Honour of “Knighthood, and he continued in great repute till the time of his “Death.” Sir Robert Tabor was buried at Trinity Church in this town on the 17th of November, under a handsome tomb which he had erected there to the memory of his grandfather, father, and others of his family.⁽²⁾ In 1677, he gave £40. to the parish of the Holy Sepulchre (in which he was probably born) the interest to be given annually to the poor of that parish for ever.⁽³⁾

About this time, died John Knightbridge D.D. fellow of St. Peter’s College. He founded and endowed with a stipend of £50. per annum a professorship of Casuistical Divinity in this University. The electors are the Vicechancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Master of St. Peter’s College. The latter in case of an equality having a casting voice. The professor was required by the founder to be D.D. or B.D. and not less than fifty years of age.⁽⁴⁾ The first professor was Thomas Smoult B.D., who afterwards augmented the stipend. A grace that he and his successors in the professorship should have place amongst the other professors passed the Senate on the 10th of October, 1683.⁽⁵⁾

(1) “The Bark was called for a long time afterwards, at Paris and at Versailles, the ‘English Remedy;’ and La Fontaine himself, much out of his common method of writing, has “written a Poem, addressed to Madame de Bouillon, one of Cardinal Mazarine’s nieces, entitled, ‘Le Quinquina.’ It commemorates her recovery from a fever by the use of the “Bark, then called by that name.”—Seward’s Anecdotes, ii. 164.

(2) The arms on this tomb are : azure on a chevron engrailed between three lions’ heads erased or, as many leopards’ faces sable, crest a lion’s head erased or.

(3) Masters, Hist. of Corpus Christi College, 388.

(4) It seems that a person of forty years of age is now eligible. (Wall, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Cambridge, 207, citing a decree of Chancery, 34 Car. II.) However I find the following case in Vernon’s Reports (i. 55), under the date of Easter Term, 1682:—

“The Attorney General on the behalf of Peter House College in Cambridge, &c.

“against the Margaret and Regius Professors in Cambridge, &c.

“The case was, a Man having devised 50£. per Ann. for a Lecturer in Polemical or Casuistical Divinity, so as he was a Bachelor or Doctor in Divinity, and Fifty Years of Age, “and would read five Lectures every Term, and at the end of every Term would deliver fair “Copies of the same to be kept in the University, and in default of such a Lecturer, he gave “that 50£. per Ann. to ——— College in Oxon.

“Now upon this Information, the University of Cambridge with the Consent of the Heir “at Law would have had the Rigour of the Qualifications mitigated, viz. That a Man of “Forty Years of age, might be made Capable of this salary, and that Three Lectures every “Term might serve turn, and that if he delivered such fair Copies of his Lectures once a “Year it should be sufficient.

“But the Lord Chancellor, tho’ no one made Opposition to it, refused to intermeddle in “it; and said they should be held to the Letter of the Chariy, and that the Heir had no “Power to alter the Disposition made by his Ancestor.”

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 401.

1681 } At the Lent Assizes Edward Pickering Esq. owner of lands in Box-
 — } worth chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge, was indicted and
 82 } convicted for not repairing the same.⁽¹⁾

1682.

On the 25th of March, the Corporation sealed an address to the King.⁽²⁾

On the 1st of April, the Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco visited the University, the following is an account of his reception:—

The 1st of April 1682. Saturday betwene 11 & 12 in ye morning came his Exceclency [Hamet Ben Haddu Ottor] ye Morrocco Embassadour to Cambridge & 3 others of ye same naeion with him in ye Kings Coach, & about 6 more of his attendants on horseback, ye Embassadour & those in ye Coach all alike clad with kinde of plads or lace garments or Mantles over them, ye Embassadours was cloath of gold or tissue, ye others in ye Coach Scarlet or red lyned with white, ye Embassadour had on his head a Capp lyke a night capp close to his head but read silke with some yellow sarsenet lyning that appeared, those on horsebacke had all or most rich mantles or plads & their heads bound with the same, all pretty lusty men of a very swarthy Complexion. They were invited hither by ye University & received onely by them at ye Regent Walke. (The Maior & Aldermen not appearing) ye Vicechancellor & heads in their Scarlet; they gave them a banquet in ye Regent house, where they had alsoe soused eeles, sturgeon, sammon, of some of which ye Embassadour & ye rest of them eat freely, ye Embassadour after ye banquet & walking to Trin. Coll. & St. John's being a little indisposed laid downe at ye Provosts of Kings Lodgings, & about 5 or 6 of ye Clock at ye Regent Walk took Coach & Horse & departed to Newmarket, from whence they came that day. It was not thought fitt by the Maior to compliment ye Embassadour, it being not usual for that body to appeare but to persons of greater quality.⁽³⁾

It is said that the Ambassador's secretary (although a Mahomme-dan) had the honorary degree of M.A. conferred on him.⁽⁴⁾

“While the King and the Court were entertaining themselves [at “Newmarket] with all sorts of rural and field Sports, the University of Cambridge, in the Beginning of April waited upon his Majesty with a Loyal Address of Abhorrency. At which time also “the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Coga, with the rest of the Body, waited “upon the Duke of York, and in the Name of Himself and the “University, made a short Speech in Latin, ‘To congratulate his “Royal Highness's Return into England, and to acknowledge that by “his good Conduct, the Government of Scotland, both in Church and “State, is settled in Peace; and therefore they cou'd by no means

(1) Pontage Book, 76.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Ald. Newton's Diary. As to this Ambassador, see Granger's Biographical History of England, 5th edit. vi. 34; Thoresby's Diary, ii. 211, 220, 229; Ashmole's Diary, ed. 1774, pp. 362, 363, 364; Evelyn's Diary, 1to. edit. i. 505; Richard, Hist. of England, iii. 665.

(4) Burnet, History of his Own Times, ed. 1838, p. 444.

“doubt, but that under his Majesty, his Royal Highness's Presence
 “wou'd have a great Influence in Effecting the same here in Eng-
 “land; by which means all Great Britain being joyn'd in One, the
 “Church of England, and the Rights of the Crown may for ever
 “flourish.’ To which Speech his Royal Highness was pleas'd to
 “return an Answer to this Effect; ‘That he gave the University his
 “Thanks for their kind Expressions; That he was very glad of this
 “and all other Occasions to Declare THAT HE WOU'D EVER STAND BY
 “THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AS NOW ESTABLISH'D, and Countenance the
 “Members of it, as having seen by Experience, that they are the
 “best Supporters of the Crown; and that he wou'd use his Endeavours
 “and Interest for the Preservation of the King's Person, and
 “the Government in the State, and the Church of England, as now
 “Establish'd by Law.’”(1)

On the 4th of April, the King by the subjoined letter deprived the Duke of Monmouth of the Chancellorship of the University, and recommended that Christopher Monk Duke of Albemarle K.G., should be chosen in his stead:—

CHARLES R.

TRUSTY & WELLBELOVED we greet you well. WHEREAS the undutifull behaviour of our Naturall Sonn James Duke of Monmouth, hath given us just cause to remove him from our Service, & any further attendance on our Person, whereby he is rendered incapable of discharging any longer the Office he bore amongst you of Chancellor of that our University, either to our Satisfaction or your benefit. AND WHEREAS we are given to understand that by the Antient Statutes thereof the Chancellor was chosen to his Office but for three yeares, & by a later Statute of Queen Elizabeth but for two yeares only. AND WHEREAS we have ever reserved to our self the power of Interpreting the Statutes referring to the Election of your Chancellor. WE think fit to declare & we doe hereby declare the Chancellor's Office of that our University in the person of the said James Duke of Monmouth to be void & the Senate thereof to be in full liberty to proceed to a new Election. AND that you may not want a fit person to reminde us from time to time of all things that may tend to the encouragement of good Literature & all things else that may maintain that our University in the Splendour & prosperity it hath ever enjoyed, We have thought fit hereby to require you to proceed to a new Election of a Chancellor within the time limited by your Statutes. AND WHEREAS as well the Integrity & constant Loyalty of our Right trusty & Right entirely Beloved Cosin & Counsellor Christopher Duke of Albemarle(2)

(1) Echard, Hist. of England, iii. 655.

(2) The Dukes of Monmouth and Albemarle had been previously jointly concerned in the murder of a watchman, for which they obtained the King's pardon. (Lister, Life of Clarendon, ii. 492.) When the Duke of Monmouth took up arms in 1685, the Duke of Albemarle was one of the Commanders sent against him by James the Second. Monmouth wrote to Albemarle inviting him to come over to him. By the same trumpet, Albemarle sent a reply, declaring his determination to stand by his lawful king, James the Second, whereupon Monmouth issued a proclamation declaring Albemarle a rebel. (Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 340.)

as the remembrance of the great & Eminent Service performed unto us by the late Duke of Albemarle his Father, hath justly intituled him to be near our Person & renders him every way qualifd for the discharge of so high a Trust, & whose Nomination thereunto will be most agreable unto us, WE FURTHER hereby recommend him to your choice as a Marke of our indulgent Care of your prosperity & welfare. And so we bid you Farewell. GIVEN at our Court at New-Market the 4th day of April 1682, In the foure & thirtieth year of our Reigne.

By his Majesties Command,

CONWAY.

To our Trusty & wellbeloved the Vicechancellor &
Senate of our University of Cambridge.(1)

In obedience to this letter the Duke of Albemarle was elected Chancellor. He accepted the office by a letter which bears date the 10th of April.(2) "For the more solemn Installment of their new Chancellor, the Heads of the University, with other Members to the Number of two Hundred and fifty, repair'd to London, and made a pompous Procession in all their Robes and Habits, from Northumberland-House to Albemarle-House. Here the Ceremony was perform'd with great Decency and Grandeur, and his Grace was entertain'd with several Speeches. After which his Grace was pleas'd to express in very obliging Terms, his great Satisfaction in the Place into which they had Elected him, and his Readiness to do them all Acts of Kindness to the utmost of his Power. The whole was concluded by a noble and splendid Entertainment; at which were present, besides those of the University, several Persons of Honour and great Quality, besides an infinite Number of Spectators."(3)

On the 5th of July, a grace passed appointing a Syndicate to superintend the making of new Proctor's Books, which were to be retranscribed on parchment and adorned with chains bosses and clasps.(4)

A commission for repair of the Great Bridge passed the Great Seal on the 29th of July.(5)

On the 29th of September, Thomas Fox one of the Coroners elect was discharged from that office on producing a writ of privilege granted to him as an attorney.(6)

(1) MS. Baker, xxv. 329.

(2) Ibid. xxx. 349.

(3) Echard, Hist. of England, iii. 655.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 400. This grace was renewed Feb. 17, 1685.

(5) Pontage Book, 107.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book.

1682 } On Thursday, the 22nd of March, about nine in the evening a
 — } great fire broke out at Newmarket,⁽¹⁾ where the King, the Queen, and
 83 } the Duke of York were residing in the King's House situate on the
 Cambridgeshire side of the town. The fire broke out on the Suffolk
 side, "but y^e other side being in danger, it was resolved that his
 "Majestie & Court should that night come to Cambridge, & accord-
 "ingly word came to the Vice Chancellor about one of the clock
 "on Fryday morning, who immediately gave order for Great S. Maryes
 "Bells to jangle to give notice to the Towne, & Candles &c. to be
 "in all places alight, & accordingly the Bells did jangle, & Candles
 "in abundance in all parts of the publick streetes on both sides in
 "there windows lighted, & the King & Court accordingly expected.
 "But betweene 2 or 3 in that morning their came the Lord Gran-
 "dison to the Dolphin & acquainted Mr. Mayor that his Majestie
 "would goe or was gone to Cheavely & not come to Cambridge,
 "but his Majestie did not stirr from Newmarket but continued
 "there all night & went away from thence not till Munday follow-
 "ing, being the 26th March 1683."⁽²⁾

1683.

On the 26th of March, Purbeck Richardson one of the Esquire Bedels, in a fit of insanity, destroyed himself with a musket in his chamber, in Trinity College.⁽³⁾

On the discovery of the Rye House Plot, the University and Town severally presented addresses to the King. These are subjoined:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Cambridge.

DREAD SOVERAIGN,

THOUGH we cannot think upon the danger of your Sacred Majesty, and your royal and dearest Brother, without horror and confusion, yet we are comforted and rejoiced in this consideration, That all the unnatural and devilish Conspiracies of wicked and execrable Men, serve only to convince the world how much your Sacred Majesty is the Darling of Heaven, and the peculiar Care of Providence. And, as from the bottom of our hearts we thankfully adore and bless that Goodness, which has been so watchful over Your Majesty, its own image here on earth; so do we equally detest and abhor the

(1) This fire is a conspicuous event in the narrative of the Rye House Plot, as causing the King prematurely to return to London, and thus defeating the machinations of the conspirators.

(2) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(3) Ald. Newton's Diary; MS. Baker, xlii. 150, where it is said Mr. Richardson had held the office of Esquire Bedel about half a year only. From *Graduati Cantabrigienses* (App. 28), he appears to have been appointed in 1677.

ungodly principles and bloody practices of those barbarous villains, who could imagine mischief against so much mercy, and sin against so great goodness.

AND our most earnest prayers are, That just punishment may overtake all these implacable wretches, who delight in blood & Treason: That all the pernicious nurseries of fanatick Rage, Sedition, and Rebellion, may be rooted out: That the impieties of a pretended religious crew, may be all detected and confounded: That the wicked Contrivances of your enemies may tend only to make your Sacred Majesty more Great and more powerful: and that this Master-piece of all their Villainy may be the ground and happy occasion of a lasting and well settled peace & prosperity to your Majesty, and your lawful Successors to all generations.(1)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

DREAD SOVERAIGN,

WE your Majesties most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, Bayliffs and Burgesses of Cambridge, having with horror and Amazement heard of a most wicked and detestable Conspiracy, contrived and entered into by Factious and Schismatical persons, for the compassing the deaths of your Sacred Majesty and his Royal Highness, your dear Brother, and the subverting the Government now by Law established, do with all thankfulness and joy acknowledge the Divine Mercy and favour by a signal providence, disappointing and discovering the Authors and Actors in that horrid Conspiracy, to their just punishment, and the eternal reproach & infamy of them, and all their factious abettors.

AND, DREAD SIR, with great humility, we crave leave to assure your Majesty, that as we shall daily offer up our sincere & fervent prayers unto Almighty God, by whom Kings Reign, still to protect & defend your Sacred and beloved life, from all the wicked attempts & practices of the Enemies of your person & Government. So will we ever stand firm in this Loyal Resolution, (as in duty bound) to adventure our Lives and fortunes for the defence of your Sacred Person, your heirs and lawful Successors, and the Government in Church and State, as now by law established, against all Traiterous Associations and Treasonable attempts whatsoever. DATED under our Common Seal the seventeenth day of July, in the five and thirtieth year of your Majesties gracious reign.(2)

On the marriage of the Princess Anne of York (afterwards Queen Anne) with Prince George of Denmark, which was celebrated on the 28th of July, the University put forth a volume of verses entitled "*Hymenæus Cantabrigiænsis.*"(3) Amongst the authors are Dr. Copleston Vicechancellor, Dr. Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, Joshua Barnes of Emmanuel College, George Stepney of Trinity College, Richard Duke of Trinity College, William Fleetwood of King's College afterwards Bishop of Ely, and Charles Montagu of Trinity College afterwards Earl of Halifax.

(1) London Gazette, 23 July, 1683.

(2) Ibid. 9 August, 1683.

(3) "*Cantabrigiæ Ex Officina Johannis Hayes celebrantur Academicæ Typographi, Ann. Dom. 1683,*" 4to.

1683 } In order to enforce the due performance of exercises for the de-
 — } gree of Master of Arts, the King on the 19th of March, directed the
 84 } subjoined letter to the Vicechancellor:—

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented unto us by you our vice-chancellor with the consent and approbation of the heads of colleges and the proctors of that our university that the provision already made by statute for the due performance of exercises required in order to the degree of master of arts in our said university hath not proved so effectual as was to be desired;

WE have thought fit as a further testimony of our princely care for the advancement of good learning to make and establish this following order to be observed by all whom it may concern as a statute for the future, that is to say, that every senior or middle bachelor of arts appointed to respond or declaim in the bachelors schools by the combination to be made for that purpose and signed by the vice-chancellor and the senior proctor for the time being, not performing his duty in the course allotted him therein, shall be punished twenty shillings, and moreover stand obliged under the same penalties to perform the same on the next usual day for such exercise, and so from time to time till he shall have actually performed it, or else be excused upon just and necessary cause to be allowed and approved of by the vice-chancellor the senior proctor for the time being and the master of the college to which such person doth belong: which method of proceeding we will have also to take place and be duly observed as to the exercise of opposing in those schools, saving that punishment for the neglect thereof shall be but ten shillings, to be repeated as we have above directed. And so we bid you farewell.

GIVEN at our Court at Newmarket the 19th day of March 1683-4, in the six and thirtieth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

SUNDERLAND.

To our trusty and well-beloved the vice-chancellor
 of the university of Cambridge to be communi-
 cated to the senate there.(1)

1684.

On the 26th of May, the Vicechancellor and eight other Heads of Colleges "For the preventing all disputes and canvasses for the future that may arise about the choice of the ordinary lecturers," resolved and decreed "that the said lecturers be chosen out of the colleges in which the proctors and scrutators are for that year nominated and first elected into those offices."(2)

On the 20th of June, the subjoined orders and regulations respecting the University Library were agreed upon by Syndics appointed by the Senate,(3) and confirmed by the Duke of Albemarle Chancellor, on the 26th:—

1. That all persons (except foreigners) be prohibited the use of the publick library unless they first take the following oath: *Jurabis quod in bibliothecam*

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 311.

(2) Ibid. p. 503.

(3) Jan. 30, 1683-4.

publicam admissus nihil quod ad ipsam pertinuerit sciens volens corrumpes aut imminues nullum librum permutabis auferesve aut ipse per te aut per alium quemvis nisi eo modo iisque conditionibus quæ per universitatis decreta requiruntur quodque sis jure isto tuo sincere et bona fide usurus atque omnino ita ut (quantum in te est) nihil inde accrescat bibliothecæ damni. Ita te Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia.

2. That no person (except such as are at present members of the senate or shall be at the next commencement, or except such as are actually bachelors of law or physick or shall be at the commencement,) be admitted to the said oath unless a grace first pass the house for his admittance to the library.

3. That none under the degree of masters of arts bachelors of law or physick be permitted to put up such grace.

4. That no foreigner be permitted the use of the library without such a sponsor as the vice-chancellor for the time being shall allow of.

5. That no one shall borrow any book without express leave from the vice-chancellor for the time being or his lawful deputy, and a note under his own hand expressing the name of the book or books so borrowed: the books so lent to be returned within one month: the under library-keeper or some other person to bring the note to the vice-chancellor for that purpose.

6. That the library-keepers shall have a book wherein they shall set down the names of what books are lent out and to whom and for how long.

7. That the vice-chancellor or his deputy, with others that he shall call to his assistance, do every year (or oftener if he shall think fit) in the long vacation visit and survey all the books in the library by the classical catalogue and in case they find any to be wanting, to deduct so much out of the library-keepers salary as will be sufficient to purchase the like again for the library, according to a decree made by the university in the year 1667.

8. That every one who in the opinion of the library-keeper shall return any book considerably soiled blotted or defaced stand obliged to buy a new book of the same kind or else to pay double the value of such book, and if he refuse to do so, that he be ipso facto deprived of the use of the library for ever, by the vice-chancellor declaring him so to be at the next congregation.⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of July, a grace passed constituting Nicholas Stagginis Doctor of Music the professor of that faculty.⁽²⁾

On the 7th of July, Peter Redmayne fellow of Trinity College, was expelled the University by the major part of the Heads for some mis-carriages in his Prævaricator's speech at the Commencement, but on the 18th of October, the King sent letters from Newmarket for restoring him in consequence of his former good behaviour.⁽³⁾

This year,⁽⁴⁾ an heraldic visitation of the county of Cambridge was made by Sir Henry St. George Clarenceux King at Arms assisted by Gregory King Rougedragon Pursuivant, and Robert Dale.⁽⁵⁾ The

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 401.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 404; London Gazette, No. 1945; Hawkins, Hist. of Music, iv. 483.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 56.

(4) The London Gazette, No. 1993, announces the days and places of visitation to be: Cambridge, July 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th; Linton, 11th; Newmarket, 12th; Ely, 14th; Wisbech, 16th; March, 17th; Caxton, 25th; Royston, 26th.

(5) Moule, Bibliotheca Heraldica. The original visitation is in the possession of the Earl of Egmont.

town treasurers in their accounts charge, "To Mr. Maior⁽¹⁾ for the Herald at Armes, 50s."⁽²⁾

The King's success in the prosecution of the quo warranto against the City of London had the effect of placing all the Corporations in the kingdom at his disposal. It does not appear what means were used to induce the Corporation of this Town to surrender their charters and franchises, but such a surrender was obtained on the 11th of November. It was in these terms:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of your Majesty's Corporation of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge, well knowing how much it imports the government of this your Corporation to have men of known loyalty and approved integrity to bear offices of magistracy and places of trust in this your Corporation, and having had the effects and daily experience of your Majesty's great prudence and fatherly care of the meanest of your subjects, Do humbly grant surrender and yield up, and HAVE by these presents granted surrendered and yielded up unto your most Sacred Majesty your Heirs and Successors, ALL AND SINGULAR the powers franchises liberties privileges and authorities whatsoever and wheresoever granted to or to be used or exercised by us of the said Corporation, by virtue of any right title or interest vested in us by any charters letters patent custom or prescription of or concerning the electing nominating constituting being or appointing of any person or persons into or for the several and respective offices of Mayor High Steward Recorder Aldermen Bailiffs Town Clerk Common Councilmen Coroners and Treasurers of the said Corporation, AND we the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses DO hereby humbly beseech your Majesty graciously to accept this our surrender, AND do with all submission to your Majesty's good pleasure implore your grace and favour to regrant to the said Corporation the naming and choosing of the said officers, and such liberties and franchises, or such and so many of them as your Majesty in your royal wisdom shall judge most conducing to the good government of the said Corporation, and with and under such reservations restrictions and qualifications as your Majesty shall be pleased to think fit. IN WITNESS whereof we the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses have this present eleventh day of November, in the six and thirtieth year of this your Majesties reign, affixed hereunto our common seal.⁽³⁾

At the Common Day at which the foregoing surrender was sealed, it was agreed to borrow £200. towards the charges of the surrender and the obtaining a new charter, and the charters of James the First and Charles the First were taken out of the chest and delivered to the Mayor and Town Clerk. It was further ordered that the Mayor Aldermen and Town Clerk should go to London on the business, and that the assistance of the Lord Allington, Sir Thomas Chicheley, and Sir Robert Wright should be requested.⁽⁴⁾

(1) On the 3rd of July the Corporation ordered the grant of the town arms to be delivered to the Mayor in order to be shewn to Sir Henry St. George.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1683 & 1684.

(3) Corporation Coucher.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

The surrender though accepted and acted on was never enrolled.

1684 } On the 3rd of January, the King gave a new charter to the town,
— }
85 } whereby, after reciting the surrender before set forth, he granted:—

1. That the borough should be a free borough, and the burgesses and inhabitants a body corporate, by the name of the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge, with capability of holding and granting lands, &c. power of impleading and being impleaded, of having a common seal, and of breaking changing and making same anew.

2. That for ever there might and should be within the borough the members and officers following: viz. one honest and discreet burgess to be and be called mayor; another to be and be called high steward; one honest and discreet man learned in the laws of the realm of England to be and be called recorder; twelve honest and discreet men of the chief burgesses, besides the mayor, to be and be called aldermen; four honest and discreet burgesses to be and be called bailiffs; one other honest and discreet burgess to be and be called common clerk; twenty-four other honest and discreet burgesses to be and be called of the common council; two honest and discreet burgesses to be and be called coroners; and two honest and discreet burgesses to be and be called treasurers.

3. That NICHOLAS EAGLE, gentleman, should be the first mayor, and should continue in office until the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel next, or until some other should be elected in his room.

4. That SIR THOMAS CHICHELEY, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, should be the first high steward, to continue in office during his life.

5. That WILLIAM LORD ALLINGTON, Baron Allington of Wymondley and Killard, and Constable of the Tower of London, should be the first recorder, to continue in office for his life.

6. That

SAMUEL NEWTON the elder,	THOMAS FOX,	THOMAS WALKER,
OWEN MAYFIELD,	NICHOLAS EAGLE,	CHARLES CHAMBERS,
EDWARD MILLER,	THOMAS FOWLE,	JOHN PEPYS, and
FRANCIS JERMIN,	MATTHEW BLACKLEY,	ISAAC WATLINGTON,
THOMAS EWIN,		

should be the first aldermen, to continue in office during their respective lives.

7. That

FRANCIS HABBY,	CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD, and
ROBERT WARNE,	THOMAS CRABB,

should be the first bailiffs, and should continue in office until the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel next, or until others should be chosen in their room.

8. That WILLIAM BARON, gentleman, should be the first common clerk, to continue in office for his life.

9. That

THOMAS DICKINSON,	WILLIAM WALKER,	THOMAS SILKE,
PHILIP HAWKINS,	JOHN WALKER,	GERRARD HERRING,
JOHN MOORE,	EDWARD CHAPMAN,	PHILIP REYNOLDS,
ROGER HURST,	ROBERT SMITH,	JOHN FAGE,
JOSEPH COOPER,	ROBERT SANDERS,	JOSEPH HEATH,
JOHN WITHAM,	ADAM NEWLIN,	WILLIAM WENDY,
JOHN SANDERS,	JOHN FOWLE,	NICHOLAS APTHORPE, and
CORNELIUS AUSTIN,	JAMES MAYFIELD,	HENRY PIKE,

should be the first burgesses of the common council, to continue in office during their respective lives.

10. That CHARLES CHAMBERS and JOSEPH COOPER, gentlemen, should be the first coroners, to continue in office until the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel next, or until others should be elected in their stead.

11. That RICHARD NICHOLSON and STEPHEN HANCHETT should be the first treasurers, to continue in office for the like time.

12. That the foregoing persons should execute their respective offices in the manner and form in the borough theretofore used and accustomed.

13. That Nicholas Eagle should be sworn to the due execution of his office before Samuel Newton the elder and William Baron, or one of them; William Baron before Nicholas Eagle and Samuel Newton the elder, or one of them; and all other officers before Nicholas Eagle and William Baron, or one of them.

14. That such serjeants at mace and other inferior officers as were wont to be, should be chosen after the manner and for the time theretofore accustomed.

15. That vacancies in the offices of mayor, high steward, recorder, common clerk, alderman, and common councilmen should be filled up in the manner accustomed within the borough by the space of twenty years.

16. That the mayor bailiffs and treasurers should annually take the usual oath for the conservation of the privileges of the university, before the chancellor or vice-chancellor, or his deputy.

17. That the treasurers might sue in the Court of Record, before the mayor and bailiffs, any person not being privileged of the university, for penalties incurred by non-performance of the orders and constitutions of the borough, such penalties not exceeding 40s.

18. That the mayor and bailiffs might appoint deputies, in case of illness or inability to act.

19. That the recorder might appoint one honest and fit man, learned in the laws of England, as his deputy during pleasure.

20. Proviso reserving to the crown the power of removing at pleasure the mayor, high steward, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, common clerk, common councilmen, coroners, and treasurers, by order made in and under the seal of the Privy Council.

21. That for the better support of the expences of the borough, the mayor bailiffs and burgesses, might have and purchase manors, lands, &c. not exceeding in value £60. a year, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain or any other statute.

22. That all offices, grants, free customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, powers of making and ordaining laws and constitutions, and holding courts, fines, amerciements, immunities, quittances, exemptions, fairs, markets, tolls, rights, jurisdictions, commodities, emoluments, manors, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments granted to the former corporation, should be confirmed, notwithstanding any nonuser misuser or forfeiture. Rendering to the Crown the accustomed rents and services.

23. Proviso that nothing therein should extend to the prejudice of the chancellor masters and scholars of the university, their jurisdictions, privileges, liberties, customs, prescriptions, compositions, &c.(1)

The officers named in the new charter held their respective offices at the time of the surrender with the exception of John Pepys, and Isaac Watlington, aldermen; Gerrard Herring, Philip Reynolds, John

(1) Corporation Cross Book.

Fage, Joseph Heath, William Wendy, Nicholas Apthorpe, and Henry Pike, common councilmen, and Joseph Cooper, coroner. The officers whose names were left out of the new charter were Nathaniel Crabb, and Thomas Felstead, aldermen; George Skinner, common councilman and coroner; Christopher Bumpsted, John Sell, John Chaplin, and John Fowkes, common councilmen. John Pepys one of the common councilmen when the surrender was sealed, was named as an alderman in the new charter, and it seems that one place in the common council was vacant at the time of the surrender.

The new charter was read on the 12th of January, when most of the officers therein named were sworn. On the same day the Corporation ordered all former orders to continue in force. The cost of obtaining the new charter was £258. 1s. 8d.⁽¹⁾ The town treasurers in their accounts charge, "Waites for playing when the Chartre was read, £1."⁽²⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1683 & 1684.

JAMES THE SECOND.

1684.

1684 } The proclamation of the King took place in this town on the 9th
 85 } of February, before the arrival of any order from London.⁽¹⁾ A contemporary gives the following account of the ceremonial:—

King James ye 2^d was proclaim'd at Cambridge ye 9th day of Feb. by ye university at ten o'clock, by ye Town immediately after, & by the High Sherif in ye afternoon. The University met at the Schools, the D^{rs} in their Scarlet Gowns & Graduates in their Caps & Hoods went from thence to ye Market place where ye King was proclaimed, first at ye Cross (the Vicechan. dictating & Mr. Worts ye Sen. Bedell pronouncing, both standing upon the Steps) & afterwards in ye middle of ye Market Hill; which being done we went back with the Vicechan. to ye Schools & the Heads & D^{rs} & Officers went with him to his Lodge at Clare Hall (Dr. Blithe was then Vicechan.) where we drank ye Kings & Queens healths & so return'd to our Colleges.⁽²⁾

The bells rang throughout the day and there was a feast in each college. At night there were bonfires in the several colleges and other demonstrations of loyalty.⁽³⁾ The Corporation had an entertainment at the Guildhall,⁽⁴⁾ and William Biggs and John Gilbert the town treasurers charge in their accounts, "To the Trumpeters at proclaiming the King, £1. bread to the prisoners when the King was proclaimed, 3^s. 6^d. Paid to Ed. Jennings for Tobacco & pipes when the King was proclaimed, 6^s. 8^d. To Mr. Warner for tobacco & pipes then & scouring the Carpets, 7^s. 2^d."⁽⁵⁾

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 151.

(3) London Gazette, No. 2009.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1683 & 1684.

On the 10th of February, Sir Robert Wright Knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer,⁽¹⁾ who had been Deputy Recorder to William Lord Allington was elected Recorder in the room of that nobleman,⁽²⁾ who died at his lodgings within the Tower of London, whereof he was Constable, on the 1st of February.⁽³⁾

(1) "He was of a good family, settled near Thetford in Suffolk, and, when he was young, he married one of the daughters of Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely. He came up, in his practice, together with his lordship [Lord Keeper Guilford]; and they went the Norfolk circuit together. Wright had more business, for many circuits, than his lordship had. He was a comely person, airy and flourishing, both in his habits and way of living; and his relation Wren (being a powerful man in those parts) set him in credit in the country; but, withal, he was so poor a lawyer, that he could not give an opinion on a written case, but used to bring such cases, as came to him, to his friend Mr. North, and he wrote the opinion on a paper, and the lawyer copied it, and signed under the case, as if it had been his own. It ran so low with him, that, when Mr. North was at London, he sent up his cases to him, and had opinions returned by the post; and, in the mean time, he put off his clients upon pretence of taking more serious consideration. One cannot conceive that this man could get much by the law, nor did he; but, by favour, he was made treasurer to the chest at Chatham, and by his voluptuous, unthinking course of life, he ran in debt, and used frequently to ease himself upon his friend North, by borrowing money at times. The debt, at length, grew so considerable, that his lordship thought fit to pay off his other debts, and take in the mortgage of his estate, which he held charged with £1500. Afterwards, and not many years before he put in for a judge's place, he borrowed of Sir Walter Plummer £500. upon an original mortgage of the same estate, and made an affidavit that it was clear from all incumbrances. Which affidavit Sir Walter Plummer afterwards brought to his lordship, even while the mortgage was in his hands; which amazed him; but he took his money and assigned to Sir Walter Plummer. One would think that this was a competent knowledge of that man's character. But he, being upon the brink of utter ruin, applied to Jeffries to rescue him, by getting him made a judge. When the time came, and his lordship was with the king, consulting about a fit person, the king said, 'My lord, what think you of Serjeant Wright? Why may not he be the man?' His lordship answered that 'he knew him but too well, and was satisfied he was the most unfit person in England to be made a judge.' 'Then,' said the king, 'it must not be;' and so it went off at that time. But Wright still, by his friend Jeffries, pushed his point; and, in the interim, worked all he could, by most importunate applications, and bitter tears, (but for no other reason than that, 'if he failed now, he was utterly ruined'; to gain his lordship to yield that he might be a judge; but to no purpose; his lordship was inflexible: and though he wished the poor man well, upon account of old acquaintance, he would not gratify him at the cost of his own breach of duty, or rather, in that respect, perjury. The king took his time, more than once, to speak to his lord keeper, saying, as before, 'Why may not Wright be a judge?' And, at last, 'Is it impossible, my lord?' his lordship, seeing the king's pangs, for it was plain that this man, by the secret court clan, was determined to be preferred: for he was a creature of Jeffries's, and a tool that would do any thing; and they wanted only the formality of my lord keeper's concurrence, to whom the king positively would have a due respect paid) took the freedom to say that the making a judge was his majesty's pleasure, and not his choice; that he was bound to put the seal as he commanded, whatever the person was; for, of that, his majesty was to judge, and finally determine. He could but do his duty by informing of his majesty of what he knew to be true; and particularly of this man, whom he personally knew to be a dunce, and no lawyer; and not worth a groat, having spent his estate by debauched living; of no truth, nor honesty, but guilty of wilful perjury to gain the borrowing of a sum of money; and then he opened more at large the matter of the affidavit. 'And now,' said the lord keeper, 'I have done my duty to your majesty, and am ready to obey your majesty's commands in case it be your pleasure that this man shall be a judge.' 'My lord,' said the king, 'I thank you; and went away; and, soon after, the warrant came, and he was instated.' (North, *Life of Lord Keeper Guilford*, ed. 1826, ii. 91—97.) He was the ready tool of Jeffries, and one of his colleagues in the trial of Monmouth's adherents. In Trinity vacation, 1685, he was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench. In or about Easter Term, 1687, he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a few days afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir Edward Herbert, who was removed to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. It is said that this removal took place in consequence of Herbert's refusal to order a soldier, who had deserted his colours, to be executed at Plymouth. Wright, however, immediately on taking his seat in the King's Bench, ordered his execution at that place, in obedience to the King's command, although Herbert had declared that his execution there was contrary to law. (See *Modern Reports*, iii. 124; *Showers's Reports*, ii. 511.) Sir Robert Wright was one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and took a conspicuous part in all the violent and unconstitutional measures of the time, especially the trial of the seven Bishops, at which he presided. At the Revolution he was excepted out of the Act of Indemnity and committed to Newgate, where he died.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) *Collectanea, Topog. & Geneal.* ii. 360.

On the accession of the King and the death of his predecessor, the University published "*Mœstissimæ ac Lætissimæ Academiæ Cantabrigiæ affectus decedente Caroli II. succedente Jacobo II. Regibus Augustissimis Serenissimis Clementissimisque.*"⁽¹⁾ Amongst the authors are Dr. Blythe Vicechancellor, Dr. Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, Dr. Smoult Casuistical Professor, Joshua Barnes of Emmanuel College, George Stepney of Trinity College, Thomas Baker of St. John's College, Matthew Prior of St. John's College, Robert Moss of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, John Leng of Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Charles Montagu of Trinity College afterwards Earl of Halifax, and Richard Duke of Trinity College.

The following is the congratulatory address of the Corporation on the King's accession. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Clerk were directed to go to London to present the same to the King at the town charges:⁽²⁾—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of your Majesty's Town of Cambridge, do most sincerely bless Almighty God for your Majesty's just and happy Establishment on the Throne of your Royal Ancestors.

ALL our lives and fortunes are your sacred Majesty's, and shall daily be employed to preserve your Majesty in your Royall seat.

AND that the succession of the Imperial Crown of these your Majesty's realms may for ever continue in your Royall Line, Let all your people (with the same mind and resolution as we do) say, Amen.

GIVEN under the Common Seal of our Town, with free and unanimous consent, the four and twentieth day of February, in the first year of your Majesty's reign.⁽³⁾

At the general election which took place in March, the University again chose for its representatives Sir Thomas Exton Knt. LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall, and Robert Brady M.D. Master of Caius College. Previously to the election however, the Duke of Albemarle Chancellor, addressed to the Senate the following most extraordinary letter recommending Colonel Arthur Fairwell, who had been admitted to the degree of M.A. by royal mandate in 1682:—

To the Revd. the Vicechan. to all the Doctors & the Masters Regents & non Regents, & to all the Rest of the Senate of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Vicechan. & Gentlemen,

I have that opinion of the Universitie's respect to me, as well as of their Loyaltie & Wisdom, that I should think, I injured you, if I should entertain any

(1) "*Cantabrigiæ, Ex Officina Joan. Hayes, celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi, 1684-5,*" 4to.

(2) These amounted to £21. 10s.

(3) Corporation Coucher.

thought, that might seem to reflect upon either, till I was assured of it from yourselves. Tis for that reason, that I thought myself oblig'd not to give credit to any private Information has been sent me, that some of the Colledges have engaged themselves, in their choice for Burghesses in the ensuing Parliament. For I cannot believe that they would engage themselves, or that any Member of the University would desire it of them, till I had been consulted in the matter; & till my pleasure was first known, whom I would desire to recommend to them. I had conceived the University had done me the Honour (in choosing me Chancellour) to make me their Head, & 'twas an honour I took more satisfaction in, then in all the favours My Late Royall Master's bounty had bestowed: Soe great a Glory I fancied it to my self, of being thought worthy to be the Head of the most loyall, most discreet, & most learned Body of the Kingdome. And I hope it cannot be thought Strange that I therefore assume a priviledge which the Members of every Ordinary Body yeild to their Head. His Majesty has done me the Honour, to appoint me Recorder of severall Townes in their New Charters, & others have upon their own choice requested, I might be soe; of all which there is not one Corporation, that has suffer'd themselves to be engaged in this matter, though greate Interest has been made with some, till they have first had Information of my Intentions, whom I will please to recommend to them. You all know the difference betwixt a Reeorder & a Chancellor, & surely it would occasion much wonder to the world, If in that Society of Men which is expected to be the Pattern of Wisdome, duty, & behaviour to the rest, I should be used with less decency & respect then in those Ordinary Corporations, to whom I performe so small protection, Except you think, the Wisest Members may well be suited with the most insignificant Head, or that you have done me the Honor to make choice of me, that I might do you all the Service that should lye in my power, but never receive any from you, a thing which I am resolved to be the last person in England that shall believe. In all other matters, I will rejoyce to serve you to the uttermost of my power & fortune, but when my Honour is concerned, I am in too high a Sphear to recede. I should be unworthy the name of your Chancellour, & should make an Ill Preserver of your Rights & Priviledges, if I should forgoe any just pretensions of my owne. And I have reason to perswade my self, that my Carriage to the University has been all along such, as may justly assure me, that you will not think fit to refuse me any Honour, that you did to any of my Predecessors. I will not name persons, nor the difference of Circumstances, I leave that to your own Reflections; but I should be much surpriz'd to have that denyed my nearest Relation which my Predecessor obtain'd for an Ordinary Servant. You all know what Interest soever has been made with me, or what fancy soever I have had to the person myselfe, I would never engage myself for any Mandat till I had first consulted the Colledge where he was to be placed. And I should be sorry, that you should by a contrary practice to this, & preingaging yourselves, compell me to believe, I have taken wrong Measures, & act otherwise for the future.

Gentlemen, in short you have two Burghesses to elect for the ensuing parliament, one of them I think is very necessary should be chosen from amongst your selves, as best acquainted with your Charter & privileges, & him I leave wholly to your discretions, to make choice of whom you shall think fit, having so good an opinion of your Loyalty, as to be assured he will answere the Commands his Majesty has layd upon me, to take care that honest &

loyall persons are chosen in all places, where I have any Interest. And for the other Burghesse, which I think, is as requisite should be a person ever near the Chancellour & the Court, I do recommend my Kinsman & Secretary to you, My Cosen Fairwell, a Gentleman whom I purposely put into this Employment (otherwise I must needs say far below him) to testifie to the world & to you by the choice of the person I sett in that Station the Value I put upon the honour you have done me in making me Chancellor. As for his honesty & loyalty (the main Considerations) I will my selfe be his Surety; & for what else is necessary, he has now the honour to be enough known to you. One thing I must acquaint you with, The King has been pleas'd to tell me that my Interest made severall Parliament men, & therefore would recommend one to me himselfe for Harwich, which place I had formerly designed My Cosen for. And therefore tis his Majesty's speciall commands & service now, as well as my honour, that does occasion my urging him upon you. I hope, you alone will not shew me, how wrong an Estimate the King made of the Interest he believed I had for Parliament Men, or have less need at this Juncture than other Corporations of obliging the Dispencers of his Royall favour & protection. I should now think it enough to acquaint you, that the person I thus earnestly recommend to you is my Cosen Germain, & by consequence Nephew to one (whom I perswade my selfe none of you have forgot) who had already restored to you two Kings, besides, I hope, a long Royall Succession to come, but that I am requested by him to informe you, & that no occasion of giving you satisfaction may be omitted in the smallest matters, & though the Qualifications mentioned might take off every thing else, That whereas amongst other Storyes hee is reported an Oxford Man; Hee might as well be said of Paris, Orleans, Padua, or Rome, for having lived there, for he was of no Foundation in Oxford, but a Fellow Commoner, & never took any Degree there, nor was, as he remembers, ever matriculated there: How much more therefore does his nearness to mee, tie him to the Interest of Cambridge, whereof he is now a Member by having tooke a Degree amongst you. I have perhaps done you Injury, in using too many words, when fewer would suffice: but you see, how desirous I am to have you satisfi'd in every thing, as well as how ready formerly I have been to serve you, even your own way; I will not therefore imagine you can think of denying me, not only the first Request I make to you, but the onely one that I can conceive, will ever be in your power fitt to give me, or me to take, & by which all the world as well as my selfe will be apt to judge of the respect you have for me, & of your desire to preserve me in all things,

Mr. Vicechan. & Gentlemen,
Your very Affectionate Friend to serve you,
ALBEMARLE.

Newcastle house, Feb. 21, 1684-5.(1)

1685.

On the 25th of March, an address from the University congratulating the King on his accession, was presented at Whitehall, by the Vicechancellor, accompanied by the principal members of the Univer-

sity, who were introduced (in the absence of the Duke of Albemarle the Chancellor) by the Earl of Bath. They afterwards presented to the King, the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and their Royal Highnesses Prince George and the Princess Anne of Denmark, copies of the book of verses on the King's accession.⁽¹⁾

Richard Nicholson and Stephen Hanchett the town treasurers charge in their accounts, "23 Aprill, Candles tobacco & pipes at the towne hall being Coronacion day, 12s. 2d. To the Musick on the Coronacion day, £1."⁽²⁾

Amongst other articles for the better regulation of ordinations, institutions, and other admissions to cure of souls made this year by Archbishop Sancroft and his suffragans, were these following:—

That they will ordain no man deacon or priest, who hath not taken some degree of school in one of the universities of this realm, unless the archbishop in some extraordinary case, and upon the express desire and request of the bishop ordaining, shall think fit to dispense with this particular, the person, so to be dispensed with, being in all things else qualified as the said 34th canon requires.

That they will ordain none but such, as either have lived within their respective dioceses for the three years last past, and are upon their own personal knowledge, or by the testimony of three of the neighbouring ministers, whom they think fit to rely upon, found to be worthy of what they pretend to, or else to exhibit sufficient and authentic testimony thereof from the bishop or bishops, within whose jurisdiction they have resided for the three last years, or from some college in one of the universities, in which they are, or lately have been gremials; to the end, that there may be (by one or more of these methods) sufficient moral assurance to the bishop by competent witnesses, of the good life and conversation of the persons to be ordained, for full three years last past, as the said canon requires.⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of July, by a grace of the Senate, it was ordered that the picture of the Duke of Monmouth (which had been taken down from the Convocation House on his being deprived of his Chancellorship⁽⁴⁾) should be burnt by the yeoman bedel, and on the 11th of the same month another grace passed directing that his name should be taken out of all catalogues of University officers.⁽⁵⁾ The 26th of July was observed as a day of thanksgiving for the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.⁽⁶⁾

(1) London Gazette, No. 2019.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1684 & 1685.

(3) Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 613.

(4) Vide ante, pp. 563, 596.

(5) MS. Baker, xlii. 137 b.

(6) Sermon at St. Michael's Church by Wm. Gostwyke.

The burning of the Duke of Monmouth's picture occasioned the following poem by George Stepney of Trinity College:—

ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE'S BURNING THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH'S PICTURE, 1685, WHO WAS FORMERLY THEIR CHANCELLOR.—In Answer to this Question,

“——— Sed quid

“Turba Remi? sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit

“Damnatos ——”

Yes, fickle Cambridge, Perkins found this true
Both from your rabble and your doctors too,
With what applause you once receiv'd his grace,
And begg'd a copy of his godlike face;
But when the sage Vice-Chancellor⁽¹⁾ was sure
The original in limbo lay secure,⁽²⁾
As greasy as himself he sends a lictor,
To vent his loyal malice on the picture.
The beadle's wife endeavours all she can
To save the image of the tall young man,
Which she so oft when pregnant did embrace,
That with strong thoughts she might improve her race;
But all in vain, since the wise house conspire
To damn the canvas traitor to the fire,
Lest it, like bones of Scanderbeg, incite
Scythe-men next harvest to renew the fight.

Then in comes mayor Eagle,⁽³⁾ and does gravely allledge,
He'll subscribe, if he can, for a bundle of Sedge;
But the man of Clare-hall⁽¹⁾ that proffer refuses,
'Snigs he'll be beholden to none but the Muses;
And orders ten porters to bring the dull reams
On the death of good Charles, and crowning of James;⁽⁴⁾
And swears he will borrow of the Provost more stuff
On the marriage of Anne,⁽⁵⁾ if that ben't enough.
The heads, lest he get all the profit t' himself,
Too greedy of honour, too lavish of pelf;
This motion deny, and vote that Tite Tillet⁽⁶⁾
Should gather from each noble doctor a billet.
The kindness was common, and so they'd return it;
The gift was to all, all therefore would burn it:
Thus joining their stocks for a bonfire together,
As they club for a cheese in the parish of Cheddar,
Confusedly crowd on the sophs and the doctors,
The hangman, the townsmen, their wives, and the proctors;
While the troops from each part of the countries in ale
Come to quaff his confusion in bumpers of stale:

(1) Dr. Blythe Master of Clare Hall.

(2) The grace for burning Monmouth's picture passed the 3rd of July, the battle of Sedgemoor was not fought till the 6th, and Monmouth was not taken prisoner till the 8th.

(3) Nicholas Eagle, Mayor.

(4) Vide ante, p. 608.

(5) Vide ante, p. 599.

(6) Titus Tillet the Yeoman Bedel.

But Rosalin, never unkind to a Duke,
 Does by her absence their folly rebuke,
 The tender creature could not see his fate,
 With whom she'ad danc'd a minuet so late.
 The heads, who never could hope for such frames,
 Out of envy condemn'd sixscore pounds to the flames;
 Then his air was too proud, and his features amiss,
 As if being a traitor had alter'd his phiz:
 So the rabble of Rome, whose favour ne'er settles,
 Melt down their Sejanus to pots and brass kettles.⁽¹⁾

1685 } An action was brought by the Corporation against Gerrard Herring
 86 } to recover the penalty of £10. imposed by bye-law for his resignation
 of the office of common councilman.⁽²⁾ On motion in arrest of judgment, the bye-law was held valid by the Court of Common Pleas.⁽³⁾

1686.

At a Common Day held on the 20th of April, being Hock Tuesday, a new code of orders and constitutions for the government of the town was enacted and all former orders were repealed. These orders and constitutions do not differ greatly from those before in force, but as regards the freedom by birth it was ordered "that a Freeman shall have no liberty to make any more of his Sons free of the Corporation but one."

About this time the Colleges paid the poor the annual sum of £126. 8s. by quarterly payments. The sum paid annually by each College was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Trinity College	21	6	8
King's College	19	4	0
St. John's College	16	0	0
Christ's College	8	10	8
Caius College	8	10	8
Queens' College	7	9	4
Emmanuel College	6	8	0
St. Peter's College	5	6	8
Jesus College	5	6	8
Clare Hall	5	6	8
Trinity Hall	4	5	4
Magdalene College	4	5	4
Sidney College	4	5	4
Pembroke Hall	4	5	4
Corpus Christi College	4	5	4
Catharine Hall	1	12	0
	£126	8	0(4)

(1) Stepney's Poems.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Lutwyche's Reports, ed. Nelson, 121.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 496; Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 333.

Mr. Spence of Jesus College, on the 5th of November, made a speech before the University in which he satirized the Church of Rome. He was threatened with the resentment of the Court, and forced to make a public recantation in the Senate House, the disgrace of which so affected him that he became distracted.⁽¹⁾

There were several book auctions at Cambridge this year. Edward Millington of London,⁽²⁾ sold the library of Obadiah Sedgewick B.D., at the Black Swan in Trumpington Street, the library of Dr. Edmund Castell Professor of Arabic at the Eagle and Child, and the library of James Chamberlain fellow of St. John's College, in Cook's Row, Sturbridge fair. A choice collection of books, chiefly of Mr. Francis Bacon, was also sold by auction at the Black Swan by En. Wyre bookseller.⁽³⁾

By the ecclesiastical commission issued the 22nd of November, the commissioners were authorized to correct amend and alter the statutes of the Universities and Colleges therein, and where no statutes were extant to devise and set down good orders and statutes for the King's confirmation and allowance.⁽⁴⁾

The Mastership of Sidney College having become vacant by the death of Dr. Minshull, in December, the King appointed to the office Joshua Basset B.D. (fellow of Caius College,) by royal mandate, wherein he dispensed with his taking any oath. Basset, who had obtained notoriety by the prosecution of Mr. Spence, was generally reputed a Papist,⁽⁵⁾ but Dr. Craven Master of Sidney College, in a letter to Dr. Reynolds Bishop of Lincoln, says that he was "such a mongrell Papist, who had so many nostrums in his "religion, that no part of the Roman Church could own him."⁽¹⁾

1686 }
87 } "The Jesuits fancied that, if they could get footing in the uni-
"versity, they would gain such a reputation by their methods
"of teaching youth, that they would carry them away from the
"university tutors, who were certainly too remiss. Some of the
"more moderate among them proposed, that the king should en-
"dow a new college in both universities, which needed not have
"cost above two thousand pounds a-year, and in these set his

(1) MS. Lansd. 988, fo. 199.

(2) On the 27th of November, 1694, Millington sold by auction at the Falcon, in the Petty Cury, the second portion of the library of Dr. Nathaniel Coga Master of Pembroke Hall.

(3) Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, iii. 612, 613.

(4) Howell's State Trials, xi. 1146.

(5) He published anonymously, "Reason and Authority or the motives of a late Protestant's reconciliation to the Catholic Church with remarks upon some late discourses "against transubstantiation." 4to. London, 1687. This was answered by Dr. Thomas Bainbrigg the same year, and in 1705, by Nathaniel Spinckes M.A. and Edward Stephens.

"priests to work. But either the king stuck at the charge which "this would put him to, or his priests thought it too mean, and "below his dignity, not to lay his hand upon these great bodies : "so rougher methods were resolved on. It was reckoned, that "by frightening them they might be driven to compound the "matter, and deliver up one or two colleges to them ; and then "as the king said sometimes in the circle, they who taught best "would be most followed.

"They began with Cambridge upon a softer point, which yet "would have made way for all the rest. The king sent his letter, "or mandamus, to order F. Francis, an ignorant benedictine monk, "to be received a master of arts ; once to open the way⁽¹⁾ for "letting them into the degrees of the university."⁽²⁾ The King's letter was dated the 7th of February, and was in these terms :—

To our trusty and well-beloved the Vice-Chancellor of our University
of Cambridge, to be communicated to the Senate there,

JAMES R.

TRUSTY and well-beloved we greet you well. HAVING received good Testimony of the Learning and Loyalty of our trusty and well-beloved Alban Francis, WE have thought fit hereby, in the most effectually manner to recommend him to you for the Degree of Master of Arts : willing and requiring you forthwith upon the receipt hereof (all Dispensations requisite being first granted) to conferre on him the said Albin Francis, the said degree of Master of Arts, without obliging him to performe the Exercises requisite thereunto, or cautioning or compounding for the same, and without administering unto him any Oath or Oaths whatsoever, or tendering any subscription to be made by him : Any Statute, Constitution, or Custome to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding, wherewith we have dispensed and do accordingly hereby dispense in his behalfe. And so not doubting of your ready compliaunce herein, We bid you farewell. GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall, the 7th day of February, 1686-7, in the third yeare of our Reigne.

By his Majesty's Command,

SUNDERLAND, P.⁽³⁾

The Vicechancellor (Dr. John Peachell Master of Magdalene College,) received the foregoing letter on Ash Wednesday the 9th of February, but it was not till the 21st that it was laid before a congregation. "On the reading whereof, the senate, who made the "best advantage they could of the vice-chancellor's delay, in order "to get advice, resolved to testify their common and almost unani-

(1) "The King had imagined it would be a means to familiarise those of different Religions, and make them live in greater peace and unity together, pursuant to the intent of "liberty of conscience (which his Majesty observed produced that effect in foreign Countrys) "in case some few Catholicks were incorporated into the Universitys."—Life of James the Second, ed. Clarke, ii. 125.

(2) Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, ed. 1838, p. 443.

(3) Corrie, Brief Historical Notices of the interference of the Crown with the affairs of the English Universities, 62.

“mous sense of the thing, and in a matter of such consequence
 “and novel matter⁽¹⁾ to interpose; accordingly there was a paper,
 “it is commonly called a Grace, the original paper whereof I
 “have seen, drawn up in order to be put to the vote of the
 “House after the ordinary and usual way; but the constitution
 “of that body being such, that this must then of necessity have
 “been first proposed to what we call the Head, which consists of
 “six persons, each of which has an arbitrary voice and power,
 “upon dislike to stop any proceedings finally, and hinder it being
 “put to the House at all; this method was laid aside as im-
 “practicable upon that occasion; because Mr. Bassett, a declared
 “Roman Catholic,⁽²⁾ and one that had openly asserted Mr. Francis’s
 “cause, happened to be one of the six who composed the Head
 “for this year; it was therefore presumed, with great appearance
 “of reason, that he would put a bar to the proceedings; so the
 “Grace not being suffered to be offered to the House, the senate’s
 “sense could never have been fully and particularly known there-
 “upon.

“This consideration constrained them to the use of another course,
 “which was, without the formality of a suffrage, voluntarily to
 “testify their concurrence with the vice-chancellor and advise him
 “to forbear the admitting Mr. Francis till the king had been pe-
 “titioned to revoke his mandate. As soon as the letter came to
 “town, the vice-chancellor wrote a letter to the duke of Albe-
 “marle our chancellor to beg his intercession with the king, which
 “he returned word was tried with none effect; but possibly such a
 “body as the University concurring and signing a petition, if that
 “could be admitted, might prove better and more successful. Now,
 “perhaps, if every single man present, to the number perhaps of
 “one hundred and fifty or two hundred, should address in person
 “the vice-chancellor, this might look tumultuary, and it was thought
 “the more quiet, decent, and respectful way to send up their
 “sense by messengers from each house: to this purpose Dr. Smoult,
 “professor of casuistical divinity, was made choice of by the non-

(1) “The truth is, the king’s letters were scarce ever refused in conferring degrees; and
 “when ambassadors, or foreign princes, came to those places, they usually gave such de-
 “grees to those who belonged to them as were desired. The Morocco ambassador’s secre-
 “tary, who was a mahometan, had that degree given him; but a great distinction was made
 “between honorary degrees given to strangers, who intended not to live among them, and
 “those given to such as intended to settle among them; for every master of arts having a
 “vote in the convocation, they reckoned that if they gave this degree, they must give all
 “that should be pretended to on the like authority: and they knew all the king’s priests
 “would be let in upon them, which might occasion in present great distraction and conten-
 “tions among them; and in time they might grow to be a majority in the convocation, which
 “is their parliament.”—Burnet, *Hist. of his own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 444.

(2) Vide ante, p. 614.

"regents, and Mr. Norris, a fellow of Trinity-College by the regents. The substance of what they delivered, was, That the House thought the admission of Mr. Francis without the usual oaths, illegal and unsafe, and for that reason advised the king might be petitioned, in the doing which they were ready to join and make it their act. The opinions were given freely to the two messengers of each house, and the thing was so unanimously approved of, that the only persons taking notice of it, were three Papists, and one or two besides:(1) afterwards there was a gentleman admitted doctor of physic, having first taken the oaths; and the esquire-beadles and registers were sent to let Mr. Francis know, that the senate were ready to admit him also, provided that he would swear as the law appointed; but he refused, insisting on the king's dispensation: and this was the business of the first meeting about this matter.

"Immediately upon the congregation's breaking up, Mr. Francis took his horse for London, to represent at Whitehall what had been done; and the same afternoon the heads met in the consistory, to consult what letters should be sent, and to whom: they agreed upon one to the duke of Albemarle, and another to the earl of Sunderland, being the secretary of state, through whose hands the mandate passed:(2) an esquire beadle was dispatched presently to

(1 "This piece of railery was everywhere set up, that a papist was reckoned worse than a mahometan, and that the king's letters were less considered than the ambassador from Morocco had been. Some feeble or false men of the university tried to compound the matter by granting this degree to F. Francis, but enacting at the same time, that it should not be a precedent for any other of the like nature. This was not given way to: for it was said, that in all such cases the obediencce that was once paid would be a much stronger argument for continuing to do it, as oft as it should be desired, than any such proviso could be against it."—Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, ed. 1838, p. 444.

(2) On the 23rd of February, Dr. Peachell the Vicechancellor, wrote thus to his friend Samuel Pepys:—

"Magd. Coll. Camb.

"Febr. 23th, 86-7.

"Honourd Sir,

"I am to returne you manifold thankes for many favours, particularly for the warrant for the Doe, though our audit was put off; and for crediting us with the education of your nephew, who came to continue last Tuesday, and I shall be very mindefull of his health, behaviour, and improvement, while God continueth him and me together.

"I must not conceal from such a friend as you, what before this comes to you will be known in Court and City. His Majesty was pleased to send a letter directed to me, as Vicechancellor, to admit one Allan Francis, a Benedictine Monk, Master of Arts, without administering any oath or oaths to him. Now, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy being required by the statutes of Eliz. & Jac. 1, I could not tell what to do—decline his Majesties letter for his lawes: I could but pray to God to direct, sanctifie, and governe me in the wayes of his lawes; that so through his most mighty protection, both here and ever, I may be preserved in body and soul: then by our Chancellour I endeavoured to obtaine his Majesties release, which could not be obtained. I thought it unmanly to importune his Sacred Majesty, and was afraid to straine friends against the graine; and so could only betake myselfe to my own conscience, and the advice of loyal and prudent men, my friends; and after all, I was perswaded that my oath as Vicechancellor, founded on the statutes, was against it, and I should best exercise a conscience void of offence towards God and man, by deprecating his Majesties displeasure, and casting myselfe upon his princely clemency.

"Worthy sir, tis extraordinary distresse and affliction to me, after so much indeavour and affection to his Royall person, crown, and succession, I should at last, by the provi-

“ London, who after having waited on the duke of Albemarle, endeavoured several times to get access to the lord Sunderland, but could not; at last having sent his letter, the main whereof was a most humble submission to his majesty, with very solemn and unfeigned protestations, that what was now done, proceeded from no principle of disobedience and stubbornness, but a conscientious sense of our obligation to laws and oaths, and a respectful intimation that we were ready to petition the king that it might be admitted; but not daring to approach him with some significations that it would be acceptable we applied ourselves to his lordship, desiring him to do the University the favour to mediate for them, &c. He was dismissed without any particular answer: within a few days came a second letter, dated February 24, which by reason of the assizes and some other public business intervening, was not read in the senate till Thursday, March the 11th: the university and the vice-chancellor in the mean time received a letter, wherein they found great satisfaction by the opinions of some eminent lawyers, who concurred in the approbation of what was already done, and for the future, could advise no better course than humbly to represent the case to his majesty, and entreat him not to think amiss of so loyal a body, always as the university has shewed herself to be. The second letter being read the day aforesaid, which was exactly the same as the former, excepting only the addition of a clause, to do it at our own peril; the Senate proceeded as before, to advise the vice-chancellor to some expedient form, representing the case fully and clearly to the king, as well with respect to the illegality of such admission, as the many ill consequences that were likely to ensue from it; this the Non-regent House did by Mr. Billers fellow of St. John's College (the public orator) and Mr. Newton, fellow of Trinity College (the mathematical professor); the Regent House by Mr. Henry Finch, son of the late lord chancellor, Mr. Burton of St. John's College, and Mr. William Bowles of King's College; all which was done without the least hurry or irregularity, without so much as asking an opinion; but

“ dence of God, in this my station, be thus exposed to his displeasure; but I must commit myself to the great God, and my dread Sovereign, the law and my friends, none of which I would have hurt for my sake, but desire all favour and helpe they think me capable of without hurting themselves; for if I do ill, tis not out of malice, but feare of the last judgment, and at the worst through involuntary mistake. Sir, I am sorry I have occasion to give you this information and trouble; but you will pardon, I hope, if you cannot helpe, Sir,

“ Your most devoted Servant,

“ What ever befall,

J. PEACHELL.

“ The business was transacted yesterday, and I presently gave account to the E. of Sunderland and D. of Albemarle, imploring their candid representation to the King's Majesty, whom God save.”—*Memoirs of Pepys*, v. 117.

“ every man went and gave it quietly and of his own accord, so that
“ no manner of inducement was put upon any one to declare him-
“ self in the business, but what proceeded merely from his own con-
“ science, and a due sense of things. Another large letter being
“ prepared for the duke of Albemarle, wherein was everything that
“ could be thought of to prevail with his majesty ; and one likewise
“ shorter and less particular to the earl of Sunderland : that very
“ afternoon Mr. Braddock, fellow of Katharine hall, and Mr. Stan-
“ hope of King’s College,⁽¹⁾ were desired by the vice-chancellor to go
“ to London with these letters, and other instructions, to apply them-
“ selves to several persons of quality and character, that they would
“ join forces, and think it a common cause ; for so addressing to
“ the king, the success would be more probable, and the honour
“ done to the university the greater. Sunday, March the 13th, the
“ two gentlemen waited on the duke of Albemarle their chancellor,
“ who received them with all the goodness in the world, with assur-
“ ance, that notwithstanding he had waited on the king before, and
“ he knew his inclinations ; nay, though he had been received with
“ something of displeasure and yet considering the relation he bore
“ us, he would make another attempt, and thought himself obliged
“ to omit no endeavours for the university’s safety and advantage.
“ Monday the 14th in the evening, the duke of Albemarle waited on
“ the king, and in the passage towards the bed chamber, took the two
“ Cambridge gentlemen into the antichamber, that they might be in-
“ troduced if occasion were : the king, on the duke of Albemarle’s
“ acquainting him with the affair, told him he had not then leisure
“ talk, but he commanded the letter which the vice-chancellor sent
“ to the duke of Albemarle, with which in his hands he passed
“ through the rooms ; and making that evening a visit to the queen
“ dowager, gave the duke no further opportunity of knowing his
“ pleasure at that time. At the duke’s return from the inner room,
“ the gentlemen desired him to give leave that they might use his
“ name to procure an easy admittance to the earl of Sunderland ; for
“ they resolved to deliver their letter to no hands but his own, if that
“ might be : the duke immediately sent his gentleman of the horse to
“ one of the lord Sunderland’s secretaries, making it his desire that
“ Mr. Braddock and his companion might see the earl, who accord-
“ ingly appointed them to attend next morning, and then conducted
“ them to the earl of Sunderland’s bed side, who took the letter, and
“ after some further application to him by word of mouth, he promised

(1) Afterwards Dean of Canterbury.

“ to acquaint his majesty, and tell them his pleasure. On Thursday, at that time when Mr. Braddock and Mr. Stanhope came, the account they received was only this, That the king had seen the vice chancellor’s letter, and was offended at the proceedings of the university, and would take care very shortly to give a further answer.”⁽¹⁾

1687.

“ Saturday, the ninth of April, Mr. Atterbury⁽²⁾ came down with a summons from the ecclesiastical commissioners to this effect: That whereas complaint to them was made against the vice chancellor and senate of Cambridge, for having refused to comply with his majesty’s royal letters in behalf of Mr. Francis; they were therefore commanded to appear, the vice chancellor in person, the senate by themselves and deputies before the lords commissioners, in the council chamber, the 21st of April, to answer to such things as shall be objected against them in his majesty’s behalf upon the premises, &c. Monday, April the 11th, a senate was called, and persons nominated to represent the university, together with the vice-chancellor; all which being unanimously approved by the senate, they empowered them, by an instrument under the common seal, to answer in their behalf, and be their full actors, attorneys and proctors, as to what should arise from the commission upon the late summons. And Mr. Atterbury having received private instructions to stay, and cite every man that was chosen personally, he came accordingly into the senate house, and summoned as many as were present, waiting on the rest on a convenient time. The persons deputed by the senate to represent and act were these:

“ Dr. John Peachell, Vice Chancellor, master of Magdalene college.

“ Dr. John Eachard, Master of Katharine hall.

“ Dr. Humfrey Babington, Fellow of Trinity College.

“ Dr. Thomas Smoult, Fellow of St. John’s College, and Professor of Casuistical Divinity.

“ Dr. William Cook, Doctor of Civil Law, and Fellow of Jesus College.

“ Mr. John Billers, Fellow of St. John’s College, and the Publick Orator.

“ Mr. Isaac Newton, Fellow of Trinity College, and Mathematical Professor.

“ Mr. James Smith, Fellow of Queen’s College.

“ Mr. George Stanhope, Fellow of King’s College.”

(1) Howell’s State Trials, xi. 1319—1323.

(2) One of the King’s messengers.

A detailed account of what took place with reference to this business at the meetings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is subjoined:—

THURSDAY, APRIL THE 21st, 1687.

Council Chamber.—Commissioners Present.

L. Chancellor Jefferys,
L. President Sunderland,
L. Mulgrave,
Earl of Huntington,
L. Bishop of Durham,⁽¹⁾
L. Bishop of Rochester,⁽²⁾
L. Ch. Justice Herbert.

L. CHANC. Is Mr. Vice-Chancellor here?—Which is he?

He standeth over against the lord Chancellor, bowed and shewed himself.

L. CHANC. Is there any one come from the senate to attend him?

MR. STANHOPE. Yes, my lord, we are eight of us here deputed by the senate to answer what shall be objected against them, according to your lordship's summons.

The noise and crowd being great, Mr. Bridgman the Register was forced to repeat that again to the lord chancellor.

L. CHANC. Read the summons. [Which was done.]

L. CHANC. Now, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, what have you to say, why did you not obey his majesty's command in behalf of the gentleman mentioned there?

VICE-CHANC. My lord you enquire of me why I did not admit Mr. Francis, according to the King's letters?

LORD CHANC. Yes, that's the question I ask you.

VICE-CHANC. Is this the only question your lordship is pleased to ask me?

LORD CHANC. Nay, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, we will not capitulate in the very beginning: Pray answer the first, and then you shall know what we have to say more.

VICE-CHANC. It is but a little while since we met in town, and this is a question of great concern; I am not prepared to answer it on a sudden.

LORD CHANC. Why, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, my lords specified in their summons what would be questioned, on purpose you should not come unprepared; but it may be Mr. Vice-Chancellor did not attend sufficiently to that part of the summons, therefore let it be read to him once more. [Which was done.]

LORD CHANC. Now, Sir, you hear it is for refusing to comply with the king's commands.

VICE-CHANC. My lords, I beg time to answer you. My lords, I am a plain man, not used to appear before such an honourable assembly, and if I should answer hastily, it may be I might speak something indecent or unsafe, which I should be afterwards sorry for; therefore I beg leave, my lords, to have time allowed us for giving in such answer, as may be both for our safety, and your lordship's honour.

LORD CHANC. [smiling.] Why, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, as for your own safety, my lords are willing you should take all the care you can; but for what concerns our honour, do you not trouble yourself; we are able to consult that, without any interposition of your's.

(1) Dr. Nathaniel Crew afterwards Lord Crew.

(2) Dr. Thomas Sprat.

VICE-CHANC. My lords, I beg your pardon if I have said any thing unbecoming; I mean only the honour that is due to your lordship's quality, my lord; and therefore being to answer before persons of quality, I beg leave to do it with counsel, and in writing.

LORD CHANC. Well, withdraw a little, and my lords will consider of your request.

Then all the company withdrew, and about three quarters of an hour after the Vice-Chancellor was sent for into the anti-chamber, where Mr. Bridgman told him, the lords commissioners had given him time till Wednesday next, till four in the afternoon, and leave to put his answer in writing, and with counsel, and by what counsel he would.

When the counsel had heard the commissioners had granted it, they were something surprized, and loth to move in the thing without a rule of court: therefore on Friday morning Dr. Eachard and Mr. Stanhope went to Mr. Bridgman's office, to desire such an order, or at least a copy of what had been said to the Vice-Chancellor: but he told them he had no power to give either; only he repeated the words over again for the satisfaction of them and the counsel, which was the same the Vice-Chancellor had related from his mouth before.⁽¹⁾

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1687.

In the council chamber.—Commissioners present as before.

About a quarter of an hour before the lords met, Mr. Bridgman came to the Vice-Chancellor, and desired to know of him, whether he gave his answer in writing only, or whether any counsel would appear to argue it? To which the Vice-Chancellor answered, That his Answer was drawing out in writing, and that he did not expect any counsel there that day. Mr. Bridgman replied, the lords had commanded him to ask these questions, and would expect to know so much before they began to proceed. When the delegates were called in, the lord chancellor said,

LORD CHANC. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the last time you were here you desired time to put in your answer in writing: my lords have indulged you so far, now where is your answer?

VICE-CHANC. My lord here it is—

And gave it to Mr. Bridgman, who after a whisper put it round the table.

LORD CHANC. Read it. [To Mr. Bridgman.]

(1) On the 23rd of April, Dr. Peachell who was lodging with "one Chambers, in Well Court, behind St. Bartholomew's Hospital," wrote thus to Mr. Pepys—

"Amongst and after abundance of kindnesses I could not but much please myself with the notice you were pleased to take of me the other day in the withdrawing room, being at that time something indisposed with a cold, which not only stuffed, but a little corrupted my head, and affected my speech. That day I increased my cold, which hath continued me these 2 dayes to my chamber."

"I am sorry as well as unhappy to be brought to a strait betwixt God and man: the lawes of the land, and the oathes we be under, are the fences of Gods Church and religion professed and established amongst us; and I cannot suffer myself to be made an instrument to pull down these fences. If His Majesty, in his wisdom, and according to his supreme power, contrive other methods to satisfie himselfe, I shall be no murmurer or complainer, but can be no abetter."

"For the doctrine, discipline, and worship of our Church, I heartily believe, was neither fetched from Rome nor from Geneva, from Willemburgh, Amsterdam, nor Munster, but from Hierusalem, from Christ and his Apostles, and the first centuries of the primitive Church. In which centuries, who were heretiques, and some which, for 1200 yeares last past, who have swerved from what was primitive, and brought innovations, the unfallible God will one day judge: in patient hope and expectation of which righteous judgment I rejoyce, and by the grace of God will venture all, not troubling myselfe with disputing, but preparing myselfe to do and suffer according to the will of God, that so I may commend the keeping of my soule to him in well-doing as to a faithfull Creator."—Memoirs of Pepys, v. 420

THE ANSWER of the University and Senate of Cambridge, to the Question, Why they did not admit Alban Francis to the degree of Master of Arts in the same University according to his Majesty's mandatory letters under his signet manual? The Vice-Chancellor and Senate of Cambridge, for and in behalf of themselves, and the said University say,

THAT by the statute made primo Eliz. and entituled, an act to restore to the crown the antient jurisdiction over the state ecclesiastical and spiritual, and abolishing foreign power repugnant to the same; it is enacted, amongst other things, that every person that shall be promoted to any degree of learning in any University within this kingdom, before he shall receive or take any such degree, shall, before the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University, take the oath in the statute mentioned and appointed; purporting, that he doth thereby testify and declare in his conscience, that his majesty is the only supreme governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things and causes, as temporal: that no foreign state or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm; and that therefore he doth renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdiction and authority, and promise to bear faith and true allegiance to the king, his heirs and successors, and to his power assist and defend all jurisdictions and authorities granted, united or annexed to his majesty's imperial crown of England.(1)

THAT by the statute made quinto Eliz. entituled, an act for the assurance of the queen's royal prerogative over all the estates and subjects within her dominions, it is likewise enacted, That every person that shall be admitted to any degree of learning in any of the Universities, before he shall be allowed or suffered to take upon him such degree, shall take the aforementioned oath before such person or persons as shall have authority by common use, to admit him to such degrees.(2)

THAT by the statute made by his majesty's royal grandfather, king James the first, in the third year of his reign, entitled, An Act for the better discovering and repressing of Popish recusants, another oath is commonly prescribed, the oath of obedience; by which oath is the person that takes it, among other things, enjoined to swear, that his majesty is lawful and rightful king of this realm, and all other his dominions and countries; and that the pope neither of himself, or by any other means, hath power or authority to depose his majesty, or dispose of him, his kingdoms or dominions; or to authorise any foreign prince to invade him or them, or to discharge his subjects from their obedience or allegiance to his majesty, or to give leave to bear arms against him; and that he, with true faith and allegiance to his majesty, will defend him to the utmost of his power.(3) And afterwards, in the statute made in the ninth(4) year of his majesty's said royal grandfather, entitled, An Act for administering the oath of allegiance, in it is enacted, that the said last mentioned oath shall be taken by the vice-chancellor and principals of houses in the university, in the convocation before the senior masters, and by every other person that shall be permitted or promoted to any degree in schools, before the vice-chancellor for the time being, in the congregation-house.(5)

(1) Vide Vol. ii. p. 148.

(2) Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 1

(3) Stat. 3 Jac. I. c. 4.

(4) Seventh?

(5) Vide ante, p. 36.

THAT the vice-chancellor, and every member of the senate, have taken the said oaths, and the vice-chancellor and senate are entrusted to put them in execution in the said university.

THAT the vice-chancellor, by his oath of office, has also sworn duly to execute his office, according to the laws, and cannot admit to any degree without the senate.

THAT the said statutes were made for the preservation of doctrine and religion, professed by the church of England, and established by the laws of this realm, and of the prerogative and rightful power of his majesty; that upon the receipt of his majesty's royal letters mandatory, the same were by the vice-chancellor communicated to the senate; and in order to the admitting the said Alban Francis to the degree of master of arts, the said oaths were offered to be administered to the said Alban Francis, if he would take the same; but he refused.

THAT the admitting him without the said oaths had been contrary to the said statutes, and a breach of the trust in the vice-chancellor and senate reposed, and a violation of their oaths; and therefore they could not admit him to the said degree of master of arts: and by humble application to his sacred majesty, did, and now again do, humbly desire your lordships to represent this their case to his majesty, that they may not lie under his majesty's displeasure upon any misapprehension thereof. But whether your lordships will, as a court, take cognizance of this matter, they humbly pray your lordship's consideration, since that the taking of a degree of master of arts in the university, or the admitting and refusing to such a degree, is not any cause or matter ecclesiastical or spiritual, but of lay and temporal cognizance.

AND they further offer to your lordships, that in the statute made in the sixteenth of the reign of his majesty's most royal father, king Charles the first,⁽¹⁾ entitled, An Act for repealing of the branch of a statute, primo Eliz. concerning commissioners for causes ecclesiastical; and whereby the said branch is repealed, it is enacted. That no new court shall be erected, ordained, or appointed within this realm, which shall or may have like power, jurisdiction, or authority, as the high commission court then had, or pretended to have; but that all and every such commissions and grants, and all powers and authority granted, or pretended to be granted thereby, shall be void and of none effect, as in and by the said statutes more fully appears.

Which being read, my Lord Chancellor said, Is it signed?

MR. BRIDGMAN. Yes, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Read their names. [Which was done.]

LORD CHANC. Well, have you any more to say?

MR. VICE-CHANC. No, my lord, not at this time.

LORD CHANC. Then withdraw.⁽²⁾

All the company withdrew, and about an hour and a half after the court rose; and afterwards Mr. Bridgman desired to speak with the vice-chancellor and delegates in the council-chamber, to whom he said, That their lordships

(1) Stat. 16 Car. I. c. 11.

(2) " Thus day the plea was given in, and the only thing needful to be remarked, is, the usual way of denurring to the court's jurisdiction, which is commonly called either the 'only,' or 'first' plea, in such cases: But the delegates looked upon themselves as obliged not only to defend their cause, but to satisfy the world; therefore they were desirous that all people should be satisfied upon what reasons they acted: and to this purpose they first insisted upon them, which they did not at all doubt but it would be patiently heard; whereas, if the court's jurisdiction had come first, that would, in all probability, have occasioned the whole plea to be stifled and over-ruled."—Howell's State Trials, xi. 1338.

had commanded him to tell them, they put off all further consideration of this matter till Saturday come seven-night, and then they expected their attendance again. Mr. Vice-chancellor asked him, If counsel would be expected to plead on their answer? He replied, Their lordships had given him no commission to say any thing to that. So they all withdrew.

SATURDAY, MAY 7,⁽¹⁾ 1687.

This day it was publicly discoursed through the town, that the lords had received a new commission; and immediately lawyers were consulted, whether it were proper to urge that at this appearance. What could be gathered thereupon, was to this effect: That it were a good plea, if it could be well proved: for in receiving a new commission in the midst of process, especially if there be any alteration in it as to the extent of their power, would at least be a good pretence to begin the whole cause again, and gain time; but that it was by no means safe to alledge the thing, for a flying report is no evidence; and if that report were false, it might be a great prejudice to them and their cause.

Council Chamber.—Commissioners present as before.

LORD CHANC. Mr. Vice-chancellor, the last time you were here, you gave in a paper to my lords, signed by yourself, and several others coming from the university, which consists of several parts; but there is one thing I must crave leave of my lords to discourse you on, which concerns yourself. The lords took notice, that you alledge an oath: That oath, it seems, hindered you from obeying the king's mandate.—Pray what was the oath?

VICE-CHANC. My lord, this is a new question which you were pleased not to put before, and I beg leave and time to answer it.

LORD CHANC. Why, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, this requires no time. My lords, I tell you, took notice of an oath you pleaded for yourself, and now they desire to know what the oath is?

VICE-CHANC. I beg I may not answer hastily, but that your lordships would let me know what questions you would ask me, and let me answer them in writing, and by counsel.

LORD CHANC. Why did you not consult counsel when you took your oath? I am really concerned for the university of Cambridge, whereof I myself was once a member,⁽²⁾ that the vice-chancellor, who is the head, and the representative of so learned a body, should come here before the king's commissioners, and not be able to give an account of the oath by which he acted all this time, but desires counsel and time to tell what the oath is.⁽³⁾

DR. COOK. My lord, if your lordship pleases, I think I remember the words of the oath.

LORD CHANC. Nay, good doctor, how came you, who never were vice-chancellor, and so never took this oath, to know it better than one that is vice-chancellor, and hath taken it?

VICE-CHANC. I cannot call to mind the very words of the oath, but the substance of it is this, That I should well and faithfully, *præstare, or administrare munus, or officium procancellarii.*

(1) In Howell's *State Trials* the date is May 27, but this is clearly a mistake. See the Commissioners' Order hereafter given, and Bishop Cartwright's *Diary*, 53.

(2) Jeffreys had, it is said, been a member of Caius College but he never graduated.

(3) Bishop Burnet (*Hist. of his own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 444.) observes of Dr. Peachell the Vicechancellor, "He was a very honest but a very weak man. He made a poor defence. And it was no small reflection on that great body, that their chief magistrate was so little able to assert their privileges, or to justify their proceedings. He was treated with great contempt by Jeffreys."

LORD CHANC. Ay, munus, or officium: Well, what then?

VICE-CHANC. And, my lord, this office I take to be stated by the statutes of the university, and the laws of the land.

LORD CHANC. Well, and how long has this been the vicechancellor's oath?

VICE-CHANC. Indeed, my lord, I am not able to tell you exactly.

LORD CHANC. How long do you think? I will not tie you to any time.

VICE-CHANC. Ever since I knew what belonged to it; ever since I was head of a college.

LORD CHANC. How long have you been head of a college?

VICE-CHANC. Six or seven years, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Have not other Vice-chancellors admitted to degrees without oaths, who have taken the obligatory oath as you have done?

VICE-CHANC. Indeed, my lord, I cannot tell; I cannot remember every particular thing that has been done.

LORD CHANC. Well, because we will keep close to the question, don't you remember any Master of Arts made without oaths?

DR. COOK. Not under the quality of an university nobleman, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Nay, good Doctor, you never were Vice-Chancellor yet; when you are, we may consider you.

VICE-CHANC. The answer to your question will depend upon our University book and records; and if you will allow us time to consult them, we can give your lordship an account.

LORD CHANC. Nay, look you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, you have given in an answer in writing already, and because there is something in that my lords would be further satisfied in, they have left it to me to ask you some questions. I ask you, therefore, if you remember any master of arts who hath been admitted heretofore without these oaths?

VICE-CHANC. I cannot say I remember any, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Did you never hear of one Dr. Lightfoot?(1)

VICE-CHANC. I think, my lord, I have heard of such a one.

DR. COOK. My lord, I beg leave to speak a few words.

LORD CHANC. Well, Doctor, what is it you have to say?

DR. COOK. My lord, Dr. Lightfoot did subscribe.

LORD CHANC. What subscription do you mean?

DR. COOK. To the 39 articles;(2) and the first of them is the king's supremacy.

LORD CHANC. Is subscribing swearing doctor? But Mr. Vice-Chancellor, how many have you admitted by mandate?

VICE-CHANC. Never but one, my lord, and he took the oaths.

LORD CHANC. Do you never admit without oaths them who have such particular letters patent from the king?

MR. STANHOPE. Never my lord.

LORD CHANC. Nay, look you now, that young gentleman expects to be Vice-Chancellor too; when you are, Sir, you may speak, but till then it will become you to forbear.(3) Mr. Vice-Chancellor, when was it pray, that you received the king's letters? the first I mean.

(1) John Lightfoot D.D. Master of Catharine Hall, 1650—1675.

(2) The three Articles (vide ante, p. 9) are obviously here intended.

(3) "And as for Dr. Lightfoot, they were aware before of this particular person's being objected, and therefore had provided an answer to it."

"Mr. Stanhope undertook it, because the books and university papers had been committed to his inspection and care. In answer, had he been permitted to speak, he had this to offer, That the register of subscribers was then in court, and had a paper ready in his hands

VICE-CHANC. I do not perfectly remember, my lord; I cannot call to mind the day of the month.

LORD CHANC. When were they dated, do you know? [To Mr. Bridgman, my lord pausing.]

VICE-CHANC. My lord I remember it was Ash-Wednesday.

LORD CHANC. And when was it these letters were published in the Senate?

VICE-CHANC. It was the seven-night after, my lord.

LORD CHANC. What is the meaning of the delay, Mr. Vice-Chancellor? The king's business used to have a quicker dispatch.

VICE-CHANC. It was a novel thing, and I was willing to give myself and others time to consider on it.

LORD CHANC. But when you had read the letters, why was not the gentleman admitted?

VICE-CHANC. My lord, the senate sent to me, to desire me, that I would forbear admitting Mr. Francis, till I had petitioned the king to revoke the mandate.

LORD CHANC. Why, does the king's mandate use to be disputed? Did you ever see a mandate voted in the House, whether it should be obeyed or not?

VICE-CHANC. No, my lord, usually they are not; but the House sent to me to forbear, for they have not had any of this nature before.

LORD CHANC. Did you ever know any mandates of the king's refused by the University before?

VICE-CHANC. (After some pause)—Yes, my lord, several.

LORD CHANC. Pray, give us one instance.

VICE-CHANC. My lord, one Tatnell.

LORD CHANC. When, pray? how long was that ago?

VICE-CHANC. I cannot recollect just the time, but it was in his late majesty's reign; I believe, about fourteen or sixteen years ago.

LORD CHANC. How was that?

VICE-CHANC. My lord, the mandate was given to one Tatnell, a non-conformist minister, and he refused to subscribe and take the oaths; whereupon, my lord, the university petitioned the king, and represented the matter to him, and the king was pleased to recal his mandate.

LORD CHANC. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, had not you a mandate for another gentleman, at the same with this, which you refused?

VICE-CHANC. Yes, my lord, it was to make a gentleman doctor of physic.

LORD CHANC. And he was admitted upon it, was he not?

VICE-CHANC. Yes, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Did the senate vote his mandate?

VICE-CHANC. No, my lord they did not.

LORD CHANC. Why should they interpose in the one and not in the other?

"to be produced, where Dr. Lightfoot subscribed with his own hands to the 39 articles, the first whereof is the king's supremacy; and that he could not refuse the oath upon a principle, because the same must have hindered his subscription. And as a farther proof, he did offer, they were ready to swear this, That two gentlemen, Roman Catholics, servants to the queen-dowager, did by virtue of the same Letters from the King, at the time of his coming to Cambridge, desire their Master of Arts Degree. Their names were Perara and Stephens. These gentlemen were proposed and granted, but upon refusal to swear, were not admitted. Of this they could have produced, First, A testimony upon oath of a gentleman then in court; and besides that, the university papers and graces, which shew these gentlemen's names, among the persons passed in the House, but wanting in the list of subscribers and communcers. After which they would have referred it to the court, whether it was probable that the University should admit one of the queen's servants without oaths, and yet refuse two more who had the same title every way, because they would not take the oaths? But the lord chancellor would not hear him."—Howell's State Trials, xi. 1330, 1331.

VICE-CHANC. That had no dispensation, my lord, for the oath in it.

LORD CHANC. But however, if they did not vote it, nor do any others of the king's letters, how do you know their consent?

VICE-CHANC. My lord, it is presumed upon their being silent, and offering nothing to the contrary.

LORD CHANC. Ay, we have a proverb, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, silence gives consent; but it seems he was admitted immediately, was he not, before you could know whether they consented to it or no?

VICE-CHANC. No, my lord, he was not admitted till the house desired me to forbear in Mr. Francis's case.

LORD CHANC. But as to this business of the senate, desiring you (my lords) I hope you will indulge me to speak a little of that; for having been formerly a member of that university myself,⁽¹⁾ I think I have some small remembrance of the manner of the proceedings there: pray, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, how was it that you knew their minds in this business?

VICE-CHANC. My lord, the House sent up their opinions.

LORD CHANC. How, pray! By whom!

VICE-CHANC. The Non-Regents by Dr. Smoult the first day; and Mr. Billers the orator, and Mr. Newton the mathematical professor, my lord, the second day.

LORD CHANC. By whom do you say the first day?

VICE-CHANC. By Dr. Smoult, my lord, from the Non-Regent House, and Mr. Norris from the Regent House.

LORD CHANC. Well: what said these two to you?

VICE-CHANC. My lord, I do not know the very words, but it was to this effect, that I should forbear admitting Mr. Francis till the king was petitioned.

LORD CHANC. Is that Dr. Smoult in court?

VICE-CHANC. Yes, my lord, he is here—

[Then he shewed himself.]

LORD CHANC. Come, Sir, what was it, I pray you, that you told the Vice-Chancellor?

DR. SMOULT. I have forgot, my lord, the words, but it was to the same purpose the Vice-Chancellor told you just now, that the House desired me to acquaint him they were petitioning, that the mandate might be recalled.

LORD CHANC. And pray, Sir, who are you, that you should be thought fit to represent a whole house? Why should they choose you rather than any body else?

DR. SMOULT. My lord, I suppose because I was one of the seniors.

LORD CHANC. One of the seniors! If you come to that, why was not the very senior chosen?

DR. SMOULT. I cannot tell, my lord, they came to me.

VICE-CHANC. My lord, he is one of our professors.

LORD CHANC. Nay, when I ask you questions, they prompt you, and now you prompt them; but I must tell you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, you ought to take an account of what is done in the House yourself, and not from others.

VICE-CHANC. My place is at a great distance from the Non-Regent House, and I could not see what was done there.

LORD CHANC. But should you take the sense of a whole house from one man?

VICE-CHANC. He came and told me, my lord, the house was of that opinion, and I thought I had no reason to question what he said.

(1) Vide ante, p. 625 n.(2)

LORD CHANC. How loud did he speak when he told you this?

VICE-CHANC. Pretty loud, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Was it so loud, that all the house might hear it?

VICE-CHANC. No, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Did you send afterwards to enquire whether he had told you their opinions true or not?

VICE-CHANC. No, my lord, I confess I did not.

LORD CHANC. But how came this new way of giving opinions, are not the proctors usually the men that bring the sense of the House to the Vice-Chancellor?

VICE-CHANC. Not the Non-Regent, my lord, they are not admitted into that House, nor have at all to do there.

LORD CHANC. Have you any thing else to offer to my lords?

DR. COOK. My lord, if the answer, that we gave in the last day be not satisfactory, we desire to have time allowed us to make a farther defence, and to do it with counsel.

LORD CHANC. Have you nothing to say besides?

DR. COOK. No, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Nor you gentlemen?—then withdraw.

After the Vice-Chancellor, and three or four of the Delegates were gone off, and the crowd was retiring, Mr. Billers, being a person engaged in carrying up the sense of the House, would have informed the court (who seemed under a mistake) more particularly of the senate's proceedings; and how it came to pass that the usual way of suffrages was impracticable at that time.

MR. BILLERS. My lords, I beg leave to speak one word.

LORD CHANC. Who are you?

MR. BILLERS. My name is Billers, my lord.

MR. BRIDGMAN. My lord, he is one of the gentlemen that signed the paper in which was the answer.

MR. BILLERS. I am one of the persons, my lord, that signed the paper in which was the answer.

LORD CHANC. Nay, hold Mr. Billers, give me leave to compare your memory with Mr. Vice-Chancellor's a little; Mr. Vice-Chancellor tells me, Mr. Billers and Dr. Smoult went up both of a day; then comes Mr. Billers, and says, that Dr. Smoult and he went up two several days.

MR. BILLERS. My lord, I could not possibly go up from the House; I do not belong to the Regent-House.

LORD CHANC. Indeed he said so, Sir; indeed he did, my lords—Did he not? [To Mr. Bridgman.]

MR. BRIDGMAN. Yes, my lord.

MR. STANHOPE [behind the bishop of Rochester]. My lord, under favour, my lord chancellor is mistaken; the person Mr. Vice-Chancellor told your lordship went up from the Regent-house the same day with Dr. Smoult, was Mr. Norris.

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. My lord, I think your lordship forgets; it was Mr. Norris that went up from the house the same day with Dr. Smoult.

LORD CHANC. Well, Sir, was this that you would say?

MR. BILLERS. I was only just acquainting your lordship what was done, and there was no other way.

The thing Mr. Billers intended to urge, was that the usual way of suffrage could not be practised at that time; so the other was taken.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND. We heard that before.

LORD CHANC. Ay, Sir, we took both what was done, and what was not done; therefore withdraw.

Then all the company retired, and after an hour and a half's attendance, they were called in again, and the lord chancellor pronounced the sentence upon Mr. Vice-Chancellor in the following manner.

LORD CHANC. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the Lords have commanded me to tell you, that they have taken some time to consider your answer, and are at last come to a resolution upon it: my business is to tell you what the resolution is, Mr. Vice-Chancellor. My lords consider you have been guilty of an act of great disobedience to the king's commands, and other crimes and contempts, and such, that now you appear before us, you have little to say in excuse of it; therefore as a mark of his majesty's and their lordships' displeasure, they have thought fit to appoint, that you be henceforth deprived of the office of vice-chancellor of Cambridge. They likewise order, that you do not presume, at any time hereafter, to meddle with any of the public business of the university. Likewise, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, their lordships consider you have a headship of a college; and because the example of so ill a man may be a pernicious consequence to all under your government, they have likewise thought fit that you be deprived of it, during his majesty's pleasure: but because they have a tenderness for the college, for which all along you have shewed little regard, my lords are pleased to appoint, that the revenues of your headship shall go to the benefit of the society. This is their lordship's pleasure, and to this they require your obedience. There are likewise some other gentlemen that have signed a paper here, but my lords expect their attendance when they sit next, which will be on Thursday next; then we shall take them into consideration.

On Monday, Dr. Peachell wrote by an esquire-beadle, who attended him, to desire a copy of the sentence; but answer was returned, the sentence as yet was not committed to writing, but verbal only, and so he could not have a copy; but he repeated the heads only with this alteration, that he was suspended his mastership, and not deprived; which was an error in the lord chancellor's delivering it.

The beginning of the next week was employed in making enquiries after the new commission; the hanaper six clerks, and the riding six clerks office knew nothing of it, nor any court of record could be directed to. Mr. Bridgman did own there was such a thing, but did not instruct them how to come to the sight of it. Those that spoke best of the commissioners, urged the removal of the lord chief Justice of the king's bench to the common pleas, as a thing that made a new commission necessary for rectifying his title: but a gentleman, who pretended to have read it, gave them private intimations that there were very large additions, and very considerable alterations in it. At my lord chancellor's own house, the servants brought word, that my lord would speak with the person himself that desired to see it, and appointed him a time; the solicitor went at the hour, but did not gain access to my lord, and so they could not see it at all, for it was Wednesday night, or Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, MAY 12TH, 1687.(1)

Council Chamber. Commissioners present as before. The Delegates appear with Dr. Peachell.

(1) In Howell's *State Trials* the date is erroneously given as 1688.

LORD CHANC. The last time you appeared here before us, my lords thought fit to set a mark of their just displeasure upon the vice-chancellor. Gentlemen, you cannot but be sensible, and so must all the world, how pernicious and obstinate the university has shewn themselves in refusing the king's command, and such commands, I must tell you, that ought to be obeyed.

There was a time you may remember instances, if you do not, I'll turn you to one in the year 1667,(1) when the letters were so far from being disputed, that they passed for a law among you, and do this day stand recorded among the solemn acts, and public statutes of the university.(2) Gentlemen, my lords consider there is a difference between the vice-chancellor's case and yours, and therefore did not include you, who represent the senate, with him, but have required your attendance at this time: they impute the miscarriage of the body to the head disease chiefly; though neither are you without fault, for being so much as uneasy under the king's commands. Gentlemen, I must tell you, my lords understand very well the sly insinuations in your paper, and have commanded me to tell you, that they know upon what grounds they go, though they do not think fit to descend to particulars: they know too how far that authority extends, not only to you of the university, but to the societies within this kingdom. Gentlemen, your best course will be by a ready obedience to his majesty's command for the future, and by giving a good example to others, to make amends for the ill example that has been given you. Therefore I shall say to you what the scripture says, and rather because most of you are divines; Go your way, and sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto you.(3)

(1) Vide ante, p. 527.

(2) "The late king's letters, mentioned by my lord chancellor, anno 1667, concern the regulating some of the public exercises in the university; the meaning whereof is this: 'The king is their visitor, and whenever there is any thing belonging to the local statutes and customs which they think ought to be altered, or any abuse which should be rectified and redressed, their way is to beg the king's royal injunction in the case, which they keep upon record, and obey as a statute. How good an argument is this against them, for not obeying a private mandate contrary to four known laws of the land; and how parallel the case, is easily discerned.'—Howell's State Trials, xi. 1336.

(3) "The delegates, upon the Vice-Chancellor's deprivation, bring no longer capable of acting as public persons, and consequently of deriving any ill consequence upon the body they have represented, thought they might venture their own persons more boldly: Therefore, in order to satisfy the world, they were mighty desirous to bring about a second hearing of the same points, which, before the Vice-Chancellor's sentence, they were not suffered to speak to, and which, when the Vice-Chancellor was asking, they had not an opportunity of answering so very particular as they could have wished, confining themselves to such questions, all the while, as did not concern the Vice-Chancellor solely and personally, but affected the whole senate jointly with him. Which order they had likewise observed in interposing at the trial. This answer they had ready to offer in writing, if that could be admitted; but if not resolved to argue it by word of mouth. The substance of it may be reduced to two heads:—

"First. The business of admitting others, and particularly Dr. Lightfoot, without oaths. As to Lightfoot's case, which they intended to have urged in court, you have seen already; but as to others,—

"1. That Peers are by the very act of parliament 5 Eliz. exempted from the oath.
"2. That all such as the University calls noblemen, have time out of mind enjoyed the privilege of Peers.

"3. That under that quality they never admit any without oaths.

"4. That if at any time, upon the entertaining of a prince or any such solemnity, any one has slipped out in the crowd, which they are not conscious of, this is to be imputed to hurry and inadvertency, and cannot be parallel to this case, where the senate acted with leisure and deliberation.

"5. That even these degrees, given to noblemen and strangers, are honorary and complimentary, and so different from what the statute calls degrees of learning, and men use, exercise and make a gain of their profession.

"6. That supposing never so many to be admitted without oaths, this they acknowledged to be irregular, and the breach of a law in one can be no precedent for another to follow.

As they were drawing off he called them again, and said,

LORD CHANC. Hold, gentlemen, I know something more to say to you. My lords require, as a testimony of your obedience, that you, who represent the senate, should take care they have the university statutes brought to lie before them here.

Dr. COOK. My lord, we do no longer represent the senate; our delegation is determined with the Vice-Chancellor's deprivation, my lord.

LORD CHANC. Well, if your commission be expired, we will give you a new one; we are able to give you a commission: We suppose you had sufficient authority for appearing here.

Dr. COOK. Does your lordship expect that we should attend with the statutes ourselves?

LORD CHANC. No, no, send them up by a proper officer: You are only to carry a message from us to the senate, and tell them what we expect.

Dr. EACHARD. In what time does your lordship expect them?

LORD CHANC. In a convenient time; we will not tie you up; but if you be tardy, my lords will take care to quicken you by an intimation; I mean only a copy, not original statutes. You are now discharged from any farther attendance here.(1)

On the 14th of May, Mr. Atterbury the messenger arrived in Cambridge with two orders under the seal of the Commissioners, one directed to the Proctors to proceed in the election of a new Vicechancellor,(2) and the other to the fellows of Magdalene College. To each

" 7. That however, they are very fully and particularly assured, no man was ever admitted, who positively refused the oaths, which this Mr. Francis did.

" 1. That every man who is a member of that, or any other senate, hath such a right to propose, debate, and advise, as occasion shall require, and protest against any irregular proceedings in it.

" 2. That in a matter contrary to the laws, and so highly concerning their University and religion, as the opening such a gap for the men of any persuasion to become members of their body and senate (which every resident Master of Art is), it had been the greatest infidelity and negligence to have sat still.

" 3. That their suffrage not being asked by the common way, ought not to have been a bar, because every man in his matriculation oath, obligeth himself to be assisting to the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor, and to defend the state, honour, and dignity of the University, according to his power and capacity; and this to do 'Suffragio et Concilio rogatus et non rogatus.'"

" 4. That representing the whole House's opinions by a few, is a practice common to all numerous congregations, and usual in this, for any single man, voluntarily to go and address the Vice Chancellor in behalf of his whole college, or otherwise.

" 5. That the late king commanded, by his royal letters, that all addresses to the Vice Chancellor should be made in the most quiet, decent, and respectful manner: And this way was thought more conformable to that command, than the hurry of every man applying himself personally.

" 6. To give the better reputation to the thing, and make it unexceptionable, the persons sent from the senate to the Vice Chancellor, were all men either of public character in the body, or the seniors of their Houses, or some way eminently known in the University, but they being admitted, as you have seen, on Thursday, there was no opportunity at all of offering a dispute."—Howell's State Trials, xi. 1337.

(1) Howell's State Trials, xi. 1324—1337.

(2) Bp. Burnet (Hist. of his own Time, ed. 1838, p. 441.) remarks, "And now all people began to see that they had taken wrong notions of the king, when they thought that it would be easy to engage him into bold things, before he could see into the ill consequences that might attend them, but that being once engaged he would resolve to go through with them at all adventures. When I knew him, he seemed to have set up that for a maxim, that a king when he made a step was never to go back, nor to encourage faction, and disobedience, by yielding to it." It must be observed, however, that the Bishop omits to mention Dr. Peachell's suspension from his Mastership, and states that all that was done was to turn him out of the office of Vicechancellor, "an annual office and of no profit."

of these was annexed a copy of the sentence against Dr. Peachell, which was fixed on the School doors and Magdalene College gate, and was in these terms:—

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR ECCLESIASTICAL CAUSES, and the Visitation of the University, and of all and every Collegiate and Cathedral Churches, Colleges, Grammar Schools, Hospitals, and the other like Incorporations, or Foundations, or Societies.

WHEREAS John Peachell, Doctor of Divinity, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, master of Magdalen college, in the said University, has been convened before us, for his disobedience to his majesty's royal letters mandatory, and other his contempts; and the said Dr. John Peachell having been fully heard thereupon, WE have thought fit, after mature consideration of the matter, to declare, decree and pronounce: That the said Dr. John Peachell shall for the said disobedience and contempts, be deprived from being Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and from all power of acting in the same: And also, that he be suspended 'ab Officio et Beneficio' of his Mastership of the said college, during his majesty's pleasure; AND ACCORDINGLY we do by these presents deprive him, the said Dr. John Peachell, from being Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and from all power of acting in the same. And we also suspend him 'ab Officio et Beneficio' of his mastership of the said college, peremptorily admonishing and requiring him hereby, to abstain from the function of master of the said college, during the said suspension, under pain of deprivation from his mastership. And we also farther order and decree, that the profits and perquisites belonging to the said mastership, shall during the same suspension, be applied to the use and benefit of the said college.

GIVEN under our seal, May 7, 1687.(1)

On the 17th of May, the University elected as Vicechancellor Dr. Balderston Master of Emmanuel College, "who was a man of much spirit; and in his speech, which in course he made upon his being chosen, he promised that, during his magistracy, neither religion, nor the rights of the body, should suffer by his means."(2)

The new Vicechancellor, in obedience to the directions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the 5th of June transmitted to them a copy of the University statutes, as appears by the following letter:—

Whitehall, June 7, 87.

Sir,

I received last night by the hands of the gentleman you sent yours of the 5th with a copy of the University Statutes, which I will not fail to lay before the lords Commissioners att their first meeting. I had before acquainted them, you were preparing to send the Statutes, which their lordships were well satisfied with.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
WM. BRIDGEMAN.

To Dr. Balderston Vice-Chancellor of the University
of Cambridge.(3)

(1) Howell's State Trials, xi. 1339.

(2) Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, ed. 1838, p. 441.

(3) MSS. Lansd. 841, art. 26.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners commanded to be brought to them all writings whatsoever, concerning Sidney College, and all their statutes, rules and ordinances. And they changed the statutes of that College by rescinding that part about the quality of a new Master to be chosen, which appointed, that he should detest and abhor Popery, heresies, and superstitions; and that part of the eleventh chapter, which required the Master to be contrary to Popery, and to prefer the authority of the Scriptures before the judgment even of the best of men, they also abolished that part of the seventeenth chapter, concerning the quality of the fellows, which required, that they should be opposite to Popery; and that part of the nineteenth chapter, which forbad all mandamuses, and letters, and messengers, to be accepted in favour of any one to be chosen fellows of the College, and made all elections by such means to be void.⁽¹⁾ These alterations were made at the instance of Mr. Basset the new Master, and were confirmed by a letter from the King dated the 2nd of July. Some members of the College made attempts, by petition and the interest of friends, against these new statutes,⁽²⁾ but it was not till after the Prince of Orange landed that they were revoked.⁽³⁾

On the 10th of September, the King sent a mandamus commanding the Corporation to elect Alderman Blackley a reputed Papist,⁽⁴⁾ and once a Quaker,⁽⁵⁾ to the office of Mayor for the year ensuing, although John Fage had been chosen on the 16th of August, being the accustomed day of election. The King's letter was read at a Common Day held on the 19th of September, when Mr. Fage declining to resign, the Mayor and three Aldermen were dispatched to the Court to represent how affairs stood. A detailed account of the proceedings is subjoined:—

[SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1687.]

This day Mr. Maior acquainted the Hall that he had received a Letter from his Majestie, which was publicly read in the Hall in these words following, vizt. :—

To our trusty & well-beloved The Maior & Aldermen of our Towne of Cambridge & all others whom it may concerne.

JAMES R.

TRUSTY & welbeloved wee greet you well, WHEREAS we have received a good character of the Loyalty of our trusty & welbeloved Matthew Blackly one of the

(1) Commons' Journals, x. 149.

(2) Corrie, Brief Historical Notices of the interference of the Crown with the affairs of the English Universities, 69.

(3) See under 1688.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(5) Blackley was elected Mayor in 1688, and held office from the 29th September to the 22nd October in that year, when the old Corporate officers were restored. In a letter to John Ellis Esq., dated October 2nd, 1688, is this passage: "The Mayor of Cambridge (though once a Quaker) has taken the oaths from the Vice-Chancellor; but the Mayor of Oxford seems unwilling to do it."—Ellis Correspondence, ii. 234.

Aldermen of that our Towne of Cambridge, & of his capacity and abilitys to serve as Mayor of the same. Wee have thought fitt hereby to signify our will & pleasure to you That you choose him the said Matthew Blackly to be Mayor of our said Towne for the yeare next ensuing, and admitt him into that office with all the priveledges & Rights thereunto belonging, without administring or tending to him any oath whatsoever excepting that for exccuting the said place of Mayor. Wee being graciously pleased to dispense as wee do accordingly hereby dispense with his taking any other oath or oathes whatsoever. And for see doing this shall be your warrant. And see wee bid you farewell. GIVEN at our Court at Bathe, the 10th day of September, 1687, in the third yeare of our Reigne.

By his Majesty's Command,
SUNDERLAND P.

Whereupon Mr. Blackley being asked by Mr. Maior if he had any other order for discharging Mr. Fage from holding the office of Maioralty, he answered that he had not, & Mr. Fage declaring he was not willing to resigne his right to the office of Maioralty, whereupon by a general consent it is agreed that the eleccion of Mr. Fage before the receipt of his Majesties letter shall be represented to his Majestie, & in the mean time to desist from proceeding to the eleccion of Mr. Blackley untill his Majesties pleasure be further knowne. And Mr. Maior, Mr. Fage, Mr. Fox & Mr. Pepys, are desired to goe to London or Windsor for the doing thereof. And it is agreed by a generall consent that the charges of their Journey⁽¹⁾ shall be borne by the Corporacion.

[SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1687.]

This day Mr. Maior acquainted the Hall that he and the rest of the Aldermen had signified to the Right Honorable the Earle of Sunderland our proceedings as touching the contents of his Majesties Letter, & humbly beseeched his Lordshipp to represent the state of our case to his Majestie. And that his Lordship the Earle of Sunderland had returned answer thereto unto Mr. Maior & those that were with him att Windsor, That he had represented our Case & proceedings to his Majestie, & that his Majestie was gratusly pleased to declare himself satisfied therewith, & did order & direct us to proceed upon the eleccion of Maior already made & to swear Mr. Fage Maior according to our usuall custome.⁽²⁾

In October, certain dissenters of Cambridge presented the following address to the King :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of your Majesties Dutiful Dissenting Subjects in the Town of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE most thankfully acknowledge the great goodness of God, who did plant so early in your Royal breast, a principle of moderation and tenderness, the

(1) These amounted to £30. 5s.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Burnet, (Hist. of his own Time, ed. 1838, 451.) speaking of the addresses of the Dissenters on occasion of the Declaration of Indulgence, observes, "Few concurred in those addresses: and the persons that brought them up were mean and inconsiderable. Yet the court was lifted up with this. The king, and his priests, were delighted with these addresses out of measure: and they seemed to think that they had gained the nation, and had now conquered those who were hitherto their most irreconcilable enemies."

effects of which we now sensibly find by your Royal declaration, by virtue of which we are at once delivered from the many and dismal sufferings we have for a long time groan'd under, by the severe execution of the Penal Laws made against us, many times strained beyond their intent: And also indulged in the free exercise of our religion, which your Majesty has promised to continue during your reign over us. And we hope, and heartily wish (that when your Majesty shall think fit to call a Parliament) both Houses may concur with your Majesty's Royal intentions in so excellent a work, that this nation may be at last settled upon foundations of peace and truth. These are favours so great, that we need no more to engage us in all dutifulness to express ourselves grateful in the enjoyment of them, both in preaching and owning that doctrine, which is according to Godliness, and praying for your Majesties prosperity.

GREAT SIR, accept of these our thanks, they are unfeigned; knew we better how to evidence ourselves more thankful Christians, and better subjects, we should; but if our improvement of your gracious indulgence, in living more to the glory of God, and praying for your Majesties welfare, will be accepted of, this we shall continue always to practice as the best way and surest method of approving our selves.

YOUR MAJESTIES most obedient, and dutiful subjects, subscribed by us for ourselves, and in the behalf of many others.⁽¹⁾

On the 5th of November, Mr. Basset the Master of Sidney College, because the fellows refused to omit the service of that day, shut the door of the College Chapel, "and hindered divine service for that time." He at or about the same time threatened that the Popish service should be performed in the Chapel.⁽²⁾

1688.

About this time, it seems, Quo Warrantos were brought against the two Universities.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of April, the King by an Order in Council removed the Mayor, five Aldermen, twelve of the Common Council, and the Town Clerk; and by a letter mandatory, dated the 18th of the same month, required the Corporation to elect particular persons in their places. The Order in Council and letter mandatory are subjoined:—

AT THE COURT ATT WHITEHALL THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1688.

PRESENT THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCILL.

WHEREAS by the Charter granted to the City of Cambridge, A power is reserved to his Majesty by his Order in Council to remove from their Employments any Officers in the said City. HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCILL is pleased to order, And it is hereby Ordered, That John Page⁽⁴⁾ Mayor, Samuell Newton and Francis Jarmyn Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, Thomas Ewin, Thomas Fox and Thomas Fowle Aldermen, Thomas Dickenson, Philip Hawkins,

(1) London Gazette, 17 Oct. 1687.

(2) MS. Lansd. 988, fo. 199.

(3) Common's Journals, x. 41.

(4) Page.

John Walker, Cornelius Austin, John Saunders, William Wendy, Adam Newlin, Nicholas Apthorp, John Disborough, Thomas Riches, John Dennis, and Henry Pike, Comon Councill men, and William Baron Town Clerk, Bee and they are hereby removed and displaced from their aforesaid Offices in the said City of Cambridge.

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

To our Trusty and Welbeloved the Aldermen and Corporation of our Town of Cambridge, in our County of Cambridge.

JAMES R.

TRUSTY and Welbeloved Wee greet you well. WHEREAS wee have by our order in Councill thought fit to remove John Page⁽¹⁾ from being Mayor of that our Town of Cambridge, Samuell Newton and Francis Jarmyn from being Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Thomas Ewin, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Fowle from being Aldermen, Thomas Dickenson, Philip Hawkins, John Walker, Cornelius Austin, John Saunders, William Wendy, Adam Newlin, Nicholas Apthorp, John Disborough, Thomas Riches, John Denys and Henry Pike from being Common Councill men, and William Barron from being Town Clerk of our said Town. WEE have thought fitt hereby to Will and require you forthwith to Elect and admitt our Trusty and Welbeloved Nathaniel Crabb to be Mayor and Justice of the Peace, Edward Story to be a Justice of the Peace and one of the Aldermen, John Frohock to bee one of the Aldermen, Richard Bury to bee a Justice of the Peace and one of the Aldermen, Peter Lightfoot and John Townesend to be Aldermen, John Gilbert, Daniel Love, jun., Thomas Lowry, Richard Lindsey, John Blackley, James Wendy, Peter Settle, John Chaplin, Philip Parson, Richard Parson, Thomas Wendy, and Peter Cooke, to bee Common Councill men, and Francis Webb to be Towne Clerk of our said Town, in the room of the Persons above mentioned, without administering to them any Oath or Oaths, but the usual Oath for the execution of their respective Places, with which We are pleased to Dispense in this behalfe. And for so doing this shall bee your Warrant. And so We bid you farewell. GIVEN att our Court at Whitehall, the 18th day of Aprill 1688, in the fourth yeare of our Reigne.

By his Majesties Comand,

SUNDERLAND P.

The Order in Council and letter mandatory were read at a Common Day held on the 25th of April, and obeyed.⁽²⁾

On the 27th of April, the King removed six more Aldermen and twelve more Common Councilmen, and on the following day directed a letter mandatory for the election of their successors. The order and letter are subjoined:—

AT THE COURT AT WHITEHALL THE 27TH OF APRIL, 1688.

PRESENT THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCILL.

WHEREAS by the Charter granted to the City of Cambridge, a Power is reserved to his Majesty by his order in Councill to remove from their Employments any Officers in the said City. HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCILL is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That Nicholas Eagle, Isaack Watlington, Thomas Walker, Charles Chambers, John Pepys and Charles Morden Aldermen,

(1) Page.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

Roger Hurst, James Mayfield, Francis Webb, Thomas Silke, John Witham, John Folks, Richard Saunders, John Hampson, Robert Smith, Edward Chapman, William Walker, and Edward Ginnings, Common Council men, bee and they are hereby removed and displaced from their said offices in the said City of Cambridge.

WM. BRIDGEMAN.

To our trusty and well beloved the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of our Towne of Cambridge, in our County of Cambridge.

JAMES R.

TRUSTY & well beloved We greet you well. WHEREAS We have by our order in Council thought fitt to remove Nicholas Eagle, Isaack Watlington, Thomas Walker, Charles Chambers, John Pepys, and Charles Morden, from being Aldermen of that our towne of Cambridge, Roger Hurst, James Mayfield, Francis Webb, Thomas Silke, John Witham, John Folks, Richard Saunders, John Hampson, Robert Smith, Edward Chapman, William Walker, and Edward Ginnings from being Comon Councell Men of our said towne. WEE have thought fitt hereby to will & require you forthwith to elect and admit Our trusty and well beloved William Gimbolt,⁽¹⁾ Robert Skyring, James Hawkes, Richard Northorpe, George Clay, and Samuel Marshall, to be Aldermen, Samuel Potter, William Fuller, Henry Ellis, William Simons, Joseph Lindsey, George Taylor, Artimus Hines, Thomas Bland, Samuel Long,⁽²⁾ John Perkins,⁽³⁾ Thomas Tompson, and Charles Bampsted,⁽⁴⁾ to be Comon Councell Men of our said Towne, in the roome of the persons above mencioned without administering unto them any oath or oaths, but the usual oath for the execucion of their respective places, with which Wee are pleased to dispense in this behalfe. And for soe doing this shall be your Warrant. And soe we bid you farewell. GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall, the 28th day of Aprill 1688, in the fourth yeare of our Reigne.

By his Majesty's Command,

SUNDERLAND P.

The foregoing were read at a Common Day held on the 1st of May, and were acted upon.

On the 8th of May, the Corporation sealed the following address to the King, thanking him for the Declaration of Indulgence.⁽⁵⁾ The Mayor, Aldermen Blackley, Frohock and Bury, and Mr. Webb the Town Clerk were appointed to go to London at the town's charge⁽⁶⁾ to present this address:⁽⁷⁾—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE your most faithfull and truly loyall subjects the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and Burgesses of your ancient Corporation of Cambridge, do humbly cast down at the feet of your most sacred Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your most gracious declaration of indulgence which your Majesty hath been pleased with much condescension to repeat,⁽⁵⁾ giving it a

(1) Alias Gimbart, alias Gimbolt.

(2) His real name was Ralph.

(3) Alias Purchas.

(4) Alias Bumpsted.

(5) The first Declaration of Indulgence was issued the 4th of April, 1687, the second on the 27th of April, 1688.

(6) Amounting to £17.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book.

double strength by your Royall word, So that none that are truly Loyall can doubt of the performance of your Majesty's most gracious promise or refuse to make their thankfull addresses for it. When therefore your Royall wisdom shall think fit to call a Parliament, We your most Loyall subjects entirely engage ourselves and the utmost of our endeavours for the election of such Members as will heartily coneur with that principle of your Majesty, That men's consciences ought not to be forced in matters of religion, nor they distinguished in the Service of their Country by other tests than that of Loyalty. Wherefore the many Blessings we enjoy under your most sacred Majesty engage us in daily prayers to Almighty God that as your Royall virtues exceed all example, so your reign above comparison may be the longest. Nor may it end till a Prince of Wales, born of your royall Consort our most gracious Queen, hath learned by long experience the most Heroic Greatness of your Royal mind. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have unanimously caused our common seal to be affixed hereunto this eighth day of May in the fourth year of your Majesty's reign, Anno Domini, 1688.(1)

On the 13th of May, the King removed Sir Thomas Chicheley from the High Stewardship of the Town, and by a letter dated the following day, required the Corporation to elect and admit Henry Jermyn Lord Dovor⁽²⁾ into that office. The Order in Council and the King's letter are subjoined:—

AT THE COURT AT WHITEHALL, THE 13TH OF MAY, 1688.

BY THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY & THE LORDS OF HIS
MAJESTIES MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCILL.

WHEREAS by the Charter granted to the Towne of Cambridge, a power is reserved to his Majestie by his order in Council to remove from their Imployments any Officers in the said Towne. HIS MAJESTIE IN COUNCILL is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That Sir Thomas Chicheley bee and he is hereby removed and displaced from being High Steward of the said Towne of Cambridge.

WM. BRIDGEMAN.

To our trusty and well beloved the Mayor, Aldermen, & Corporation of our Towne of Cambridge, in our County of Cambridge.

JAMES R.

TRUSTY and well beloved Wee greet you well. WHEREAS wee have by our order in Council thought fitt to remove Sir Thomas Chicheley Knt. from being High Steward of that our Towne of Cambridge. WEE have thought fitt hereby

(1) Corporation Coucher; London Gazette, 28 May, 1688.

(2) Henry Jermyn—so often named in Grammont as the most celebrated homme à bonnes fortunes of the Court of Charles the second, was by James the Second created Lord Dovor, 13th May, 1685. He was nephew of Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Albans, K.G., and younger brother of Thomas Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury. He was a Papist and a member of the Privy Council, had the command of a regiment of Guards, and in November, 1688, was constituted Governor of Portsmouth. He accompanied James into Ireland, in 1691, and was sent thence as Ambassador to the King of France, to endeavour the recall of Mons. Rosen. After the battle of the Boyne, Lord Dovor tendered his submission to King William, who accepted of it, and he lived peaceably and retired at his seat Cheveley in Cambridgeshire. In 1703, he, on the death of his brother Thomas, succeeded to the title of Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury, created in 1643. Lord Dovor when Mr. Henry Jermyn (viz. April 17, 1675,) married Judith daughter of Sir Edmund Poley, of Badley, in the county of Suffolk, Knt., who survived him. He died, without issue and leaving a considerable fortune, about the middle of April, 1708, and his estates at Cheveley and elsewhere came to his kinsman Sir Jermyn Davers. Lord Dovor built four almshouses at Cheveley, and augmented the endowment of the Free Grammar School at that place. There is a portrait of him at Hengrave Hall in Suffolk.

to will and require you forthwith to elect and admit Our Right Trusty and well beloved Councillor Henry Lord Dover to be High Steward of our said Towne in the roome of the said Sir Thomas Chicheley, without administring unto him any Oath or Oaths, but the usuall oath for the execution of that place, with which wee are pleased to dispense in this behalfe. And for soe doing this shall be your Warrant.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall, the 14th day of May, 1688, in the fourth yeare of our Reigne.

By his Majesties Command,
SUNDERLAND P.

Although Common Days were held on the 24th of May and the 13th of June, the foregoing Order in Council and mandatory letter were not published till the 19th of July, on which day Lord Dover was elected High Steward of the Town. He had had the freedom of the Town granted him on the 6th of August, 1686, and on the 13th of August this year, he was sworn a freeman and took the oath of office of High Steward, being entertained by the Corporation at the cost of £38. 0s. 6d.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of June, the Queen was delivered of a son, subsequently baptized as James Francis Edward, and in after times known as the Old Pretender. On the arrival of the news in Cambridge the next day, Great Saint Mary's bells were rung, and there was a bonfire on the Market Hill, where the soldiers then in the town were drawn up and gave several volleys of shot.⁽²⁾ To commemorate the event the University published a collection of verses entitled "*Illustrissimi Principis Ducis Cornubiæ et Comitis Palatini, &c., Genethliacon.*"⁽³⁾ Amongst the writers in this collection were Dr. John Montagu Vice-chancellor, Dr. Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, George Stanhope of King's College afterwards Dean of Canterbury, and John Leng of Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

On the 10th of September, the Corporation made an order that the prices of hackney coachmen who drove from Cambridge to Sturbridge fair or from that fair to Cambridge, from sun rising to sunset should be 12*d.* for one, two, three or four persons, and after sunset, 18*d.* for the like number of persons.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of July, the Corporation rescinded an order which prohibited any foreigner (or non-resident) from having the freedom of the town for a less fine than £10. and from the 24th of July, to the 29th of September, during which period it was generally expected a Parliament would soon be convened, the freedom was granted itously to sixty-five non-residents and eighty-five inhabitants of

⁽¹⁾ Corporation Common Day Book.

⁽²⁾ *Id.* Newton's Diary.

⁽³⁾ *Cantabrigiæ, Ex Officina Joan. Hayes Celeberrimæ Academicæ Typographi, 1688.*" 4to.

the town. Many of the non-residents appear to have been friends, tenants or dependants of Lord Dover the new High Steward,⁽¹⁾ who resided at Cheveley near Newmarket.⁽²⁾

On the threatened invasion of the Prince of Orange, the Corporation agreed on the subjoined "dutifull abhorrence," and the Mayor was directed to go to town to desire Lord Dover's assistance in presenting it to the King:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE DUTIFULL ABHORRENCE of the now threatened Invasion agreed on by a general consent of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of your Majesty's Corporation of Cambridge, upon their adjourned Common-Day held October the eighth in the fourth year of your Majesty's reign, Annoque Domini 1688.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

FOR a due proof of the sincerity of our late address we presume to renew the offer of our lives and fortunes in this our present Abhorrence of those perfidious Counsels upon which (as your Majesty is pleased to signify in your gracious declaration to your people) your kingdoms are now ready to be invaded. Into the common defence whereof we beg to be admitted not so much to preserve our own properties from becoming the Conqueror's claim as to discharge our duty and express our loyal affections to the best of Princes. This we humbly offer from our utmost aversion to exchange a just and most indulgent Monarch for a slavish subjection to any foreign invader or republican oppressor. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have this day caused the Common Seal of our Corporation to be hereunto affixed.⁽²⁾

On the 17th of October, the King issued a proclamation for restoring Corporations to their ancient charters, liberties, rights and franchises. This proclamation and an Order in Council of concurrent date, were read at a Common Day held on the 22nd of October, when the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Town Clerk, Common Councilmen and other officers, who were in office at or before the surrender to Charles the Second, resumed their respective places. Certain vacancies in the corporate body were filled up, and then a Mayor, Bailiffs, Counsellors, Coroners and Treasurers were chosen for the year ensuing.⁽³⁾ It was

(1) Amongst them were Sir Roger Martin Bart., and Roger Martin Esq., both of Long Melford; John Fincham Esq. of Outwell; Gerrard Russell Esq. of Wickhambrook; Henry Huddleston Esq. of Sawston; Hugh Underwood of Whittlesea; William March Esq. of Haddenham; Felix Calvert Esq. of Lurieux Pelham, Hertfordshire; William Gage Esq. of Hengrave, Suffolk; Thomas Steward Esq. of Stuntney; Edward Coleman Esq., and Jonathan Perry gent. both of Bury St. Edmunds; John Folkes Esq., Henry Maynard de Murey gent., Charles St. Prix gent., Nicholas St. Paul gent., Daniel Skynner gent., John Dawson gent., John Seagrave, Thomas Elden, Edward Cutters, William Barrell, and John Disbrow, all of Cheveley; William Deanslye, Thomas Creeke, and Thomas Nunn, all of Kirtling; Walter Pratt senr. gent., Walter Pratt junr. gent., Richard Davies gent., Charles Sparrow gent., Walter Fyson, and William Day, all of Woodditton; Charles Raby gent., Robert Ford, gent., and William Claydon gent., all of Newmarket; William Fyson of Dullingham; Giles Pettit gent. of Ashley; Philip Isaacson gent., Richard Shawe gent., both of Burwell; Thorogood Upwood of Soham; Robert Russell gent. of Chipperham; Robert Child of Bottisham; Henry Fyson of Stechworth; Roger Stuteville gent.¹ and Thomas Stuteville gent. both of Brinkley.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) The Mayor elected for the year ensuing was John Fage, who had been removed by Order in Council, so that in six months there were four Mayors of the town, viz.⁵ John

also ordered that Mr. Richard Pike should take such course as he should think fit for obtaining the surrender from the Attorney-General.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of October,⁽²⁾ the King issued a letter restoring Dr. Peachell to the profits of the Mastership of Magdalene College.⁽³⁾

On the 1st of December, the King directed a letter to the President or Senior Fellow and the rest of the fellows of Sidney College, rescinding, revoking and annulling as well the decree of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as the royal confirmation thereof,⁽⁴⁾ and willing and requiring the statutes of that College to be observed and pursued in all things, and to all intents and purposes as if the alterations had not been made. He also empowered them to proceed to the election of a Master and fellows and other officers of the College in the room of those who were not qualified by the statutes, any former letter order or direction to the contrary notwithstanding. Joshua Basset the Popish Master, was hereupon displaced, and James Johnson B.D. was elected Master in his stead.⁽⁵⁾

Christopher Duke of Albemarle Chancellor of the University died this year, in Jamaica, of which colony he was Governor. As soon as his death was known, and before it was universally credited, many of the leading members of the University directed their views towards Dr. William Sancroft Archbishop of Canterbury as his successor. That prelate however on the 30th of November, addressed a letter to Dr. Montagu Master of Trinity College, peremptorily declining the office on account of his age and infirmities, and his want of adequate power to protect and serve the University, to whom he recommended the Earl of Clarendon.⁽⁶⁾

Fage, removed by Order of Council dated the 8th of April, and again elected the 22nd of October, Nathaniel Crabb elected 25th of April, and who continued in office till the 29th of September, when he was succeeded by Matthew Blackley, who on the 22nd of October, was succeeded by Nicholas Eagle, who resumed office under the Proclamation.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) The Archbishop of Canterbury and the other prelates then in London, had on the 3rd of October, besought the King "That he would restore the universities to their legal state, and to their statutes and customs, and would particularly restore the master of Magdalen College, in Cambridge, to the profits of his mastership, which he had been so long deprived of by an illegal suspension; and the ejected president and fellows of Magdalen College, in Oxford, to their properties in that college; and that he would not permit any persons to enjoy any of the preferments in either university, but such as are qualified by the statutes of the universities, the particular statutes of their several foundations, and the laws of the land."—Somers Tracts, 2nd. edit. ix. 217.

(3) Memoirs of Pepys, v. 69 n.

(4) Vide ante, p. 634.

(5) Corrie, Brief Historical Notices of the interference of the Crown with the affairs of the English Universities, 85; Life of King James the second, ed. Clark, ii. 190; MS. Lansd. 988, fo. 199.

(6) D'Oyly, Life of Abp. Sancroft, 2nd edit. 239.

On the 1st of December, the King addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Senate on behalf of Lord Dartmouth:—

JAMES R.

TRUSTY & well beloved we greet you well. WHEREAS the place of Chancellor of that our University of Cambridge is become voyd by the death of Christopher Duke of Albemarle, WE being willing that that place should be supplied with a person who may remind us from time to time of all things that may tend to the encouragement of good Literature & which may maintain our said University in the splendor & prosperity It hath ever enjoyed, have thought fit hereby to recommend unto you our Right Trusty & Well-beloved Counsellor George Lord Dartmouth⁽¹⁾ as a Person duly qualified to discharge that trust, & whose Nomination will be very agreeable unto us. And so we bid you Farewell.

GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall the first day of December 1688, in the fourth yeare of our Reigne.

By his Majesties Command,
PRESTON.

To our Trusty & Wellbeloved the Vicechancellor
& Senate of our University of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

This letter was read at a congregation held on the 6th of December, but no election appears to have taken place on that day.

The Senate were well affected towards the Earl of Clarendon, but in the beginning of December, he went over to the Prince of Orange, upon which a letter was sent from the Court to prevent his election.

On the 15th of December, Archbishop Sancroft was unanimously elected Chancellor, but he continued steady in his determination not to accept the office.⁽³⁾

After the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London, the mob here made dilligent search for those members of the University who were, or were suspected to be, inclined to Popery, many of whom narrowly escaped by getting out of town by private ways.⁽⁴⁾ It is recorded of Clement Scot one of the fellows of Corpus Christi College, that the mob broke into his chamber "and would probably have destroyed him, had he not at that time secreted himself in the Cupola from their Rage. "It discharged itself however in some measure upon his Books and "Papers, when 'tis imagined many belonging to the College, (he being "then Bursar,) perished with them. 'Tis reported also, that upon "finding Boyle's Experiments on Blood, some of them cried out, 'See "what a bloody-minded Dog he is his Books are full of nothing else.' "He was obliged to retire into the Country for farther safety, and "resigned his Fellowship soon after."⁽⁵⁾

(1) George Legge created Lord Dartmouth 1682, Admiral of the Fleet, Master of the Horse, &c. He died in the Tower, after an imprisonment of three months, in 1691.

(2) MS. Baker, xxx. 342.

(3) D'Oyly, Life of Abp. Sancroft, 2nd edit. 240.

(4) Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, iv. 870 n.

(5) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 166.

The rabble of the country seized Dr. Thomas Watson Bishop of St. David's,⁽¹⁾ at Borogreen,⁽²⁾ where he had a country seat, and brought him their prisoner in an indecent manner to Cambridge. The scholars however attacked them and brought off the bishop.⁽³⁾ Dr. Nathaniel Vincent fellow of Clare Hall was threatened at this period by the mob.⁽⁴⁾

Of the disorder and confusion at this crisis Mr. Alderman Newton gives the following curious account :—

13th DECEMBER 1688. This night & several nights before there were upp in armes a great many in this Towne some nights 2, or 300, (many scholars among them) of ye rabble called the Mobile, who at first under a pretence to seek for papists & such who had favoured them & to ransack their houses for armes, at last came to be very insulting & wherever they pleased to enter men's houses & doe them much mischief.

14th DECEMBER 1688. Fryday at night between 8 & 9 of ye clock at night it was reported by one Turkinton that came from or about Huntington, that 5 or 600 of ye Irish lately disbanded had burnt Bedford & cutt all their throats there, & they were comeing on for Cambr. to doe ye like there, whereupon all this whole Towne was in an uproare & fearfull crying out all about the Towne & all presently upp in armes crying out in the streets, "arme, arme for the Lords sake," & it being a rayny & darke night candles alight were sett upp in all windows next ye streets, & it was said that they were comeing in at ye Castle end, others said they were come in & cutting of throats, soe that ye scare for ye present was very great & dismall, many running & rideing out of Towne to escape ye danger till it was considered how improbable such a thing should bee soe of a sudden, & besides wee were informed from some who came that afternoone from Bedford & that way, & they neither see any Irish nor heard of any such comeing into those parts or this way, & so ye Towne, about 10 of ye clock that Evening or before, began to be free from any such feares.⁽⁵⁾

Similar alarms prevailed generally throughout the Kingdom at and about the same time.⁽⁶⁾

(1) He was appointed a Bishop through the influence of Lord Dover, and was afterwards deprived for simony.

(2) Or according to another account at Balsham, where he was on a visit. It is said that he was mounted on a paltry horse without bridle or saddle, and that the mob compelled the Magistrates to put him in the Castle as a prisoner.—D'Oly, *Life of Abp. Sancroft*, 2nd edit. 217 n.

(3) Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, iv. 870 n.

(4) Whiston's *Memoirs*, 23.

(5) Ald. Newton's *Diary*.

(6) Echard, *Hist. of England*, iii. 933; *Life of James the Second*, ed. Clarke, ii. 257; Sir Henry Ellis's *Collection of Letters*, 2nd ser. iv. 174; Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 188.

